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Catholicon Anglicum.

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7<sup>th</sup> Jan 13<sup>th</sup> - Q<sup>2</sup>

M. an. A

Nacione q' nacio 10 q'medialno  
 Nasso of a q'ale q'meditulm q'c  
 Nias q'ic p'mo  
 Nias q'adde nimmo no p'mutuo n'agq'  
 n'afna nullatemo  
 Naysle q' claq' q'ic opigmo  
 Naysle vngmo 10 q'am p'voluq' q'bu  
 gula o q'utoz of  
 Naysle claq' con  
 Naysle tulle q'ic clabatoz q'  
 nalyd cinctu a n' q' p'vofp p'midq'u  
 mnduly a n' p'z

1893

# Catholicon Anglicum,

an

## English-Latin Wordbook,

DATED 1483.

EDITED,

FROM THE MS. No. 168 IN THE LIBRARY OF LORD MONSON,  
COLLATED WITH THE ADDITIONAL MS. 15,562, BRITISH MUSEUM,

With Introduction and Notes,

BY

SIDNEY J. H. HERRTAGE,

*Editor of the 'Gesta Romanorum'; 'Sir Ferumbras'; 'Tusser's Five Hundred Points,' etc.*

WITH A PREFACE

BY

HENRY B. WHEATLEY, ESQ., F.S.A.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY,  
BY N. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

MDCCCLXXXI.





Calo solley hie olitor 2p  
Calo mramo hie dtaano co ta q p puga hie q mramo is  
hie q mramonino li q hie o q hie co  
Calo hie Btulinno li Btulin a d  
Calo fotay

Calo fotay

Calo fotayno a d

Calo of y logo hie q rno 2p q mramonino hie hie o

Calo hie q rno o hie Calo q q rno a d

Calo p rno a rno d rno d rno co q rno q rno d rno  
con rno ad rno d rno o ad m rno n rno p rno d rno  
co rno d rno co rno Calo co rno co rno co rno co rno  
co rno

Calo agayn. q rno co q

Calo q rno q rno

Calo q rno q rno q rno a d hie q rno co

Calo o rno. q rno

Calo q rno hie q rno i hie q rno co mo co

Calo hie q rno mo

Calo q rno q rno co

Calo q rno q rno co

Calo hie q rno li hie q rno mo

Calo q rno hie q rno co

Calo q rno hie q rno li

Calo q rno hie q rno o hie q rno

Calo q rno hie q rno mo q rno q rno co mo

Calo q rno hie q rno o hie q rno co

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DEDICATED  
TO  
Frederick James Furniball, Esq., M.A.  
TO WHOSE LABOURS  
IN THE CAUSE OF OUR NATIONAL LANGUAGE,  
IN THE FOUNDING OF THE  
EARLY ENGLISH TEXT, CHAUCER, AND OTHER SOCIETIES,  
THIS VOLUME  
OWES SO MUCH OF ITS VALUE,  
IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT  
OF INNUMERABLE ACTS OF KINDNESS AND HELP.

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## CORRECTIONS.

Mr. J. H. Hessels, who is editing a new and revised edition of Du Cange for Mr. John Murray, has pointed out a mistake in the reading of the Addit. MS. under Defouille, p. 94, col. 1, l. 15, viz: *corpora*. It stands in the MS. '*cor A*,' which should, of course, have been printed as '*correpta A*,' as in other cases throughout the volume. In some cases these notes of the compiler will be found to have been omitted when only occurring in the Addit. MS. This is due in a great measure to the fact that the Addit. MS. was used mainly for purposes of collation and filling up gaps. In some cases, too, Latin words occurring in the Addit. MS. have been passed over. This was done sometimes intentionally, on the ground that the difference in spelling was very slight. Occasionally, however, both Mr. Brock and myself have no doubt missed some words which occur only in the Addit. MS., and this is accounted for by the fact that the Latin equivalents in the two MSS. are not given in the same order, so that when many equivalents were given it was an easy matter to miss one or more, in spite of all our care. My business lay mainly with the English words, the Latin equivalents being of secondary importance, though they prove to be of great value to Mr. Hessels for his work. It is to be hoped that some Mediæval Latin Text Society or some German Editor will supplement my work by printing the Addit. MS. in full.

*Introduction*, pp. xv, xvi: my note as to *conquestus* is all wrong. The inscription simply means 'in the fifteenth year of the seventh Henry after the Conquest.' I was misled by the fact that there had been no Henrys *before* the Conquest.

*List of Authorities*. The date of Lajamon is misprinted 1305, instead of 1205.

SIDNEY J. HERRTAGE.

November, 1881.



## PREFACE

BY

HENRY B. WHEATLEY, ESQ. F.S.A.

DE QUINCEY said of a certain book that it was 'the deadest thing in creation, even deader than a door nail,' but one might very naturally expect a mediæval linguistic Dictionary to be a still more dead thing. The object for which it was compiled has long ago been fulfilled, and it has been superseded for centuries. But, curiously enough, although useless for its original purpose, it has become a priceless record of the language. Old Dictionaries have long been used by commentators to illustrate the language of our national classics. Thus Douce frequently quotes from Huloet's *Alcedarium Anglo-Latinum* in his *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, but the late Mr. Albert Way was the first scholar to recognize the utility of an old Dictionary as a whole, and to devote years of labour to the illustration of the words in the oldest English-Latin Dictionary extant. His varied learning peculiarly fitted him for the task he had undertaken, and the tools with which he worked—a fine collection of Dictionaries—he bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries. In 1843 the first part of his edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum* appeared, and twenty-two years afterwards the volume of 563 pages was completed. The *Promptorium* exists in several editions in MS. which date from about the year 1440. It was printed by Pynson in 1499, by Julian Notary in 1508, and by Wynkyn de Worde in 1510, 1512, 1516, and 1528. There is a greater variety of Latin-English Dictionaries, but this was apparently the only available English-Latin Dictionary, and in consequence it was frequently reproduced. All honour, therefore, is due to Geoffrey, the Norfolk Grammarian, who shut himself in his cell in order to compile a much needed work for the use of his countrymen. The difficulty of the undertaking must have been very great in those days when the facilities for compilation were comparatively few.

Among the works used by Mr. Way was a MS. belonging to Lord Monson, and entitled *Catholicon Anglicum*. It may be interesting to the reader to know how this work has at last got into print. In the Report of the Early English Text Society for 1865 it was announced that a series of old English Dictionaries would be issued, to commence with two of the earliest and most important printed ones, namely. Huloet's *Abcedarium* and Baret's *Alvearie*. When the preface to the *Promptorium Parvulorum* was published in 1865, my attention was drawn to the *Catholicon Anglicum* therein described. I wrote to Mr. Way respecting the MS., but he knew nothing about it since it had been lent to him by the late Lord Monson, and he had used it in his notes. I then communicated with Lord Monson, but he could not at first find the book. Before, however, the issue of a second edition of the Report his Lordship's MS. had come to hand, and he most kindly lent it to me for the purpose of being copied<sup>1</sup>. This was done by Mr. Brock, who afterwards added the additional entries from another MS. In 1866 the new edition of Levins's *Manipulus Vocabulorum* appeared, and the *Catholicon Anglicum* was placed on the list of works to be done by the Early English Text Society. It was soon found that Huloet's and Baret's fine old volumes contained so much matter that it would be inexpedient to print them on account of the great cost. Another MS. of the *Catholicon* was found in the British Museum Library, and this was collated with Lord Monson's MS. I had intended to edit the work, but various circumstances prevented me from putting it in hand. Another editor proposed to relieve me of the labour, but he also was forced to relinquish his intention. At length Mr. Herrtage came forward and undertook to edit the Dictionary, and again Lord Monson most kindly lent us his valuable MS. for the purpose of verifying the proofs as the work was being printed. Thus this interesting book, which remained for so many years on the list of work to be done, is at length placed on the more satisfactory list of work accomplished. In a comparatively short period, considering the large amount of research required

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Herrtage has alluded in his 'Introduction' to the obligation we are all under to Lord Monson, but I wish specially to express my personal thanks for the generous manner in which his Lordship handed the MS. over to me without stipulations of any kind.



for the preparation of the notes, Mr. Herrtage has produced a volume worthy to stand by the side of Mr. Way's *Promptorium*, and higher praise than this could scarcely be given to the book. It is curious to compare the *Catholicon* with the *Promptorium*, and to see how thoroughly different the two Dictionaries are. The *Promptorium* is the fuller of the two, and contains, roughly, about 12,000 words, while the *Catholicon* has about 8000 words<sup>1</sup>.

The *Catholicon* is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary. At the end of the book we read: 'Explicit *Catholicon* in lingua materna. Anno domini 1483;' but the fact that there is another MS. in the British Museum of a rather earlier date opens up a curious question as to the origin of these Dictionaries. Mr. Way suggests that Lord Monson's MS. may be the author's holograph, but this opinion is scarcely tenable, more particularly as he himself mentions the older MS. in the British Museum, to which Sir Frederic Madden had directed his attention. Although these are evidently the same Dictionary, certain differences, as indicated by Mr. Herrtage in his Introduction, show that there must have been a still earlier original from which both were taken, whether directly, or indirectly through intermediate copies we cannot now tell. Another point which we are unable to settle is this: Were all these MSS. called *Catholicon Anglicum*, or was this a name given specially to Lord Monson's manuscript? Any way, the author is quite unknown. We can hardly doubt but that there were other English-Latin Dictionaries besides the *Promptorium* and the *Catholicon*, which have been lost, and this opinion is the more probable, as both these appear to have been compiled in the Eastern Counties, and it seems hardly probable that other districts were behind their neighbours in the production of these most necessary books.

It would be a curious inquiry if we were able to learn how these Dictionaries were compiled. In the case of Latin-English Dictionaries there is no difficulty, as there were many sources from which the words could be drawn, but it is different with regard to those in which the English is first, as we do not know of the existence of any earlier list of English words than that found in the *Promptorium*.

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<sup>1</sup> The letter *A* in *Promptorium* contains 423 words, the *Catholicon* only 212; with the additions from the Addit. MS. there are, however, 314 words.

The names attached to the old Dictionaries are curious and worthy of a passing notice here. They give a distinctive character to the several works, which the works would not possess if they were called by the general title of Dictionary. 'Promptuarium' is a more correct form than 'Promptorium,' and means a storehouse or repository. Wynkyn de Worde uses this word in his edition, but Pynson and one of the manuscripts have Promptorius. Johannes de Janua, or Januensis, a native of Genoa in the thirteenth century, appears to have been the first to use the word *Catholicon* as the title for a Dictionary. His work was very highly esteemed, and it was a very natural proceeding for the unknown English lexicographer to appropriate so well known a title. A *Catholicum Parvum*, the first printed Latin and French Vocabulary, was published at Geneva in 1487, and a few years afterwards appeared a *Catholicum Abbreviatum* at Paris, which was reprinted by Jean Lambert at the same place in 1506. The *Medulla Grammaticæ* or *Grammatices* is a Latin-English Dictionary existing in a large number of manuscripts. This is attributed to Geoffrey, the Dominican Friar who compiled the Promptorium; and if this really be so, this worthy must extort our admiration as the author both of the first Latin-English and the first English-Latin Dictionary. The first Latin-English Dictionary printed in England is the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, which is largely founded on the *Medulla*. Another interesting old Dictionary is the *Fulgaria* of William Horman. Mr. Herbage mentions this in his Introduction as a work that would well repay reprinting, and I may remark here that the late Mr. Toulmin Smith undertook to edit this book for the Early English Text Society, and in the Second Annual Report, 1866, it is announced with his name in the list of future publications. The death of this excellent worker in the midst of his labour on the volume of *English Gilds*, however, caused this Dictionary to be dropt out of the list in future years. Peter Levins adopted the title of *Manipulus Vocabulorum* for his interesting old rhyming Dictionary, and John Baret gives his reasons for calling his Dictionary *An Alrearie*. He set his scholars to work to extract passages from the classics, and to arrange them under heads: 'Thus within a yeare or two they had gathered togethir a great volume, which (for the apt simili-

tude betweene the good scholers and diligent bees in gathering their wax and hony into their hive) I called then their Alvearie, both for a memoriall by whom it was made, and also by this name to incourage other to the like diligence, for that they should not see their worthy prayse for the same, unworthily drowned in oblivion.' To come down to rather later times, it may be mentioned, in conclusion, that Thomas Willis, a school-master of Isleworth, named his Dictionary, 1651, *Vestibulum*. Mr. Way has given a most full and careful account of the early Dictionaries in the Preface to his edition of the *Promptorium*, and I may, perhaps, be allowed to draw the attention of those interested in Lexicographical history to my 'Chronological Notices of the Dictionaries of the English Language' <sup>1</sup>.

It is hardly necessary now to enlarge upon the value of these old Dictionaries, as that is very generally allowed, but I cannot resist giving an instance of how the *Promptorium* has settled satisfactorily the etymology of a difficult name. When Mr. Alderman Hanson, F.S.A., was investigating the history of various fruits, he was somewhat puzzled by the term 'Jordan almonds' applied to the best kind of sweet almonds, and he set to work to look up the authorities. He found a definite statement in Phillips's *New World of Words* (6th ed. by Kersey, 1706), to the effect that 'the tree grows chiefly in the Eastern countries, especially in the Holy Land near the river *Jordan*, whence the best of this fruit are called "Jordan almonds."' The same statement is made in Bailey's Dictionary in 1757 (the botanical portion of which was edited by no less a person than Philip Miller), and in many other books. In J. Smith's *Bible Plants* (1877) we read, 'the best so-called Jordan almonds come from Malaga, and none now come from the country of the Jordan.' The author might very well have added that they never did come from that place. The merchants of Malaga, who export the almonds, are equally at sea as to the derivation. One of them told Mr. Hanson that the general opinion was that a certain Frenchman, called Jourdain, early in this century, introduced an improved method of cultivation. This suggestion was easily negatived by reference to

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<sup>1</sup> Philological Society Transactions, 1865, pp. 218-293.

the fact that Jordan almonds were mentioned in printed books at least as far back as 1607. At last Mr. Hanson found his clue in the *Promptorium*, where we read, ‘Iardyne almaunde, *amigdalum jardinum*.’ The difficulty was overcome, and the Jordan almond stood revealed as nothing more than a garden or cultivated kind of almond.

In contrasting Mr. Herrtage’s edition of the *Catholicon* with Mr. Way’s edition of the *Promptorium* a very interesting point must needs become apparent. Mr. Way annotated and explained the difficulties of his text with the most unwearied patience, but his authorities were to some extent limited. He himself helped to create the taste which has induced so many scholars to come forward and rescue the monuments of our language from destruction. Every one of Mr. Herrtage’s pages bears evidence of the large amount of work which has been done since the Camden Society first issued the *Promptorium*. Publications of the Early English Text Society are quoted on every page, and Stratmann and Mätzner are put under frequent contribution. We thus see that the labours of late years have already brought forward a rich harvest of illustration, by means of which the difficulties of our beloved tongue are gradually being cleared up. Many words once in use are doubtless irrecoverably lost, but still much has been garnered up. Those who have not attempted to register words can hardly realise the difficulties in the way of the Dictionary maker. All honour, therefore, to those who have overcome the difficulties, and in this band of honest workers the anonymous compiler of the *Catholicon Anglicum* occupies a prominent place. The difficulties are truly great, but the lexicographer has his compensation, for there is a pleasure in the registration and illustration of words which he only knows who has set his mind to the work with earnestness and enthusiasm.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

LONDON, *July*, 1881.

## INTRODUCTION.

Plan of the Work, § 1, p. xiii. — Description of the MSS: Lord Monson's, § 2, p. xiv; the Addit. MS. § 3, p. xvi. — Plan of Collation, § 4, p. xvi. — Quotations and Notes, § 5, p. xviii. — Words unexplained, § 6, p. xix. — Dialect of the MSS. § 7, p. xx. — The *Medulla Grammaticæ*, § 8, p. xxi. — Authorities quoted in the Notes, § 9, p. xxii. — Helpers in the Work, § 10, p. xxiv. — Conclusion, § 11, p. xxv.

So well known is the present work, now for the first time printed, from the extensive and admirable use made of it by the late Mr. Way in his edition of the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' that it can require little or no introduction to the students of our language beyond that given by Mr. Wheatley in his Preface. I will, therefore, confine myself to an explanation of the plan and principles of this edition, with a very few remarks on the MSS. and their dialect and peculiarities.

§ 1. My intention throughout in preparing this volume was to *make it a companion to the Promptorium*, and this intention I have endeavoured to carry out by marking with an asterisk or a dagger respectively such words as were either annotated by Mr. Way, and did not therefore so much require any further annotation on my part, or such as were peculiar to the *Catholicon*. So far as it has been possible I have besides tried to give quotations and references, not to be found in Stratmann or any such standard work of reference. As a rule I have not given quotations from authors later than the sixteenth century, but this, of course, I have not been always able to manage. The *Wills & Inventories* published by the Surtees Society have been a perfect mine of wealth to me; unfortunately I had not the advantage of them at the beginning of my work, and I have therefore been obliged to give my quotations from them for the earlier letters in the additional notes. With regard to these latter, although I perfectly understand and appreciate the in-

convenience attending the existence of a double set of notes, and the risk which exists of additional notes being overlooked, I do not know that any apology for their presence is necessary<sup>1</sup>. In any work of this class it is absolutely unavoidable that fresh, and in many cases better, illustrations of words will crop up after the sheets have been printed off. Extended reading has brought extended knowledge, and the value of these additions—and I believe that much of value will be found in them—will be, I think, the best apology for their existence.

I adopted Lord Monson's MS. as the basis of my text: first, because it was the fuller and more correct of the two, besides which it was ready copied out for me; and secondly, because it was perfect. The difference in date between the two MSS., if there is any difference, can be but a few years, and was not of itself of sufficient importance to counterbalance other considerations. The Addit. MS. has lost one leaf at the beginning and two at the end, besides three in the body of the work. It is, moreover, so full of palpable and gross errors both in the English and Latin, from which Lord Monson's MS. is free, that I had no hesitation in relegating it to a second place, to be used only for the purposes of collation and of filling up gaps. One most curious point about it is that while up to S it contains far fewer words than Lord Monson's MS., from that letter on it has more than double the entries. Why this is so it is, of course, impossible to say: the entries are here given in full.

§ 2. Lord Monson's MS. of the *Catholicon* is a thick paper volume measuring  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 6. It is perfect, and in almost as good condition as when it left the scriptorium. It consists of

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<sup>1</sup> I have, at all events, done my best to prevent their being overlooked or forgotten, by inserting them before the text. As an example of the liability of such additional notes to be overlooked when not placed in some conspicuous part of the book, I may mention that on February 14th, 1880, I printed in *Notes and Queries* a short list of errors in Mr. Way's *Promptorium*, which I had come across while using the work for this edition of the *Catholicon*. To my great surprise I was informed by a note from a correspondent in that paper, that most of the slips pointed out by me had been discovered by Mr. Way, and were mentioned and corrected in a list printed at p. 560 of the *Promptorium*. And there I found them, but I am confident that not one in a hundred of those who use the volume is aware of the existence of the list.

16 quires or 192 leaves<sup>1</sup>, 182 of which contain the text, followed by 6 blank. Then on leaf 189 comes the list of terms of relationship reprinted at the end of our text. This list is in a different hand from that in which the main body of the book has been written, and appears, to me at least, to be the same with that in which the corrections and additions have been made in the original scribe's work. These corrections are few in number, the copying having been on the whole very carefully done. Mr. Way was of opinion that it was probable that this MS. was the author's holograph<sup>2</sup>, but this is very doubtful, and is contradicted by the fact that the corrections are in a different hand. In addition to this, in the next paragraph Mr. Way speaking of the Addit. MS. 15.562, assigns to it the date of 1450. But the handwritings are essentially different. Either, therefore, the date assigned to the Addit. MS. must be wrong, or Lord Monson's MS. can not be the author's holograph. But I do not believe that 1450 is the correct date of the Addit. MS. More probably it was compiled about 1475, the date assigned to it in the Museum Catalogue. The numberless, and frequently most extraordinary, mistakes in the Addit. MS. show clearly that it was a copy from an earlier MS., and probably written from dictation.

On the back of the last leaf of Lord Monson's MS. is the following: 'Liber Thome Flowre Succentor ecclesie Cathedralis beate Marie Lincoln. Anno domini M.ccccc.xx;' on which Mr. Way notes<sup>3</sup> that he could not find the name of Thomas Flower, sub-chanter, in the Fasti of Lincoln, but that a John Flower occurs among the prebendaries of that church in 1571. He adds that the owner of Lord Monson's MS. may have been of Lincoln College, Oxford, since a Thomas Flower was one of the proctors of the University in 1519<sup>4</sup>. Immediately above this, in faded ink, is the following entry, unmentioned by Mr. Way: 'Anno domini millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> lxxxx<sup>mo</sup> ix<sup>o</sup>, Anno regni regis Henrici 7<sup>i</sup>, post conquestum quintodecimo,' which is interesting

<sup>1</sup> The quires are marked at the foot of the first page of each: *primus quaternus*, &c.

<sup>2</sup> *Prompt. Parv.* Introd. p. lxx.

<sup>3</sup> *Prompt. Parv.* Introd. p. lxx. note a.

<sup>4</sup> Le Neve, ed. Hardy, vol. iii. p. 686.

as an instance of the application of the term 'conquestus' to the accession of Henry VII.

The principal authorities cited in the work are, as Mr. Way says, Virgil, Ysidore, Papias, Brito, Hugutio, the Catholicon, the Doctrinale, and the Gloss on the Liber Equivocorum of John de Garlandia, but only Hugutio and the Liber Equivocorum occur at all frequently. A large number of hexameter verses occur, probably, as Mr. Way suggests, from some work of John de Garlandia. The meaning of some of them is not at all clear.

The compiler frequently distinguishes with great acumen between the various shades of meaning of the several Latin equivalents of some one English word.

§ 3. The Addit. MS. 15,562, is a small quarto volume on paper containing originally probably 145 leaves, of which one has been lost at the beginning, as already stated. It is also defective at the end, the last word in it being *Wrathe*, so that probably two leaves have been lost at the end. It is written in a small and, at times, rather cramped hand. Spaces are frequently left vacant in the letters for additions of words. It was purchased by the Museum at Newman's sale in 1845. Though not so correct as Lord Monson's MS. it has at times helped to an elucidation of some difficulties, and the correction of some errors in the latter. A considerable difference of opinion appears to have existed as to the date of the MS. as stated in § 2. Mr. Way assigned it to 1450, while Halliwell, who in the second volume of his *Archaic Dictionary*, frequently quotes from the Addit. MS., refers to it sometimes as 'MS. Dictionary, dated 1540<sup>1</sup>,' sometimes as 'MS. Dictionary, 1540<sup>2</sup>,' at other times as 'MS. Dict. c. 1500<sup>3</sup>,' and again as 'Cathol. Angl. MS.<sup>4</sup>'

§ 4. A few words will explain the method adopted in printing the collations of A. I have not thought it necessary to give every variation of spelling; the omissions, however, are very few in number, and only occur where the difference in spelling is very trifling. The order in which the words are arranged is not the same in the two MSS., nor are the Latin equivalents

<sup>1</sup> See, for instance, under Rare, p. 668; Shack-fork, p. 725; Ruwet, p. 700.

<sup>2</sup> See Scrap, p. 714.

<sup>3</sup> See Tallow, lafe, p. 849; Temples, p. 857; Taxage, p. 854. &c.

<sup>4</sup> See Timmer, p. 875.



given in the same succession. In the case of all words which are found *only* in A. and not in Lord Monson's MS. I have printed an A in brackets (A.) at the end of the word; as **Armyd**; *armatus* (A.). And when I have inserted various readings from A. in the text I have enclosed them in brackets and appended the letter (A.): thus the entry 'a **Cropure** (**Cruppure** A.); *postela* (*postellum* A.)' is intended to show that the reading of Lord Monson's MS. is 'a **Cropure**; *postela*;' and that of the Addit. MS. 'a **Cruppure**; *postellum*.'

After the first few pages I have, in order to economise space, omitted the inflexional endings of the genitive cases of nouns, and the feminine and neuter genders of adjectives. But no alteration has been made in the text without due notice in the notes<sup>1</sup>. I have expanded the contractions, showing the expansions as usual by the use of italics: ꝥ and ꝛ I have treated as representing *lle* and *ne* respectively; but ñ I have printed as it stands, it being doubtful what is the exact value of the mark of contraction. The author has throughout used *vbi* for 'see' or 'refer to,' and *participium* for our 'adjective.'

The method adopted in the compiling and arranging the numerous notes required for the work was as follows: I first went carefully through the whole of the MS., comparing each word with its representative in the Promptorium, and in cases where no such representative could be found marking the word with a dagger (†). Where I found that Mr. Way had already annotated the word I marked it with an asterisk (\*). I am afraid instances will be found of words, to which I have attached a dagger, really occurring in the Promptorium, under a slightly different form, sufficiently different to escape my notice.

The reading of books for the purpose of getting together illustrative quotations was a long and heavy, but far from

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<sup>1</sup> I have not even, except in very few cases, corrected the blunders in the scribe's latin. To do so throughout the work would completely alter its character, and would, in a great measure, destroy the interest which attaches even to this base latin. Like Mr. Way (see his Introd. p. vii), I could have made many more alterations in this particular, as also in rearranging the words in a perfect alphabetic order, but the objections to so doing, as explained by Mr. Way, appeared to me so strong that I have preferred to print the MS. exactly as it is. In the case of A. I have, of course, had to break the scribe's order of words, so as to bring the corresponding words of the two MSS. together.

disagreeable task. Most of the books written previously to the middle of the 15th century had, of course, been already read by Stratmann, Mätzner, and others, but all of a later date I had to read through myself, as well as all belonging to the earlier period which had been printed by the various Societies since the publication of those dictionaries.

§ 5. I have in every case been careful not to repeat any of Mr. Way's quotations or remarks on any word, except for some special reason. This will to a great extent account for the fact that after the letter P my notes become much more frequent and full. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Way was unable to annotate the third part of the Promptorium (from R to the end) as fully as he had the preceding letters. There are many, very many, words in this third part of the greatest interest and importance to the student and philologist, and well deserving of the same careful and learned treatment as was bestowed by the editor on the letters A—R. And not a few words, too, are difficult to understand, and perhaps almost unintelligible to the ordinary reader without a note.

It will be readily seen that the annotation of the two works has been carried out on very different lines. Mr. Way, from his apparently inexhaustible store of archaeological lore, has enriched the Promptorium with notes and quotations bearing rather on the history of that which is represented by the word, than upon the history of the word itself as shown by its use in various authors, while my notes are almost entirely devoted to the latter object.

I have endeavoured to be especially careful about the correctness of the quotations and references, feeling that on this depends a great deal of their value. But in a work of this kind, in which so many hundreds of quotations are brought together, mistakes can not be entirely avoided, and I can only trust that their number is comparatively infinitesimal.

The experience which I have gained as Assistant-Editor of the Philological Society's new English Dictionary of the trouble, the vexation caused by, nay, even the almost absolute worthlessness of quotations the references to which are either imperfectly or incorrectly given, has taught me the extreme importance of correctness and fulness in this particular. Unfortunately my

experience came too late for me to carry into practice in every instance the fulness of reference which I should now wish to see. I have tried, therefore, to make up for this, as far as lay in my power, by giving as full and complete as possible a list of the authorities quoted from, with particulars as to the editions used, and the dates of the original works. The dates, although, of course, in many cases only approximate, will, as I know from experience, be found of great service, and should, in fact, be always given in works of this kind. The time which it will save to students, none but those who have had the trouble of hunting up authorities as to the date of a MS. can appreciate.

I much regret now that I did not from the beginning arrange the quotations according to their chronological order of composition. The point did not occur to me until I began to use Mätzner's *Wörterbuch*, when I at once recognised the mistake into which we had both fallen, and the great inconveniences arising from it, although these inconveniences, owing to the relatively small number of quotations given by me, will not, I think, be so much felt as in the case of the fuller work.

It was also suggested to me that I should re-arrange the words in their strict alphabetical order, but I do not see that the advantageousness of such an arrangement is so apparent as to call for the amount of time and labour involved in its preparation. As a rule, the words are in a very close approximation to the strict alphabetical order, and I have therefore contented myself with altering the position of such few words as were by some accident inserted in the MS. a long way from their proper position.

I have followed Mr. Way's lead in endeavouring rather to illustrate by contemporary or earlier quotations the words given in the *Catholicon*, than to enter on the difficult and dangerous ground of etymologies.

§ 6. There are a few words of which, notwithstanding all my exertions, I have been unable to obtain any satisfactory explanation. Such are 'to Bacon; *displodere*;' 'Bebyeke;' 'a Bychdoghter; *epialtes*;' 'Blossom, *colloquintida*;' 'to Blunder; *balandior*<sup>1</sup>;' 'to Calle a hawke; *stupare*;' 'Common slaghter;

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<sup>1</sup> Can this be the same as *Blondere* in the *Agribite*, p. 61?

*dalitaria* ; ' Fawthistelle ; *labrum Veneris* ; ' Fox fire ; *glos* ; ' a Martinett ; *irristilicus* ; ' to Ouergett ; *equiparare* ; ' to Pok ; *siniare* ; ' Severouse ; ' a Skaunce ; ' a Smytt ; *oblectamentum* ; ' Splete ; *rignum* ; ' to Springe ; *enerrare* ; ' Talghe lafe ; *congiarum* ; ' a Welpes ; and a few others. As to any of these I shall be glad to receive suggestions.

§ 7. It is a difficult matter in the case of a work of this class, in which we have only isolated words on which to base an opinion, to decide exactly as to the birth-place or dialect of the author : and this difficulty is increased by the fact that of the copies which have come down to us neither in all probability is the autograph of the compiler, but the work of a scribe. We can, however, in the present instance assert with considerable confidence that the compiler was a native of one of the northern counties. Mr. Way was of opinion that the dialectical peculiarities of the MS. indicated that it was compiled in the north-eastern parts of England, and in this he was most probably correct. He pointed out that the names of Norwich, Lincoln, York, Richmond, Ripon, Durham and Carlisle occur in it, but we can hardly attribute much importance to this fact, inasmuch as we also find London, Salisbury, Bath, Oxford, Winchester, and Cambridge—and these are all names of places which would be likely to be familiar to a monk, and such I believe the compiler to have been, grounding my opinion on his intimate knowledge of ecclesiastical terms, as evidenced throughout the work, as well as on such slight, but, to my mind, significant entries as *didimus* for vn-Trowabylle. The mention of *Heckbetts* or *Heckboats* is more to the purpose, as these appear to have been peculiar to the river Ouse in Yorkshire. So also with *Scurffe*, which appears to obtain principally on the Tees<sup>1</sup>. So again, we have the curious expression *Gabrielle rache*, which still exists in Yorkshire. Further, the author speaks of the Wolds, which he renders by *Alpes*. On the whole it is probable that the work was compiled in the north portion of the East Riding of Yorkshire : more exactly than this it is now impossible to fix the locality. The reader will notice the large number of words occurring in our work, which are

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<sup>1</sup> See notes, pp. 181, 326.

illustrated by quotations from the Wills and Inventories published by the Surtees Society, and from Henry Best's Farming and Account Book. Many of these, such as *Rekanle*, *Spene*, *Bery*, *Scurffe*, *Ley*, *Staith*, *Mosscrop*, and others, are peculiar to Yorkshire, or at least to the most northern counties.

The Addit. MS. appears to have been originally written in a purer northern dialect than Lord Monson's MS., but it has constantly been altered by the scribe. This is shown by the order in which we find the words. Thus *Spoyu* was no doubt originally written *Spune*, as is clear from its position. Again we have 'Scho' or 'Ho' in A., where Lord Monson's MS. reads 'Sche.'

The thorn letter þ is found not unfrequently throughout the work, but does not occur as the initial letter of a set of words: instead of it words beginning with *th* are given in the regular alphabetical order under T.

As in the Promptorium, the Scribe has not been consistent in his use of the thorn letter: frequently we find instead of it the *y* which not long after entirely superseded it. Occasionally we even meet with the two forms in the same line.

*Sch* is used for *sh*, and *sel* for *sl*, but not invariably.

§ 8. The MS. of the Medulla Grammaticæ, of which, by the kindness of the authorities of St. John's College, Cambridge, I have been enabled to make such free use, is that referred to by Mr. Way at p. liii of his Introduction. It is a 4to MS. belonging to St. John's College, Press Mark C. 22, on paper quires, with vellum covers to each quire. Thus the first two leaves are vellum, then come five leaves of paper, followed by two leaves of vellum, five of paper, and so on. At the end is the date, in the same handwriting as the body of the MS., 16th December, 1468. It is a Latin Dictionary, the explanation of the words being mainly in Latin<sup>1</sup>. It was presented to the College by Thomas, Earl of Southampton, and is stated to have been purchased from William Crashawe, a brother of the poet, who was admitted fellow of St. John's in 1593. I have also at times consulted other MSS. of the Medulla, such as MSS. Harl. 1000, 1738, 2257, and 2270, but all the illustrations from the Medulla, which will be found in my notes, have

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<sup>1</sup> Not altogether as stated in Mr. Way's Introd. p. liii.

been, unless it is expressly otherwise stated, taken from the St. John's MS.<sup>1</sup>

I would especially draw attention to the very great similarity which we find in many words between the Catholicon and the Medulla, pointing clearly to the fact of a common origin.

§ 9. The authorities to which I have had recourse, and from which my notes and illustrations have been drawn are set out in the list at the end of this volume, but it may not be amiss here to refer more fully to such of them as I have found more especially useful. Amongst Dictionaries of the older English, Stratmann and Mätzner have been of the greatest value; of the latter, unfortunately, I had no opportunity of consulting a copy until after C had passed the press. Of the former I have made free use, although, at the same time, endeavouring to gather together illustrations and quotations not to be found there.

In Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, although it is far from satisfactorily free from faults and mistakes, I have found an almost endless source of illustrations of many words and of all dates<sup>2</sup>.

For later English my chief helps have been Huloet's *Abecedarium*, Horman's *Vulgarium* (two most curious and interesting works, which would well repay reprinting), Baret's *Alvearie*, the *Ortus Vocabulorum*<sup>3</sup>, Levins' *Manipulus Vocabulorum*, Stanbridge *Vocabula*, Palsgrave, Cotgrave, and, in a lesser degree, Cockeram, Withals, Gouldman, and Jamieson.

For the names of plants and instances of botanical terms I have principally had recourse to Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, Lyte's translation of Dodoens, Turner's and Gerarde's *Herbals*, and the several lists of plants in Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, already mentioned, besides numerous lists of plants in MSS.<sup>4</sup> The Dictionary of English Plant-Names, compiled by Messrs. Britten &

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Way's account of these and other MSS. of the Medulla, Introd. pp. 1-liv.

<sup>2</sup> A new edition, with large additions and corrections, and edited by Prof. Wülker, is now in the press.

<sup>3</sup> See Mr. Way's Introd. p. liv. I have used the edition of 1532.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Way gives a list of several. Introd. p. lxvii, and many more might be mentioned. Why should not one of our Societies print a collection of some, at least, of the numerous glossaries still remaining in MS.? The light which they would help to throw on our language can not be over-estimated.

Holland, would have been of the greatest service to me had it appeared earlier.

The publications of the English Dialect Society have furnished me with abundant instances of dialectal forms and words occurring in the Catholicon, and still in use in our Northern Counties. More especially have I been indebted to the Glossaries of Mr. E. Peacock (Lincolnshire), Mr. C. C. Robinson (Mid-Yorkshire), Mr. Nodal (Lancashire), and Prof. Skeat's editions of Ray, &c.

Many of my illustrations, as well as hints and helps for many others are due to the publications of the late Mr. Riley for the Rolls Series. His editions of the *Liber Albus* and the *Liber Custumarum* are crammed with bits of archaeological lore, which have added vastly to the value of my notes, to which I have freely transferred them<sup>1</sup>.

I have, of course, placed all the publications of the Early English Text Society under contribution, many of them, especially those most recently issued, I had to read through myself for the purpose, as they are not included in Stratmann. Of the publications of the Camden Society the most useful to me have been the *Thornton Romances*, the *Aucru Riwle*, and the *Bury Wills & Inventories*, the last containing a large number of valuable and interesting words and forms.

But the most valuable works to me have been the *Wills & Inventories*, the *Testamenta Eboracensia*, and other publications of the Surtees Society. It is impossible to speak too highly of the importance of these works to all students of our language and its history. Extending as they do over a period of more than 500 years, from 1085 to 1600, they afford an almost inexhaustible mine of material to the student, and the complete glossary and index which we are promised to them and the other issues of the Society will be one of the most valuable works in existence. Next in importance to the *Wills & Inventories* comes the *Farming & Account Books* of Henry Best, a Yorkshire farmer, who died in

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<sup>1</sup> I deeply regret that by an oversight I have in two instances omitted accidentally to acknowledge the sources of my notes. A great part of those under Baynstikille and Baudstrot are from notes of Mr. Riley, in his Glossaries to the *Liber Albus* and *Liber Custumarum*. These are, I believe, the only instances in which I have omitted to give my authorities and the credit which is due to the original writer.

1645. A very slight glance will show to what a great extent this work has helped to throw light on many of the dialectal terms and forms in the *Catholicon*. For purposes of quotation, indeed, it has been a more satisfactory book than the *Wills & Inventories*, as the extracts in most cases help to explain themselves, instead of being a mere list of names. Several other publications of the same Society have also furnished a valuable and welcome quota of illustrations, more especially the *Townley Mysteries* and the *Early English Psalter*. Nor should I omit to mention the excellent reprints of Prof. Arber, as remarkable for their correctness as their cheapness.

Such have been my main resources for the earlier and dialectal illustrations of the words in the *Catholicon*: for more modern uses, Prof. Skeat's and Mr. Wedgwood's *Etymological Dictionaries* have been of the greatest service, while for Scotch words and forms I have used Jamieson's *Dictionary*.

§ 10. And now my task is done, with the exception of one pleasant duty, that of returning thanks to those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted me during the progress of the work. The chief thanks both of the Societies and of myself are of course due to Lord Monson for his great kindness in lending this valuable MS. freely and willingly, without any restriction as to time, for so many years.

Next our thanks are due to Prof. Mayor and the authorities of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the willingly-granted loan of their MS. of the *Medulla*, and to Mr. H. B. Wheatley for his very interesting Preface.

My own thanks are especially due to Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, first, for kindly lending me his set of the publications of the Surtees Society, of which I have made so large a use in my notes; and secondly, for assistance in the explanation of several words, which had long puzzled others as well as myself. To Mr. Furnivall and Mr. J. H. Hessels I am similarly indebted, for help in my hunt after the origin and meaning of a large number of words; while from Prof. Skeat I have, as ever, always received a ready aid. In especial I am deeply indebted to Mr. Wedgwood, who has kindly found time to read over a large proportion of the work in proof, and by his suggestions and help has contributed not a little to its value.



§ 11. In the preceding pages I have endeavoured to explain clearly the plan on which I have carried out this work, and the sources on which I have drawn for the notes. That the work will be found in every way satisfactory is far beyond my expectations. That deficiencies and short-comings will most disagreeably make themselves evident in some places, and excess in others is, I fear, unavoidable in a work of this kind; and I can only lay it before the Societies with a confident hope that, despite its failings, it will be found of value for the number and variety of the illustrations collected together in it. The work was originally intended for the members of the Early English Text Society only, the Council of the Camden Society having some years ago determined not to follow up the joint publication of Levins' *Manipulus Vocabulorum*. When, however, about half of the *Catholicon* had passed the press, the proposal to join in its production was made to the Camden Society, and it is a source of very great gratification to me that the Council of the Society which printed the *Promptorium* has recognized the present volume as a worthy companion to Mr. Way's admirable work. It has occupied my leisure now for more than three years, and in parting with it I seem to part with an old friend, whose welfare and progress have so largely occupied my thoughts during that time. It would have been better for the Societies had Mr. Wheatley been able to find time in his busy life to write a longer introduction to this work, but as it is, I can only commend the book to the impartial judgment of the members of the two Societies, in the words of the original compiler himself: 'Si qua in ea reprehensione digna invenerint, aut corrigant, aut oculis clausis pertranseant, aut saltem humane ignorancie imputent.'

SIDNEY J. H. HERRTAGE.

MILL HILL, N.W.,

August, 1881.



## ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Page 17. **Badildore.** This undoubtedly here means the instrument used by washers to beat coarse clothes. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 269, we have '*Hoc feratorium, Hoc pecten, a batylledore,*' and Palsgrave has, '*Batyllore, battoir a lessine.*' In the Invent. of Raffe Gower, of Richmond, taken in 1567, are included '*iiij bath dories, a maille and a maille pyllione.*' *Richmond, Wills, &c.* p. 197.

**Bafynstylkylle.** 'Sir, (said the Foxe) it is Lentren yee see,  
And I can neither fish with huke nor net,  
To take ane *banstickle*, though we both should die.'

Henryson, *Moral Fables*, 1571, p. 65.

This is, no doubt, the same word as *begnstyllys*, which occurs in a burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86, and seems to have puzzled Mr. Halliwell:

'Then ther com masfatus in mortros alle soow,  
Borhammys [flounders] and *begnstyllys*, for thei myst not goo.'

18. **Bakke.** '*Hic respertilio, a bake.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 220. 'More lounge derkenes than lyght, lyke vnto a beest called a *backe*.' Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 87. See also Douglas, *Euados*, Bk. xiii. Prol. p. 449.

**Baldestrot.** '*Hic lano, -nis, banstrott.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 216.

19. **Balyngar.** 'Ther wer lost ij carykkes and two *balyngers* with marchaundyses and other goodes, and alle the peple that were within.' Caxton, *Chronicle of England*, 1482, ch. cxxiv. p. 304. In the State Papers, Henry VIII. vol. ii. p. 76, is a complaint that 'oon Rychard Pepyr, of Caleys, hath of late robbed and dyspoyled twoo Brytton shippis upon the see, and hath brought with hym oon of their *ballyngers*.'

'In Bote, in *Balyngar* and Bargis      The twa Armys on otheris chargis.'

Lyndesay, *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. l. 3104.

See the Ancient Scottish Prophecy, printed by Prof. Lumby in his edition of Bernardus *De Cura Rei Fam.* p. 21, l. 116—

'Fra farnelande to the fyrrth salbe a favr sygh  
O barges and *ballyngers*, and mony bred sayle.'

**Balke.** 'It is and ought to bee the care of shepheards . . . that, when their sheepe have had their will on the stubbles three weekes or a moneth, then to have an eye to the heades. *balles* and divisions that lye betwixt two faughes, for that is usually a battle, sweete, moiste and (as wee say) a naturall grasse.' Best, *Farming, &c., Book*, p. 28. 'He that wylle stalke, Be brook or *balke*.' *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 343. 'My body on *balke* per bod in sweuen' *Allit. Poems*, A. 62. The verb occurs in Gower, i. 296—

'So well halt no man the plough      That he ne *balketh* other while.'

**Bancour.** 'For the array of the hall four *bankers*.' *English Gilds*, p. 233.

**Bande of a dure.** In the *Cursor Mundi*, 19306, we are told that when the angel delivered the Apostles from prison he

'Fe prisun dors left als he fand,      Noijer he brak ne barr ne *band*.'

In the Invent. of Sir J. Birnam, 1565, we find '*iiij bucket grithes, iiij iron bandes for a doore, j stancyon of iron and a barre.*' *Richmond, Wills, &c.* p. 178: and in the Invent. of John Colan, of York, 1490, is an item, '*De ij veteribus lez dure bandes, ferri vj<sup>a</sup>.*' *Testamenta Ebor.* iv. 59. See the curious burlesque poem printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86, where the writer speaks of '*Dore-bundys* stalkyng one stylttus, in ther hondus gret olms.'

20. **Bannock.** Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 33, says of Lentil that 'it hath litle coddes somthyng flatt, wherein are conteyned in euery one about iiij or iiij granes in figure flat lyke a halfpenny, but somthyng rysyng inignes toward the middes, as a litle cake or *bannock* is which is hastily baked vpon y<sup>e</sup> harth.'

**Banworte.** '*Sirige, ban-wyrt.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 68. '*Osmound, osmunde, bon-wurt.*' *Ibid.* p. 141.

20. **Bane schawe.** Langham in his *Garden of Health*, 1633, p. 93, recommends 'For the *boneshar* and gout, see the flowers [of Broome] with wine and oyle olive. apply it.' In a long list of diseases printed in Jamieson from 'Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 13,' s. v. Cleik are mentioned 'Bock-blood and *Banshaw*, Spewen sprung in the Spald.' Grose, in his Glossary, gives '*Boneshawe*, bony or horny excrescence or tumour growing out of horses heels; perhaps so called from a distant resemblance to the substance of a bone spavin: also, the scratches. Exmore.'

21. **Barsepay.** In the translation of Vegetius on the Art of War, in Royal MS. 8 A xii. ff. 103, is an account of a *berfry*, which may be compared with the description of that in *Sir Ferumbras* given in my note: 'A somer castel or a rolling tour is a gyn of werre moche and large and of grete cost. hit is made squaar as a tour of stoon, of grete bemes and plancheres nayled and pyuned and framed to-gidre: and for it schole not be listliche I-brend ne fyred wip enemyes, hit is heled wip-oute with rawe hyde and wete hayres and feltes. 'Pese towres after here heythes þei hauen here brede, some ben xxx<sup>ti</sup>, some xl<sup>ti</sup>, some fifty foote squaar of brede . . . he haþ many stages, in many manere wise he harmeþ and assaileþ. he haþ in þe neither flore I-heled his mynours to digge and myne þe wal. he haþ þere also þe gyn þat is cleped þe Ram wip strokes to stonye þe wal. 'In þe mydde stage [he] haþ a faldyngge brige to let falle sodeynliche vpon þe top of þe walle, And so to reune into þe citee wip men of armes, and take þe citee at his wille. In þe ouer stage he haþ schelteres, casteres, slyngeres, and alle manere diffence, þe whiche for þei ben ouer þe hedges of hem þat ben on þe walles wip alle manere egge toole, nameliche wip grete stones, þei sleep or betch away fro þe walles alle þat stondeþ vnder hem.' Compare P. Somyr Castell. In the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1187, we are told that when Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem there was 'at vch brugge a *berfry* on basteles wyse,' and so when besieging Thebes Alexander

'and his folk alle,

Myd *berfrefres*, with alle gyn.'

Faste assailed heore wallis

*Alisaunder*, 2277.

See also R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, ed. Furnivall, p. 36, l. 1031.

22. **Barnakylle.** In the 14th cent. glossary in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180, '*frenum cum chamo*' is glossed by 'brydylle' and 'barnaculle,' and again, on the following page, we have '*camus*, barnaculle.' Trevisa in his trans. of Higden. i. 353, says of the Irish: 'þey dryueþ hir hors wip a chambre zerde in þe ouer ende instede of *barnacles* and of bridels of reest [*cani vice*].' See also Wyclif, Proverbs xxvi. 3, Psalms xxxi. 9, &c. 'Barnacles or Burnaeles to putte on a horses nose to make hym to stande. *Pastorius*. Huloet. 'Brages. Barnacles for a horses nose.' Cotgrave.

23. **Barras.** 'The Cristen men chasede þam to þe *barres*,

And sloughe righte there fele folke and fresche.' *Sege off Melayne*, 1159.

See also l. 1279: 'þe owte *barres* hew þay down.'

**Baslarde.** In the Invent. of John de Scardeburgh, taken in 1395, we find mentioned, 'unum *basclard* ornatum, cum manubrio de murro, pret. xjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. vend. pro xis.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 3.

24. **Bature.** See the recipe 'for Freture' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39:

'With egges and floure in *bature* þou make, Put berme þer to, I undertake, &c.'

**Beabowteward.** I ought to have explained that this means to try, attempt, as shown by the latin equivalents: Chaucer in the *Knight's Tale*, 1146, has:

'Now thou woldest falsly *ben aboute* To love my lady.'

Compare the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 234, "'Lo!" eweð ure Louerd, "Satan is þeorne *abuten* uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne!"' and the *Swordon of Babyloyn*, l. 839: '*Ferumbras was euer a-bowt* To fyghte withe Olyvere'

'Syr Marrok, hys steward

To do hys lady gyle.'

Was faste *aboutward*

*Sir Triamour*, 65.

**Becalle.** In *Genesis & Exodus*, after the departure of his brothers with the cup hidden in Benjamin's sack,

Josef haueð hem after sent.

And *bi-calleð* of harme and seaðe.'

ðis fonde hem ouertakenð raðe.

l. 2314.

'Menne, *bikalled* of tresoun. And has me put her in presoun.' *Ywaine & Gawaine*, l. 2133. In *Allit. Poems*, A. 913, the word is used in the simple meaning of call. '*Be calle* þam of tresoun.' Robert of Brunne, p. 257.

25. **Bedded.** '*Paraliticos, bedreda.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 89. John Baret by his Will, 1463, bequeathed 'as moche ferthyng white bred as comyth to iiij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>. to be delyd . . . a part to *bedrefolke* and a part to the prisoyneres and to the laserys.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 28; and Johne Coote in 1502 left 'vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. to be delte in *bedred* men or women.' *Ibid.* p. 92. 'Seke I was and *bedred* lay.' Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 6198. See also *Early English Poems*, p. 134, l. 57; and Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, pp. 7 and 186.

**Bedstocks.** This is of frequent occurrence in 15th-17th century wills and inventories. Thus in 1567 Edward Parkinson had amongst his goods, 'one pare of cervel *bedstokes*, with bedding and hangings, iij<sup>l</sup>. vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. . . . two pare of *bedstokes*, with bedding, xxvi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 272; and in 1541, in the Invent. of Roger Pele, are mentioned 'iij parre of *bedstoks*, price xij<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmond Wills*, &c. p. 22; see also *ibid.* pp. 91, 133, 201, &c.

**Bedstreȳ.** Tusser, *Five Hundred Points*, ch. xix, st. 40, uses *bedstraw* for clean straw:

'By theȳd of October, go gather vp sloes,  
haue thou in a readines plentie of thoës,  
And keepe them in *bedstraw*, or still on the bow,  
to staie both the flixe of thyselfe and thy cow.'

26. **Behovefulle.** Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 37 says, 'It is very *behoovefull* to see that an haywaine bee well raked.'

'Good let oc ðu hem bi-se, Alswile als hem *bi-hoylik* bee.' *Genesis & Exodus*, 4108. See Shakespeare, *Roméo and Juliet*, IV. iii. 8.

**Beke handes.** I have no doubt now that my note on this word is wrong, and that the true reading is 'to Beke wandes.' I was led astray by the latin equivalent, and the *Ortus*. The meaning is to heat unseasoned wood by the fire for the purpose of straightening it. Thus Neckam in his treatise *De Utensilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 111, says a farmer should have

'bastuns      peuz                      endurziz      idem  
*Justos et pulos sepius in igne probatos vel exploratos;*' and H. Best says, 'after that we have cutte our wilfes and saughs, and sorted them . . . wee sette our foreman and another to *beeking* of them; and for this purpose they fetch a bottle of pease-strawe, or a bottle of barley-strawe, and then doe they take the stickes and sette them vp an ende slanttinge against the huddle, and keepe a good fire under them.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 122. The verb is still common in the North: in *Yaine & Garin*, 1459, a knight is described as lying '*bekeand* in his bed;' and Markham in his *Countrie Farme*, 1616, says: 'when you bring your grey-hound home at night, you shall bring him to a fire fire, and there let him *beake* and stretch himselfe, and doe you tieke him at the least an houre or more before you put him into his kennell.' In *Le Bonc Florence*, 99, we have:

'He had more mystyr of a gode fyre      To *beylke* hys boones by.'

Of bryght brondys brennyng schyre,

By this we may explain the entries in the Promptorium: '*Beykyng* or *streykyng* (strekinge J. N.). *Protencio, extencio*;' and '*Streykyng* or *spredynge* owute (or *beykyng*, *supra*; *strekyng*, to *strikyng* oute P.). *Extencio, protencio*.' The more common form (still surviving in the provinces) is to *beath*. which is used by Tusser, ch. xxiii. st. 9:

'Yokes, forks, and such othir, let bailie spie out,  
and gather the same as he walketh about.  
And after at leasure let this be his hier,  
to *beath* them and trim them at home by the fier;'

on which Tusser Redivivus (D. Hilman) notes: '*Bathing* at the Fire, as it is commonly called, when the wood is yet unseasoned, sets it to what purpose you think fit.' See also Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. v. p. 131 and Bk. vii. p. 201.

27. **Belle man.** John Baret in his Will, 1463, directed that 'the ij *bellemen* haue ij gownys, and be ij of y<sup>e</sup> fyve to holde torches, and ij<sup>d</sup>. and here mete, and y<sup>e</sup> Sexteyn of y<sup>e</sup> chirche to haue brede and drynke and xij<sup>d</sup>. for his ryngyng and his mete.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 17; and again, p. 28, he directs 'that the *belle meen* haue iij<sup>d</sup>. to go yearly abowte the town at my yeerday for my soule and for my faderis and my modrys.' On the other hand John Coote, in 1502, declares he will have 'neyther ryngyn nor *bellman* goynge,' but all 'to be don in secrete maner.' *Ibid.* p. 92. The duty of these bellmen was to go round a town on the anniversary of the death of any person, calling on all who heard them to pray for the soul of the departed. In 1433 John Dene, Canon of Ripon, left in his Will to

'le *belman* iiii<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 43. See also the account of the expenses incurred at the funeral of Thomas de Dalby in 1400, where we have an item, '*companatori pro praconizatione obitus per exaltation* iiii<sup>d</sup>.' *Ibid.* iii. 19.

28. **Benes spelked.** Compare **Spelkyd benes**, p. 353. In the glossary in MS. Harl. 3376, of the 10th century is given '*Faba fresa*, gegrunnen bean, *s. dicta quia molata est.*'

**Benet.** See notes to **Coniure**, p. 74. and **Ostils**, p. 262.

decon subdeacon ben tt *idem est.*

'*Diaconus, subdiaconus, exorcista, benedictus.*' *Liber Equus Caballus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 182. '*Hic exorcista*, A<sup>co</sup> a benet,' *Ibid.* p. 263. The author of the *Fardle of Facious*, 1555, identifies the Acolyte with the Benet: 'The Acholite, whiche we calle *Benet* or Cholet, occupieth the roume of Candlebearer.' Pt. II. ch. xii. p. 267.

29. to **Bery.** We find this word frequently in North Country wills and inventories of the 15th-17th centuries. Thus in the Invent. of Jane Lawson, taken in 1557, we find an item, 'In *beryd* corn in the barne viij<sup>d</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 158; and in 1570 E. Parkinson left in 'The Ry Barne. In rye not *baried* xx thraves liijs. iij<sup>d</sup>.' *Ibid.* p. 272. See also p. 331, and p. 341, where, in the Invent. of Bertram Anderson, in 1570, are mentioned, 'otes *baried* eight lode xx<sup>s</sup>.—in *calurid* whete xiiij thraves xx<sup>s</sup>.—in pease *enberied* iij quarters, xxxvi<sup>s</sup>.' See also *Richmond, Wills, &c.* p. 42. H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, 1641, p. 132, gives the particulars of the wages paid 'for *berginge* of corne by quarter-taile,' and again, p. 142, he says, 'to our thrashers, that *bury* by quarter-taile, wee have alwayes given heretofore 4<sup>d</sup>. a quarter for otes.' Wyclif uses the word in the sense of trodden, beaten: 'Bi the *bergd* [comynli vsid P. *tritum* V.] weye we shuden goon.' Numbers xx. 19; and again: 'tho that wenten in bi hem zeden a wey bi streyt *bergd* paththis out of the weye,' Judges v. 6; see also Jeremiah xviii. 15. In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 188, we have: 'Loke! douhter, loke! hu he hit schal abuggen, and per 3e schulen iscon *bansen* him mit tes deoffles bettles,' where one MS. reads *berien*.

**Besande.** See Thynne's *Animadversions*, p. 31. In the quotation from Cotgrave in the note for 'worth a double duck at the peece,' read 'worth a double duckat the peece.'

31. A **Bygirdylle.** 'Jerenyas sigh his *brigirdel* yroted [*umbare suum putrefactum*].' Trevisa's Higden, iii. 85.

32. **Byrelawe.** See Jamieson, s. v. and Prof. Skeat, Etymol. Dict. s. v. *Bylaw*.

**Byrke.** 'He bete hur wyth a 3erde of *byrke*.' *Le Bonc Florence*, 1518. In an inventory dated about 1480 are mentioned 'li shafte [of arrows] *birk* and hesh of temer waire.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 253. '*Populus*, byre. '*Betulus*, byre. '*Betulentum*, byre-holt.' Aelfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 33.

**Byrle.** In *Lazarion*, 24164, Arthur addressing Beduer says: 'Fu art min hexte *birle* her,' and again 24604, 'An oder half wes Beduer, pas kinges hae3e *birle*,' where the meaning is cup bearer, as also in the *Ormulum*, in the account of the marriage at Cana where we read: 'Samte Mar3e 3ode anan, & se33de to þe *birless*'

D þ þatt tatt he shall bildeinn 3uw.' l. 14023.

'All forþi was da3ess drinnch Till þatt Johan.'

Allherrest broht & *birleold*

*Ibid.* 15225.

See also Douglas, '*Eneidos*, Bk. iii. p. 79. and Bk. viii. p. 247.

A **Birnynge yrne.** '*Character, græc. stilus, figura, ferrum coloratum, quo notæ pœculibus inuicantur*, meareisem.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376. See Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 71.

33. **Blabery.** Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt ii. ff. 61, says that 'many . . . haue erred . . . in taking the *blaberries* or hurtel berries in the stede of the myrtle tre.'

**Blabyrlyppyd.** In the *Diqhy Mysteries*, p. 90, l. 927, the King of Mareville addresses his subjects as 'brawlyng bredles, and *blabyrlyppyd* byechys.'

34. to be **Blerid.** 'For all ower besynes, *bleryd* is ower ype,' *Diqhy Myst.* p. 92, l. 985.

to **Blessum.** In the Early English Psalter (Surtees Soc. ed. Stevenson), Ps. lxxvii. 70 is thus rendered:

'He ches Dayyd, lyne hisse

Of herdes of schepe þat he,

And up-bare him alle with blisse;

Of after-*blissed*, him name he.'

where the Vulgate reads *de post fatantes*, and the meaning is pregnant. The translator

evidently read the Vulgate version as *de post-futantes*. Purvey more correctly reads 'for bihynde scheep with lambren.' Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. E 2 back, says 'that man, that bath the best shepe pasture for wynter, and some spryngynge in the begymynge of the yere, he maye suffre his rannes to goo with his ewes all tymes of the yere, to *blissounne* or ryde whan they wyll.'

35. to **Blyndfeyld**. In the account of the conversion of St. Paul in the *Cursor Mundī*, 19615, the writer says that *blindfeld* he was als he sua lai.' where other MSS. read *blenfelded*, *blindfeld*, and *blyndefolde*. In Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 82, Oliver, after his capture by the Saracens, had 'hys eyen *blynfelde* and hys hondes straytly bounden;' and in *Sir Ferumbras*, 3011: 'Gy of Borgoyne þer a fond, *y-blyndfalled*, and by-bounde.' In the quotation from Palsgrave for *Je vende* read *Je vende*.

a **Bluderyne**. In the note for *Blodevren* read *Blodeyren*. In the Invent. of John Stubbes, of York, barber, taken in 1451, we find the following entry: 'De *blode greus* et launcettes in j case, ijs.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 118.

36. a **Bob of grapyne**. Compare *Sir Gawayne*, 206, where the Green Knight is described as bearing 'in his on honde . . . a holyn *bobbe*.'

a **Bole of a tre**. 'This is the shadowe of the *bole of the tree*.' Fisher, Works, p. 315.

A **Bonet of a saille**. Douglas in his *Eucados*, Bk. v. p. 156, has

'All mak thaim boun And fessyn *bonettis* beneath the mane sale down.'

'Now me behouith my shippe vnto rest, Sailles, cordes, and *bonet* put don.'

*Partenay*, l. 6407.

38. A **Bottelle of hay**. H. Best, in his *Farming Book*, p. 61, says: 'If the strawe or stubble lye farre from the stackes, then there will bee imployment for two folkes, viz. for one to drawe and make *bottles*, and for the other to carry and serve;' and at p. 74 he says, 'you may *bottle* it [hay] up, and carry it.'

'He shall tell a tale by my fey, Although it be not worth a *botel* hay.

Chaucer, Manciple's Prol. l. 14.

39. **Bowrdeworde**. In *Gene-is* & *Exodus*, 2880, Moses tells the Israelites '*Godes bode-wurd* bringe ic.'

'I to dai fourtemiht tald

Hou sain Jon *bodwurd* broht bald.' Metrical Homilies, p. 44.

'Bryng *bodworde* to bot blysse to vus alle.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 473.

See also *Cursor Mundī*, 1195, 8556, &c.

a **Brachett**. '*Braches* bayed þerfore, & breme noyse maked.' *Sir Gawayne*, 1142; see also ll. 1563, 1603, &c.

40. to **Bray**. See the directions for making 'Furmente' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 7, where we are told to take wheat and 'bray hit a lytelle.' Wyclif in his version of 1 Kings xxv. 18, speaks of 'fyue busshellis of *brayid* corn.' '*Brayē*, Brayed, pounded, bruised, braked as hempe. *Brayer*. To bray, poune, bruise.' Cotgrave.

'The gumme of fructifying pynes eke, And *bray* alle aswel as thou canst devyse.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 199, l. 347.

a **Brakan**. In the verse in text for *dicuntur* read *dic*. '*Fengere* (a brake, feryn).' W. de Bibbesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 156. '*Hic fdlie, -cis*, A<sup>c</sup> brakyn.' *ibid.* p. 191. In the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1675, God condemns Nebuchadnezzar to live as 'a best, byte on þe bent of *braken* and erbes.'

a **Brake**. '*Hec vibra*, A<sup>cc</sup> a brake.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 276. '*Brayē*, Braked as hemp.' Cotgrave. '*j brake* ij<sup>d</sup>.' is included in the Invent. of T. Vicars, 1451. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 119.

41. to **Brawde**. In note for Gardner read Gairdner. '*Hec palmaria*, a brawdster.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 216.

þe **Brawne of a man**. See the *Song of Roland*, l. 97, where the boar is described as tearing a man's arm 'clene from the *brawn*, the flesche, & the lier.'

**Brawne**. In the *Sege off Melayne*, 1599, the provisions of the French army are said to have been 'brede, *brawne* and wyne.' See the Babees Book, p. 53.

42. þe **Brede**. See the account of the Marriage at Cana, as told in the *Ormulum*, where, at l. 14040, we are told that the servants at the Lord's bidding

'3edenn till & didenn þatt he se33de  
& filledenn upp till þe *bredd* wiþþ water þe33re lettes.'

In Laȝamon, 23322, we read of 'a-*me* *bœt*' filled 'from *breorde* to grunde.' In the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1474, we have the form *brurde*; see also l. 383: '*brurdful* to þe boukes egge.'

'Hym thought that the fruyt was goode, And gadderd *bret-ful* hys hoode.'

*Scribae* *Sages*, ed. Wright, 945.

*Bret-ful* also occurs in *Pierce the Ploughmans Crede*, 223, and in Wright's *Polit. Songs*, p. 33: '*bretful* a male off noht:' and Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, ii. 173, has 'Tantalus standeþ alway in a water vp anon to þe ouer *brede* of þe neþer lippe.' See also *Destruct. of Troy*, ll. 1256 and 10254. *Bred* is the English and *bret* the Scandinavian form.

43. a **Brese**. '*Hic bruceus*, a *breas*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223. '*Hoc crestrum*, A<sup>ce</sup> a *brese*.' *ibid.* p. 255. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*. Bk. i. l. 654, the author recommends for peahens, 'Pluck away the feet and yeve hem *breses* [locustas]'; and again, for sitting hens, 'bresed whete and *breses* longe.' l. 679. In the *Early English Psalter*, Ps. civ. 34 is rendered

'He saide, and gressop sone come jare, And *brese* [*bruceus* V.] of whilk na tale na ware,' where Wyclif reads 'werte werm' and Purvey *bruk*. 'The *brese* upon her, like a cow in June.' Shakspeare, *Ant. & Cleop.* III. x. 14.

a **Bretasynge**. '*Hoc signaculum*, a *bretys*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 236. '*Hoc propinaculum*, A<sup>ce</sup> a *bretayge*.' *ibid.* p. 264. '*Propinguacula*, *brytegy's*.' *ibid.* p. 130.

'Twe tulkkes in toures teneled wyth-inne,

In bigge *brutage* of borde, bulde on þe walles.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1190. Wyclif Works, ed. Arnold, i. 191, has 'the hiȝest part of þis toure is *brytegyng* of charite.' See also Song of Solomon, viii. 9, and Buttress in Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.*

44. to **Bryme**. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. iii. l. 1051, we are told that in May 'bores gladly *brymme*th'; and again, l. 1068—

'Thees if me spende, or mynt for them receyve, Forth pigges moo.'

The sonner wol they *brymme* ayeine and brynge

to **Bryse**. 'Bowe shal he *bris* and breke wapenes ma.' *E. E. Psalter*, Ps. xlv. 10. See also Ps. xxxvi. 17.

a **Broche** for garn. In the quotation from Douglas for 'daith mahyng' read 'claith makyng.'

a **Brokk**. Trevisa says of Beverley that it 'hatte Beverlay. and keep Brook his lay, for many *brokkes* were somtyme i-woned to come piȝer out of þe hilles.' Higden, vi. 205.

**Brokylle**. 'Of *brokylle* kende his that he deithe,

For hy ne moȝe nauȝt dury.' Shereham, p. 3.

Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 64, says of Frenche Spikenard that it 'hath many rootes clemgyng together. full, and not *brukle* or easy to breke.' Huloet has 'Throw out rubbel, as mortar, stone, and such lyke *brockell* of olde buyldynges. *Erudero*. Brickle or easy to be broken. *Dissipalis*.' 'I beseeche you what vessell may be more *brukle* and frayle than is our body that dayly nedeth reparacyon?' Fisher, Works, p. 91. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 24044, we have the form *brisel*, and in Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, p. 626, l. 473 (6-Text ed.), *brotel*.

45. **Brostyn**. '*Hernia*, burstnesse.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. The first quotation is from Cooper. For 'broke-ballochyd' in the quotation from Wright's Vol. of Vocab. read 'broke-ballockyd,' and for 'p. 177' read 'p. 176.'

**Browes**. See *R. Cour de Lion*, 3077: '[he] soupyd off the *browys* a sope.

46. a **Brusket**. '*Hoc piceculum*, a *bruskette*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 222.

a **Bucler plaer**. Cp. p<sup>e</sup> Sworde and Buckler playing. See the burlesque stories in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 83, 'owt of ther balys come iiij. and xx<sup>te</sup>. oxen *playing at the sword and bokler*.'

47. a **Bulas**. W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 162, has '*Le cerker que cerkes* (bolaces) *porte*.' '*Hic populus*, a *bolys-tre*.' *ibid.* p. 228.

a **Bulhede**. '*Hic capito*, a *bulhede*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 222.

a **Bultyng cloth**. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, are mentioned, 'xxix yerles off *bortyng cloth* xld.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 192. '*Hoc pollitritium*, A<sup>ce</sup> *bult-clathe*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. 'ij *bultyng-clothes*, iiij<sup>d</sup>.' are included in the Invent. of W. Duffield, 1452. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 137. See *Babees Book*, p. 12.



47. a **Burde dermande**. In an Invent. printed in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 291 is an item 'de xviii<sup>d</sup>. pro iij *dormondes bordes* cum tripote.' In the Invent. of Thomas Morton, 1448, is an item 'de ij mensis vocatis *dormoundes*, eum ij longis formulis pro eisdem vs.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 168.

48. a **Burdecloth**. 'De x<sup>d</sup>. de ij *burdeclothis*. De iij<sup>d</sup>. de j *burdecloth* et j *sanappe*.' Invent. of H. Grantham, 1410. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 48. See *English Gilds*, p. 233, Babees Book, pp. 120, 146, &c. '*Hee mappa*, A<sup>e</sup>. *borle-clathe*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198.

49. a **Bur tre**. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii, lf. 59 says: 'The wol [of Tamarisk] is very holow . . . lyke vnto eloder or *boutree*;' and again, lf. 124, '*Sambucus* is called . . . in English Elder or *Boutree*.' '*Hee sambucus*, a *bur-tree*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 228.

a **Buyste**. '*Hee pisis*, A<sup>e</sup>. *boyst*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193. In the *Ancient Rible* the author says of the devil 'he haueð so monie *bustes* (*boistes* other MSS.) ful of his letuaries.' See Chaucer, *Parson's Tale* (6-Text ed.), p. 671, l. 947.

a **Butewe**. In the Ordinances of the Gild of Cordwainers of Exeter, it is ordered that search be made for 'all wete lethere and drye botez, *botwez*, schoez, pynconz, galegez, &c.' *English Gilds*, p. 332. The author of the *Fardle of Facions* mentions amongst a bishop's dress, his *botewes*, his *Amice*, an *Albe*, &c.' Pt. II. ch. xii. p. 269.

51. a **Cake**. In the note, for 'Daupliné' read 'Dauphiné.'

**Cale**. 'My master supps no *coyle* bot cold.' *Towneley Myst.* p. 18. The author of the translation of Palladius *On Husbandrie*. Bk. ii. l. 223 has '*cool* also, *Garlie*, *ulpike* eke sowe hem now [January] bothe two.' '*Hoc magudere*, A<sup>e</sup>. *calstok*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 190.

52. a **Calkyle**. The author of the *Complaynt of Scotland* says: 'Who can *calkil* the degreis of kyn and blude of the barrons of Scotland, thai vil conferme this samyn,' p. 167. Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, p. 3, speaks of 'subtil tables *calculated* for a kawse.'

a **Calle trappe**. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii, lf. 157, speaks of 'an yron wyth four pykes called . . . a *calltrop*, that is also named *tribulus*, of the lykenes that it hath wyth the fruyt of *tribulus*.' Neckam, in his Treatise *De Utensilibus* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 111) mentions amongst the articles necessary to a farmer—

calketrap                  *idem*                  *pedica*  
'*pedicam sive descipulum, qua lupi capiuntur.*'

Dugdale, in his MS. Glossary, Harl. MS. 1129, lf. 15, has the following entry: 'Edwardus willoughby tenet man-rium de wollaton de Rege, et de honore Peverell per duas partes, i feodum militare, et j messuagium, et vj bovatas, tres in Carleton vt de manerio de Shelford, per serviciu vnius *Catopulte* per annum pro omni servicio. Liber Schedul. de term<sup>o</sup>. Michael. 14 Henry IV, Nott. fol. 210.'

a **Cambake**. '*Hoc pedum*, a *cambok*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. '*Hee cambruca*, a *cambok*.' *ibid.* p. 232. In this latter instance it probably means a crooked beam on which to hang carcasses of animals. Stow mentions a game played with sticks with crooked ends called *cambok*: probably the same as our hockey. 'The jays of the *Cambrukok* helpith ayenst blyrduesse of the eyen, and heelyth whelkes and pynples of the lypes, and sleeth the chypperynges of the tonge.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. cxxxiii. p. 695.

**Candyl schers**. '*Emunctoria*, *candeltwist*.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376.

54. a **Caralle**. 'Oure blisse is ywent into wop, oure *karoles* into zorze.' *Ayenbite*, p. 71. 'A *caril*, *canticum*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Knyf pleying and ek syngyng,                  *Carolyng* and *turneieyng*.'

Robert of Gloucester, p. 53.

See also *Romant of the Rose*, 753, 759 Gower, ii. 232. &c.

a **Cardiakyle**. In the *Digby Mysteries* p. 106, l. 1363, the Virgin is spoken of as

'Fe myske a-zens þe hertes of vydens,

Fe lentyll Ielopher a zens þe *cardiakylles* wrech.'

'*Cardineus dicitur qui patitur laborem cordis, vel morbus cordis, heort-copa, vel ece, modseocnes, vel unmiut*.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376.

**Carsay**. See the Invent. of Richard Gurnell, in 1555, in which we find mentioned: 'x yards of white *carsay*, x<sup>s</sup>. Item, xiiij yards of *carsay*, xvi<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. Item, iij<sup>or</sup>. yards of white *carsay*, v<sup>s</sup>. &c.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 86.

55. a **Carte sadille**. See the burlesque poem of the 15th cent. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81: 'Ther wer wesels and waspes offering *cartesadills*;' see also p. 85. In 1403 we find in the Invent. of John de Searle, 'ij *cartsadilles*, viij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 24. '*Hoc dorsilollum*, A<sup>c</sup> cart-sadylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202.

56. a **Cawdille**. 'Jeff sche not 3ow *cawdel* to potage,  
Whan 3e had don, to comforte 3our brayn.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 139. See the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 23, where are directions for the preparation of 'Chekyns in *Cawdel*,' and again 'For a *cawdel*,' p. 51. In the *Forme of Cury*, pp. 24 and 60 are also receipts for 'Chykens in *Cawdel*,' and '*Cawdel* of Muskels.'

57. a **Chafte**. See Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. iii. p. 76: 'with your *chafteis* to gnaw 3e sal be fane.'

**Chaftmonde**. In the *Sege off Melayne*, l. 1307, a Saracen cut Turpin with his sword and 'A *schafitmonde* of his flesche he schare.' In Copeland's ed. of *Kyngge Arthur*, 1557, Bk. vii. ch. 22, we have: 'He smote hym with a foyne through the thycke of y<sup>e</sup> thygh, that the same wounde was a *shaftmondrode*, & had cutte atwo many waynes and senewes.' Cotgrave gives '*Palme*. A hand-breadth, foure fingers, or three inches in measure; also a shaftment.'

58. a **Chape of a knyfe**. See *Songs and Poems on Costumes* (Percy Soc.) p. 50: 'My baselard hath a sylver *schape*,' where the meaning is said to be the guard by which the baselard was suspended to the girdle. So also in *Morte Arthure*, 2522:

'He bare sessenande in golde thre grayhondes of sable,

With *chapes* a cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.'

'Paid to Herry Cattey for makynge elene of a knyff of my Lordes. and for a *chape*, vj<sup>l</sup>.' *Howard Household Books*, p. 220. Here the meaning is probably a sheath. Compare Shakspere, *All's Well*, IV. iii. 163. '*Boutrolle*. The chape of a sheath or scabbard.' Cotgrave.

to **Chalange**. Wyntoun in his *Chronicle* IX. xx. 101 gives Henry IVth's words as follows: 'I Hendry of Langlestell *chalangis* his Realm.

And þe croun, wyth all þe membris and apportenans.'

Compare the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 105, l. 1318: 'He *chalungyd* to be Kyng of Jewys.'

59. **Charlewayn**. 'Starre called charles wayne. Loke in seven starres. Seven starres, a signe celestiall, in Englyshe called charles wayne, *Hiabs*, &c.' Huloet.

a **Chare**. This is probably the same word as in *Morte Arthure*, 1886:

'Sir Cador garte *chare* theym, and couere them faire.'

and in *Sir Gawayne*, 850: 'Fe lorde hym *charred* to a chambre,' and again, l. 1143:

'Braches bayed perfore, & breme noyse naked,

& þay chastysed. & *charred*, on chasyng þat went.

In the note, for 'E. Eng. Homilies' read 'O. Eng. Homilies.'

60. a **Chawylle**. 'His *chaule* aforne that shal ete up the whete.' Palladius *On Husbondrie*, p. 159, l. 34.

to **Chatir**. Fisher in his Works, p. 424 used the word of the teeth: 'the coldnesse of the snow shal make their teeth for to gnashe, and *chytter* in their heades.'

62. to **Chepe**. Caxton, in his *Chronicle of England*, pt. vii. p. 135 (ed. 1520), says: 'So we had grete *chepe* of wyne in Englande that tyme, thanked be God almyghty.'

**Chesse bolle**. In Palladius *On Husbondrie*, p. 184, l. 134, under September, we are told: '*Chesbolles* nowe both sowe in hoot and drie Allone or other seede with.' The word was evidently used also for an onion: thus in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191 we have '*Hec sepula*, A<sup>c</sup> chesbolle.'

a **Chesfatt**. In the Invent. of Gerrerd Salveyn, taken in 1570, are included 'xxiij *chesefats* iiiij<sup>s</sup>.' *Wills & Invents.* i. 349. '*Hoc multum*. A<sup>c</sup> chesfat.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. '*Fiscella*, a little basket of twigges; a frayle; a cheesefate.' Cooper. '*Fiscella*, a pyesh [pyl-h], basket, or a cheesefat: *et est dimin. de fiscina* (*qua* = a cheesefat or a fysshe lepe). Ortus.

a **Cheslep**. '*Hec lactis*, -eis, A<sup>c</sup> cheslyppe.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. In the quotation from Wright given in the note for 'Cheslepe, cheese lip' read '*Hec lactis*, a cheslepe.'

a **Chestan**. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 216, l. 253, we have the word used for the tree: 'Chasten wol uppe of plauntes that alone upgrowe,' and at l. 283 are directions for sowing the seeds:

'Pastyne it [the ground] deep a foote and half, or plowe  
It by and by, and wel with dounge it fede,  
And therin do thi *chastens* forto growe.'

See also l. 300, where occurs the form *chasteynes*. In Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xv. ch. xx. p. 496, we are told that 'in Asturia in Spayne is scarce of wyne, of whete, and of oyle: for the londe is colde: but there is passyng plente of myle and *chestens*.' '*Ilec castania*, A<sup>c</sup> chestan-tre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 192. Maundeville tells us, p. 307, that in the land of Prester John 'ben grete Forestes of *Chesteynes*.'

63. to **Childe**. 'Also in me time þat þe wyfman lyp a *childbedde* oþer nye uor to *childi*.' *Agenbite*, p. 224. Maundeville tells us that when Mary 'had *childed* undre a Palme Tree, sche had gret schame, that sche hadde a *childe*; and sche grette, and seyde, that sche wolde that sche hadde ben ded.' p. 133. See also *K. Alisaunder*, ll. 604, 610.

a **Chymney**. A very good instance of this word, showing its original meaning, is in the *Anturs of Arthur*, xxxv. 4, where we are told that in the tent was

'A *shimnay* of charcole to chaufen þe knyȝte.'

George Selbye, in 1568, in his Will bequeathed to his wife, 'Elizabethhe Selbe, my two yron *chimnies*, and my best almyre in my hall.' *Wills & Invents*. i. 292; and in 1567 we find in the Invent. of Edward Parkinson, 'one chist, one yron *chimney*, a litle presser with a chare, x<sup>s</sup>. . . . ij flanders chists, an yron *chymney*, a chare & a litle boord, xx<sup>s</sup>.' *ibid.* pp. 271-2. In the 'Kalendar of the Ordinances of Worcester,' 1467, rule 26 is, 'that no *chimneys* of tre, ner thached houses, be suffred w<sup>th</sup>yn the cyte, but that the owners make them of bryke or stone.' *English Gilds*, p. 372.

'His fete er like latoun bright

Als in a *chymne* brynnand light.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Cons.* 4368.

The earliest instance of the modern use of the word is in the *Sowedone of Babylone*, l. 2351, where Mayne the thief is represented as gaining access to Floripas' chamber 'by a *chemney*.' See note to *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 2232.

64. a **Chire**. 'The floure of lely hath wythin as it were smalle threde that conteynyth the sede, in the mydyll stondyth *chyres* of saffron.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. xci. p. 659.

a **Chiterlynge**. 'A chyttering, *omasum*. A chitterling, *idem*.' Manip. Vocab.

**Choller**. Cf. Cleveland Gloss., Atkinson. 'Coul, to scrape or rake together; to pull towards one by the aid of a rake (coul-rake), curved stick, or other like instrument.'

65. **Clappe of a mylne**. In note, for 'Persones Tale, p. 406' read 'l. 406.'

re **Cley of a beste**. '*Ungula*, hof, *vel* clau.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 87. 'The faucon hurtyth more his pray wyth reesyng thereon with his breste than wyth his bylle other wyth his *clecs*.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. c. xxi. p. 427.

66. a **Clennes**. 'For a speciall prerogative, Because of your virginite & *clennesse*.' *Digby Mysteries*, p. 191, l. 589. See also Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 276.

67. a **Clewe**. '*Glomer*, *globellum*, cleowen.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 59.

re **Clippys of y<sup>e</sup> son and moyn**. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. xl. p. 566, speaks of a stone 'callyd Eliotropia, that is tornynge awaye of the sonne, for by the stone sette bytwene vs and the sonne, this is derked as though he were in *clypse* and derked.' 'Ye wote the clerkes the *clippes* it calle.' *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 256.

68. a **Cloke**. '*Armillausa*, *genus collobii*, an<sup>c</sup> a selauayn.' MS. O. 5. 4 Trinity Coll. Camb.

to **Cloyke**. 'Sely Capyll, oure hen, both to and fro, she kakyls,

Bot begyn she to crok, To groyne or to *clok*,

Wo is hym is of oure cok.' *Towneley Myst.* p. 99.

'She nowe behinde, and nowe she goth before,  
And *clocketh* hem, but when she fynt a corne  
She chicheth hem and leith it hem before.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 25, l. 660.

'The capon fedyth chickens that ben not his owne, and ledyth theym abowte, and *clockygh* as an henne, and calleth chickens togyder. *clockyng* wyth an hoars voyce.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. xviii. p. 426.

to **Clotte**. See quotations under **Melle**, p. 233. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 107, says, 'When a floore is decayed, that there are holes worne, they usually leade as many coupe loades of redde clay, or else of *clottes* from the faugh field, as will serve, but they must leade their *clottes* from such places where the clay is not mixed with sande;' see also *ibid.* p. 138. Glanvil tells us that 'a *clotte* ordayned of gadrynge of powder is a clustre, for erthe bounde and clongyd togidres is a *clotte*, and yf it is broken and departed it is powdre.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. xlvii. p. 568. Tusser in his 'Januaries abstract' bids the farmer 'in stubbed plot fill hole with *clot*,' ch. xxxiii. st. 24.

'Of spotted perles þay beren þe creste. Al-þas oure corse in *clotte*3 elyng.' *Allit. Poems*, A. 857.

'Of clai þai kest at him þe *clote*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 24026. 'Ha! a! a! cleve asundyr 3e *clowdys* of clay.' *Coccyz Myst.* p. 402. 'Like diligently *clodde* it, pyke oute stones.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 62, l. 28.

69. a **Clowte of yrne**. In the Invent. of the Priory of Durham, in 1446, is included 'j carecta cum rotis, iiij lopis et viij *capitelowtes*, pret. viijjs.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 95. '*Hoc epascium*, *And* a cart-clowte.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 278.

**Clumsyd**. 'He es outhur *clumsed*, or wode.' *Pricke of Cons.* 1651. Dr. Morris in his Glossary quotes from the Gospel of Nicodemus, in MS. Harl. 4196, 'we er *clumsed* gret and smalle.' In the *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 123, we have 'to kepe hire from *clumsyng*,' and in the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 157, l. 522, 'than farewele, consciens, he were *clumme*.'

70. a **Cod**. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 115, tells us that hired labourers were provided with 'a longe *codd* putte in a longe harden bagge, and a shorter *coddle* done after the same manner in stead of a pillowe.' 'One bolster an i iij *coddls*, iiij freschine *coddls*' are mentioned in the Inventory of John Wykecluf, in 1562. *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 161. Simon Merlet in his Will, in 1462, bequeaths to his sister 'xl yerds of herden cloth, vj. *coddls*, iij par shetes, j bolster, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261.

a **Cogge**. '*Hoc strabulum*, a cog of a welle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 233. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xliii<sup>b</sup>, recommends farmers when thinning their plantations to sell the small ashes to cowpers for garches ['garthes'], and the greате ashes to whele wryghtes, and the meave ashes to plough wryghtes, and the crabbe trees to myllers to make *cogges* and tonges.' '*Strabulum*, Kog.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180.

71. a **Colke**. 'Xc *conk* of an apple, *cor*.' Manip. Vocab.

72. to **Colke**. Cf. O. Swed. *kyllu* = to clip hair. Prov. Swedish, *kul* = to clip hair or wool. In the Cleve and Glossary we have '*Colk*, to clip or cut close.' I think that for **Colke** we should read **Colle**, *ll* and *lk* in MSS. are not easily distinguished. Compare the *Cursor Mundi*, 13, 174:

'A sargant sent he to Jaiole, And iohan hefil comanded to *cole*.'

a **Collemase**. The reference to Lydgate should have been given. *Minor Poems*, 202. In the A. S. vocabulary, in MS. Cott. Cleopatra, A. iii. ff. 76<sup>b</sup>, (printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 281), we have '*Parca*, cum-mase. *Parca*, col-mase.' Boorde, in his *Dyetarye*, ch. xv. p. 270, says that 'All maner of smale fyrdes be good and lyght of dygestyon, excepte sparowes, whiche be harde of dygestyon. Tynmosses, *colmosses*, and wrens, the whiche doth eate spyrlers and poyson, be not commendable.' '*Bardioriolus*, colmase.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30.

a **Collokis**. 'A carr. *collecke*, and two pare of truss wips' are mentioned in the Invent. of John Rouson in 1568. *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 226. 'j bassyn, a kneadinge tube, iij *collecks*, a wynnocke, ij scanls, a chumme, a flesche *collecke*, &c.' Invent. of M. Dixon, 1563, *ibid.* p. 169. In 1437 Thomas Dautree bequeathed 'unum pecum coopertam vocatam le *collok* eed-she mee parochiali, ad inde faciendum unum coopertum sive pixidem pro corpore Christi,' i. e. a corporas case. *Test. Ebor.* ii. 61; see also *ibid.* p. 101, where John Brompton by his Will, dated 1444, bequeathed 'j *collok* argenteum pond. viij unc. ix<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 101.

a Colrake. '*Hec jocabulum, An<sup>a</sup>. a colrake.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 276. '*Hec vertybra, a col-rak.*' *ibid.* p. 233. In the Invent. of Hugh Grantham, in 1410, is an item 'de j<sup>d</sup>. de j colrake de ferro.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 49. '*Colrakus* and copstolus, one gret whyle-barrous.' *Ridig. Antiq.* i. 86. 'In the kitching one Raking croke, one Iron pot, one pele, one iron coulrake, ijs. viij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of G. Salveyn, 1572, *Wills & Invents.* i. 349.

73. Come. '*Offendit, nodus quo liber ligatur, Angl. a knotte or clospe of a boke.*' Ortus.

74. a Conynge. In note, in the quotation from *Sir Degrevant*, for '*conyngus*' read '*conyngus*.'

75. a Copbande. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 59 uses this word in a very different sense. He says: 'If wee chance to take over much compass for a stacke soe that wee finde that wee are like to wante pease wherewith to rigge it up, then are we glad sometimes to cutte of one of the endes of the stacke with an hey spade, takeinge of as much as wee thinke will serve our turne for toppinge up or rigginge of the same. That which is layd in the fillinge overnight to save the stacke from wettinge is called boll-rokinge of a stacke, and that which is cutte of the stacke ende is called (for the most parte) a *coppe-band*.'

76. a Corporax. In the Invent. of Thomas Morton, Canon of York, taken in 1448, is the following: 'De j corporali lineo, et j corporall caee de panno auri, cum imaginibus intextis, iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 110; and in 1506 Dame Catherine Hastings bequeathed 'to Askton church a *corporax* case and a kerhow for y<sup>e</sup> sacrament. To Norton church a *corporax* case, a kerhowe to be halowed for y<sup>e</sup> *corporax*, and a kerhowe for y<sup>e</sup> sacrament.' *ibid.* iv. 257. Trevisa in his *Hyglen*, v. 11. says that Pope 'Sixtus ordeyned þat þe *corporas* schulde nouȝt be of silk noȝe sendel.' See additional note to Callokis, above. In 1522 Agas Herte of Bury bequeathed 'iij fyne elle kerchers to be vsyd for *corporas* clothes in the chyrche of Seynt James.' *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 117.

77. a Coyseyr of hors. 'Foles with hande to touche a *corser* weyveth.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 135, l. 846. 'Courser of horses, *courtier de chevalc.*' Palsgrave.

a Coste. Maundevile tells us that 'the Superficialtee of the Erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 Planetes; and tho parties ben clept *clymutes*.' p. 186. See also Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, p. 59: 'Sett the point therof in þat same *cost* that the mone makip fode;' and p. 48: 'the longitude of a *clymut* ys a lyne ymagined fro est to west illike distant by-twene them alle.' See also Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 12, l. 295.

a Costrelle. In 1454 William Halifax of Nottingham bequeathed in his Will to Elizabeth Neteham 'a crosse trestell, a matras, a *costerell* for ale, a bordeclothe, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 173.

78. to Cowche. Chaucer in his *Astrolabe*, p. 40 has the noun, *corching*, and Fisher comparing the crucifix to a book says, 'when the booke is opened & spread, the leaues be *cowched* vpon the boordes.' Works, p. 394. Maundevile tells us of the Bedouin Arabs that 'thei have none Houses, but Tentis, that thei maken of Skynnes of Bestes, as of Camaylles and of othere Bestes . . . and there benetlie thei *couchen* hem and dwellen.' p. 63.

79. a Cowschote. '*Hie palumbus, a cowseott.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 221. '*Palumbus*, cuseote, wudu-eulfre.' *ibid.* p. 62. 'So hoot is noo dounge of foule as of the douve, a *quysht* outake.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 28, l. 758.

80. a Crakan. See quotation from the E. E. Psalter, under Reke, p. 302.

Crappes. '*Hec curalis, A<sup>a</sup>. crappys.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. '*Hec curalis*, craps.' *ibid.* 233. L. Lat. *crappa*.

a Credilbande. '*Hec fascia, A<sup>a</sup>. credyl-bande.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 203. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vi. ch. ix. p. 195, says: 'the nouryee bindeth the chylde togyders with *credylbondes* to kepe and saue the chylde that he be not wyth myscrekyd lymmes.'

a Credille sange. 'Nouryees vse lullynges and other *credyl songes* to pleyse the wyttes of the chylde.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vi. ch. iv. p. 191.

81. a Cressett. 'Ordeyn eche man on his party, *Cresscits*, lanternys, and torchys lyth.' *Cov. Myst.* p. 270. See also p. 283. 'One fryn panne, a *cressel*, one flesh axe, a brandreth, &c.' are mentioned in the Invent. of Francis Wandysforde in 1559. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 134.

82. a **Crysmatory**. Glanvil says: 'with *Cryisma* chyldern ben *cremyl* and enoynted of a symple preeste on the molde.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. ix. ch. xxxi. p. 367. '*Hec crisma*, A<sup>o</sup> creme. *Hoc crismatorium*, A<sup>o</sup> crismator.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193. 'Vr *crisum* clath ful son we fille.' *Cursor Mundi*, 25725.

83. a **Crofte**. Sir R. Barton in his Will, dated 1455, bequeathed to 'Jonett Richard-son . . . terme of hire lyfe, tenement in Whenby wt a garth and a *croft* next vicarage.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 216. See also *Bury Wills*, &c. pp. 47, 48, 49.

a **Croppe**. 'This warre beganne noo creature but she,  
ffor she is *croppe* and rote and every dele.' *Generydes*, l. 4941.  
'*Croppe* and tail To save in setting hem is thynne advail.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 78, l. 496.

84. a **Crowde**. Lydgate in his *Pylgrymage of the Soule*, Bk. v. ch. viii. fol. 99 (ed. 1483) tells us that 'Dauid ordeyned plente of lusty instrumentes, bothe organs and harpes, Symbals and sawtryes, *kroudes* and tympanis, trompettes and tabours and many other.'

a **Crudde**. 'Quycke syluer *cruddeth* not by itself kyndly wythout brymstone: but wyth brymstone, as wyth substance of lead, it is congeled and fastnyd togyders.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. vii. p. 555.

'Alle fres-he the mylk is *cruddled* now to chese  
With *crudde* of kiddie, or lambe, other of calf  
Or floure of tasil wilde.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 154, l. 141-2.

87. a **Curroure**. 'Get the a *curroure* whare thou may.' *Sege off Melayne*, 1378.

89. **Daysardawe**. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 132, says: 'him allsoe wee imploy as a seedesman in hauer seede time, when wee come to sowe olde *ardure*,' where the meaning is fallow. Compare Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 106. l. 68:

'Nowe eieera the blake is sowe in season, On *erthes* tweyne or oon sowe hem as peson.'

90. to **Dayse**. The verb occurs with an active meaning in the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1538:  
'Such a *dasande* drede duseded to his hert.'

a **Daysyberd**. See Chester Plays, ii. 34.

to **Dawe**. See the *Song of Roland*, l. 389: 'or it *dawca* the day;' and *Allit. Poems*, B. 1755: '*dawol* neuer an-ofer day pat ilk derk after.

91. **Dawnger**. See P. Plowman, B. xvi. 263.

92. **Dede**. The quotation should read as follows:

'To *dete* I drawe als ye mai se.' *Metrical Homilies*, p. 30.

93. to **Desden**. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 216, l. 1352 we have the adverb: 'to be scornyd most *deddynynglye*.'

to **Defye**. See the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 156. l. 511: 'I it *defye*;' and R. de Brunne's *Meditations*, l. 743: 'Y haue be skurged, scorned, *dyffied*,

Wounded, angred, and crucefyed.'

'O slepy night, I the *defie*.' Gower, ii. 97.

94. to **Defy**. Gower, iii. 25 has:

'That is of him self so tough My stomack may it nought *defie*.'

'Moche mete and *rudefyed* feblyth the pulse.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. iii. ch. xxiv. p. 74. See also Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 131.

a **Deye**. '*Androgia*, an<sup>ce</sup> a deye. *Androchia*, an<sup>ce</sup> a deye. *Androchiu qui curam gerit de lacticiis*.' MS. O. 5. 4 Trin. Coll. Camb. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xx. ch. lxxiv. p. 904, tells us that 'chese hyghte caseus cadendo, fallynge, for it fallyth and passyth away soone, and slydeth oute betwene the fynghes of the *Deye wyffe*.'

99. to **Dike**. Amongst the debts of Francis Wandysforde, at his death in 1559, is an item 'to Robert Walker for xij rude of *dyke dyked*, xvijjd.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 138.

100. a **Dirsynge knyfe**. In the Invent. of W. Coltman, of York, 1481, we find 'j stule, j trow et j *dirssyng-knyfe*, ij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 261.

a **Dische berer**. '*Discifer*, disc-*pein*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 93.

a **Dische benke**. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, is an item, 'j *dyschbenke* xij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 193.

101. to **Desseise**. See the *Lay-Folks Mass-book*, p. 35, l. 376: 'Pore, exylde, *dysesud* if þai be,' where the word is wrongly explained in the glossary as disquieted, vexed.

104. a **Dorsur**. Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 424, complains of the 'curioustē' of the clergy in 'hallis, þoþe in making of þe housis, in *doseris*, bancurs, & euzshens,' '*Dorsorium*, an<sup>ce</sup> a dorsere.' MS. O. 5. 4 Trin. Coll. Camb.

105. to **Dowe**. In the second quotation from Wyclif, p. 124, for 'þas' read 'þus.'

106. **Draf**. The Invent. of Katherine, Lady Hedworth, taken in 1568, includes 'one *draffe* tub iiij<sup>d</sup>.' *Wills & Invents*, i. 282. In *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 67, l. 162, we are told that as a compost for vines '*wyndraf* is goode comixt with dounge;' and again, p. 22, l. 580:

'yf thaire appetite

with *draff* of wyne be felde, anon bareyne thei beth.'

'By hote water the fatnesse of oliues is departed the beter fro the drastes: hulls and *draffe* flete aboute the water and ben craftly departed at laste.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii, ch. cxii, p. 675.

108. **Dreggis**. '*Amurea .i. fex olei*, dersten.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 94.

**Dressoure**. In the Invent. of W. Duffield in 1452 are included 'cultelli pro le *dressour* iiij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 136.

110. **Drovy**. See the *Bestiary* in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* l. 523:

'Ne mai it wunen ðer-inne, So *droui* is te sees grund;'

and *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 22. The translator of *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 201, l. 400, tells how 'A trouble wyne anon a man may pure;' and Wyclif has *trubli* in *Joshua* xiii. 3. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 24418, we are told that at the crucifixion

'Ouer al þe world ne was bot night, Al *droued* and wex dime.'

In the quotation from the *Allit. Poems* for 'i. 1016' read 'B. 1016.'

a **Dublar**. 'Item, ij. pudder *dublers*, x dysches, ij. sausers.' Invent. of John Baron De Mappleton in 1435, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 12. Mathew Witham in 1545 bequeathed 'A calderon, a pan, vj. powder *dublers*.' *ibid.* p. 57.

113. **Eldfader**. John Heworth in 1571 bequeathed 'vnto Edward Stevenson my father in lawe my best horse, A whyte russett cott & a read russet cloke, & a wilde lether dublett and my best shert. Item I gyve vnto my *eldmother* his wyffe my wyffes froke, and a read petticote and a smoke.' *Wills & Invents*, i. 352. See the 13th cent. sermon in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 130: 'nis nower non trewðe, for nis the gist siker of þe husebonde, ne noðer of noðer; *non soecr a nuro*, ne þe *aldefader* of li oðem.' MS. B. 14. 52, Trin. Coll. Camb. See also *Cursor Mundi*, 5730. In the quotation from *Lazamon* the important word has most unaccountably been omitted; read: 'He wes Mærwale's fader, Mildburge *aldeuader*.' *Auns*, *ealde-feder*. *Arta*, *ealde-moder*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 51.

an **Ellyrtre**. The Invent. of R. Doddinge, in 1562, contains 'In ryvyn bords and *ellerbarks*, vj<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 106. 'The *Ellern* is a tree wyth longe bowes: ful sounde and sad wythout: and ful holowe wythin and full of certayn nesseshe pyth . . . and the *Ellern tree* hath vertue Duretica: to tempre and to nesseshe: to dystribute and to drawe and to pource flewme.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii, ch. cxliv, p. 700.

114. an **Elsyn**. 'Item j dussan and a halfe *helsyn* hostes ij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of R. Bisshop, 1500, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 193. In the curious burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86, we read: 'Ther com trynketus and tournyng-stons, and *elshon* bladys.' The word occurs in *Scott's Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. v: 'D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an *elshin* through bend leather?'

þe **Emygrane**. 'Who that hath the heed ache callyd *Emigrama* felyth in his heed as it were betynge of hamers, and may not suffre noyse, nother woys, nother lyghte, nother shynynge.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vii, ch. iii, p. 223.

115. **Enge**. In the Invent. of Dr. G. Nevill, taken in 1567, is included 'in the *ynge* one stacke of hay, xx<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 211.

**Entyryl**. 'That his graciosē visage I may ons behold,

I pray yow *intertye*.' *Dyby Myst.* p. 198, l. 818.

116. an **Erane**. Wyclif, in his version of Psalm xxxviii. 12, has: 'Thou madest to flouen awei as an *ereyne* [*greyne* P.] his soule;' and again, Isaiah lix. 5: 'The eiren of edderes thei to-brecken, and the webbis of an *attercop* [*greyn* P.] thei wouen.' 'He saide

that suche array was like the *attercoppe* that makithe his nettes to take the flyes or thei be ware.' *Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 63. '*Hec iranica*, A<sup>re</sup> erane.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 190. '*Aronca*, addurcop.' *ibid.* p. 177. '*Hec arena*, a ner ne.' *ibid.* p. 223. In the *Saxon Leechdoms*, i. 92 is a remedy 'wif *attorcoppa* bite,' accompanied by drawings of two attorcops, like two horned locusts.

117. an **Erthe dyn**. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 20985, we are told how St. Paul escaped from prison 'thoru a *nerth-din* þat þer was;' see also l. 20429.

118. an **Essoyn**. In *Sir Ferumbus*, 2827, Guy when brought before the Sowdan instead of being terrified by his threats and questions 'answerede wif-oute *ensoynge*.'

**Eve**. Compare Wyclif, Genesis ii. 33 (Purvey): 'And Adam seide, This is now a boon of my boоныs, and fleisch of my fleisch: this schal be clepid *erigo*, for she is taken of man.'

120. **Fasyngis of lokis**. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 3569, amongst the signs of the approach of old age to a man we are told that

'þe freli *faw* to fal of him And þe sight to wax well dim:  
and again, l. 7244, when Delilah had cut off Samson's hair he was easily bound  
'for thoru his *faw* his force was tint.'

121. a **Faldyng**. Compare P. Rowclothe, p. 437. '*Amphibulus*, *vestis equi villosa*, *anc<sup>re</sup>*, a selauayn or faldyng.' MS. O. 5. 4, Trin. Coll. Camb. In the Invent. of Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, 1423, we find an item. 'de xij<sup>s</sup>, receptis pro xij virgis de panno vocato *whyle faldyng*.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 71. In a Will, dated 1526, pr. in Lancashire Wills (Cletham Soc.), vol. i. p. 13, the testator bequeaths 'my best typett, my *faldyng* and my bok in the church.'

122. a **Fan**. Compare Weddyr coke, below.

a **Fayne of a schipe**. '*Charuchus*, *anc<sup>re</sup>*, a fane.' MS. O. 5. 4, Trin. Coll. Camb. Compare a **Stremour**, below.

A **Funtum**. Read A Fantom.

'This is no *fantum*, ne no *fabulle* 3e wote wele of the Rowun tabulle.'

*Acoringe of K. Arthor*, ii.

'For-þi for *fantum* & fayry3e þe folk þere hit demed.' *Sir Gawayne*, 240.

123. a **Farntikylle**. '*Cesia*, *anc<sup>re</sup>*, a pokke or frakene.' MS. O. 5. 4, Trin. Coll. Camb.

**Fastyngange**. Huloet has a rather strange entry: 'Shraftyde or feastyng dayes, called also fastegong. *Bacchanalia festa, carnisprinium*.'

126. a **Felischippe**. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 202, l. 924, Mary Magdalene exclaims: 'Alese! *felishipe* her is noon!' where the meaning is company. In the *Song of Roland*, 601, we are told that Roland

'not for his own sak he soghed often, but for his *fellichip* þat he most bouyden.'

a **Felle**. Amongst other articles in the Invent. of John Case, in 1576, are enumerated, 'ix sychells, a pare of well cards, ij barrells, a ratton *fell*, ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.' *Richmond Wills*, &c. p. 260; and in that of John Colan, goldsmith, of York, in 1490, occurs: 'j raton di-cipula, Anglice a *fell*.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 59.

129. a **Fettyr**. '*Boias*, *catenas*, sweorcopsas, *uel* handcopsas.' MS. Harl. 3376. '*Coups vel cippus*, fut-cops. *Bogia*, ioc, oddde swur-cops. *Mauice*, hand-cops.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 86.

130. þe **Figes**. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, vi. 357, tells us that 'þe evel þat hatte *figus* is a schrewed evel, for it semep þat his bom is oute þat hap þat evel.'

132. a **Fiste**. See the curious 'Demaundes Joyous' reprinted from the original copy by Wynkyn de Worde in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 73. '*Hec lirida*, a fyse.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 209. 'Fiesten, or let a fiest. *Pelo*.' Huloet. 'To fyest, *pedere*.' Manip. Vocab.

133. a **Flawe of fyre**. See the *Cursor Mundi*, 17370, where an angel is described as having

'his cleything als þe suan his suire,  
And his cher lik was *flaht* [misprinted *slught*] o fire.'



a **Flaket**. In the Invent. of R. Best, taken in 1581, are mentioned, 'in ye meelke house 4 honey potts, 2 kits, 2 *flakets*, 4 mealke bowles, with other implements, 6s.' *Farming, &c. Book* of H. Best, p. 172. 'Yf the wombes ben smyten they sowne as a *flackette*, other a bottell.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vii. ch. lii. p. 266.

134. **Flekked**. Compare Varnid, below. In Trevisa's Higden, i. 159, we are told that 'Cameleon is a *flekked* best, in colour liche to a lupard; and so is pardus, and pantera also, and son de le of þe kynde;' and Lydgate speaks of 'whyght *flekkyd* with the brown.' *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.), p. 199. Compare the *Towneley Myst.* p. 311: 'his stefe must be *flekyt*.' Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 50, uses the verb *flecken* = to change colour: 'Oates . . . when they once beginne to shoote, they will streightway after beginne to *flecken*, and bee ripe on a suddaine.' *Fleck* = a spot on the face, is still in use.

a **Fletcher**. Harrison, in his *Descript. of Eng.* i. 342, mentions amongst the trees of England, 'the aspe, whereof our *fletchers* make their arrowes.' See the *Destruction of Troy*, Introd. p. xlvii, where the following line is quoted from Lydgate:

'Bowers eke, ande fast by *fleggerers*.'

In the *Chester Plays*, i. 6 are mentioned: '*fletchers*, howeyers, cowpers, stringers and iremongers.' Turner, in his *Herbal*, p. 67, says that '*flech*ers make prykke shaftes of byrche, because it is heavier than espe is.' 'Item the *fletcher* that dwellyd in Thurton strete owyth hym flor tymber, ix<sup>s</sup>. vjd.' *Manners and Household Exps. of Eng.* 1465, p. 179.

a **Fleke**. See Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. iii. l. 881:

'Do feire stree uppon thaire *fleyke* hem under;'

and l. 987:

'In *fleykes* faire yf that men list hem sprede.'

135. a **Flesche cruke**. In the Invent. of Thomas de Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond, dated 1405, we find 'pro j myour, j watercanne, iij laddleles, de auricalco, et j *flesshecroke*, j frynyngpan, et iijj trowes, simul vendit. iijj<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 14. 'Pro j *flesch crok* de ferro.' Invent. of Archbishop Bowet 1423, *ibid.* p. 80.

a **Flyke of bacon**. We find this word frequently in the old wills and inventories. Thus in the Invent. of W. Clowdeslye, in 1545, are included 'ij bus. of rye, iijj *baken flykes*, a payre of new shoes, xv<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 54; and in that of John Cadehy, in 1451, we have, 'Item ij *flickis de bacon*, iij<sup>s</sup>. iijj<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 99. But the term was not confined, as with us, to a bacon flitch, for we find in the Invent. of Gerard Salveyn, in 1570, an item of 'iijj *befe flickes* and ij *baken flicks*, xvj<sup>s</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 348; and again, amongst the goods of John Casse, in 1576, are mentioned 'ij *bacon flicks*, vj *befe flicks*, xxiiij<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 260.

136. a **Fludegate**. In note, for 'on' read 'ou.'

137. to **Fodyr**. H. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 72, gives directions 'for *fotheringe* of sheepe . . . yow are allsoe to have a care that yow beginne not to *fother* in wette weather; for they [sheep] will not fall 'reshly to thaire *fother* att the first, but treade it under foote and waste it.' See also *ibid.* p. 30.

a **Foyle**. '*Pullus*, cicen, oððe brid, oððe fola.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 77.

a **Forbott**. In the *Sege of Melayne*, 406, Roland exclaims:

'Goddis *forbode* & þ<sup>e</sup> holy Trynytee      And lese oure crysten lawe?'

þat euer fraunce hethen were for mee

138. a **Forgetyll**. In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 19 is rendered:

'For *for-getelnes* in ende nocht bes of pouer where he wende;'

the A. S. version reading 'forðon na les in ende *ofer-geotulnis* bið ðearfena. See also Gower, ii. 19. Robert of Brunne uses *forgetilschip* in the sense of an oversight:

'Bot for a *forgetilschip* Richard & he bope les.' p. 176;

and Lydgate, *Chronicle of Troy*, Bk. iv. ch. 3, has:

'I were *forgetell*, reckles,      To remember the infinite outrages.'

139. a **Forster**. We frequently find the form *foster*, as in *Sir Degrevant*, 430: '3iffe y dey in the pleyne, That my *fosteres* hath sleyne,' and in *Polit., Rel. and Love Poems*, p. 11, l. 28, 'Mawgre the wache of *fosters* and parkerrys.' See also *Sir Triamour*, 1063. '*Hic lucarius*, A<sup>cc</sup>, a foster.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 278.

141. a **Frale**. 'A multitude of reysons puld they take  
And into risshy *frayels* rare hem gete.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 204, l. 494.

143. a **Froske**. Dame Juliana Barnes, in her *Treatise of Flyshynge with an Angle*, p. 19, gives as one way of taking the pike: 'Take a *frosske* & put it on your hoke at the leeke bytwene the skynne, & the body on y<sup>e</sup> backe halfe, and put on a fote a jerde therfro: & caste it where the pyke haumtyth and ye shall haue hym.' See the account of the plagues of Egypt in the *Cursor Mundi*, where we are told, l. 5928, there 'was *frosse* pat na tung mocht tell.' where the other MSS. read *froskes*, and *frogges*. '*Hec rana*, a frosche.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223.

144. to **Fröte**. '*Fröte* it wol with larde fatte and decocte.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 16, l. 433. See also p. 25, l. 683. In the first quotation, for 'beest' read 'brest.'

a **Frugon**. In the Invent. of John Cadeby. ab. 1450, we find, 'item, j colrake et j *frugon* ferri, iiij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 100; and again, in that of T. Morton, in 1448, 'ij *frugons* arg. pond. j unc. di. quart. v<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>. ob.' *ibid.* p. 113.

**Fruteurs**. See W. de Worde's *Boke of Kcruing*. p. 273.

145. **Full but**. 'He smote Darel with so goode will  
In middes of the sheld *ful butt*,  
That Darel fell down with that putt.'

*Sir Gueyrydes* (Roxb. Club), 4587.

a **Fulemerd**. 'pe fox and pe *fulmerc* in als sall be tane.' *Account Scot. Prophecy*, in Bernardus *De Cura Rii Famul.* p. 19, l. 33. 'pe fox and pe *fulmerc* þai ar botht fals.' *ibid.* l. 74. See the burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85: 'A fox and a *fulmerc* had .xv. fette.' '*Hic fitruncetus*, *Hic pccoides*. a *fulnard*' [misprinted *sulnard*]. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 251.

146. a **Furre**. H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 44, tells us that 'amongst shearers [reapers] the one of the *furres* is called the *fore-furre*, and the other the *hinder-furre*; sometimes they make the one the *fore-furre*, and sometimes the other, but the *furre* on your left hande is the best for the *fore-furre* . . . you should allwayes putte the weaker and worst shearers into the *fore-furre*.'

149. a **Galte**. In the first quotation, for 'grylyche' read 'gryslyche.'

150. a **Garwyndelle**. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, are included 'j spynyn-weyll, j roke, and j reyll. j *garyn-wyndyll* foytt and the blaytters, viij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 193; and in that of Robert Dodinge, in 1562, 'iij wheills, ij pare of *garne wyndills*, xviij<sup>d</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 156. 'Windles or blades to wind yarn on. *Alabrum*, *rhombus*,' Gouldman.

to **Garse**. In Copland's trans. of Guydon's *Questyonary of Cyrrurgens*, 1541, we have: 'yf it blede nat wel rub the place with the mouth of the ventose, or gyue it small fyllyps with your nayle, and *garse* it a-newe, that it may blede well.' 'It is good to *garse* the legges hyneth that the humours, fumosityte and spyrytes that ben cause of the heed ache, may be drawe from the heed downwarde to the nether parties.' Glauvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vii. ch. iii. p. 224.

151. to **Garsumme**. In the Will of 'John Bancks, Laboringe Man,' in 1542, the following occurs: 'my landes lord Richard Hodgeson and I is at a co'dic'on for the close callid o'rkamer dikes, yt is to say that I or my assigne to haue the sayd close from saynt eutht'be day in lent next after the makynge herof vnto the end and terme of xv<sup>th</sup> yers next ensewinge the wrytinge herof and I or myne executor to paye eu'y yere duringe the said terme yerly xx<sup>s</sup>. sterlinge to ferme and to paye at the entrie herof for a *gryssom* xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. and he to cause the Indentures therof to be maid, of the whiche *gryssom* I haue paid vnto the said Richard landes vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. and the residue to be paid at the making of the said Indentures.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 119. 'The said Prince should haue the Isle of Anglesey in Fee-farme of the King, to him, and to the lawfull issue of his body in general taile, for five thousand Markes ready money, for *gryssom*, or a fine in hand payd, & the yearely rent of a thousand Markes.' Speed, *Hist. Great Britain*, Bk. ix. ch. x.

a **Garthe**. See the quotation from the *Testamenta Ebor.* ii. 216, in the additional note to *Crofte*, above, p. xxiv.

'Thi *garth*, in springing tyme to be sowe, The footes depe may nowe pastyned be.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 184, l. 141.

See also p. 29, ll. 783, 791.

to **Garthe wesselle**. See quotation from Fitzherbert, in the additional note to Cogge, above. p. xxii.

152. a **Gavelle**. Compare P. Cornel, and *Bury Wills*, &c., p. 22, where, in the Will of J. Faret, 1463, we find a direction, 'the owener of my place to haue my *coruell hous* in the Cookrowe.

a **Gaveloke**. I am inclined to think that the meaning here is a crow-bar. In the Invent. of Thomas Vicars, in 1451, we find, 'j lyng-hak, cum j *gurdlok*; ferri vj<sup>d</sup>. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 119; and in that of Christopher Thomson, in 1544, 'a *gurdloke* xij<sup>d</sup>. Item a frienge panne, iij<sup>d</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 53. So also in the Invent. of Richard Best, in 1581, are mentioned 'one recon, one *gurdloke*, one fier shole, one pare of tanges.' *Farming, &c. Book* of H. Best, p. 172. The connection in which the word occurs in these quotations is against the idea of its being a weapon of any sort. 'iij iron wedges, a *gurdloke*, one axe, a pair of cob irons, and a bill, vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of R. Butcher, 1579, *Richmond. Wills*, &c., p. 248.

153. **Gerarchy**. See Gower, *Conf Amant*. iii. 145: 'Which stant under his *gerarchie*.' Caxton, in his *Golden Legende*, fo. 24, speaks of the 'booke of *gerarchie* of holy angellis;' and Fabyan, *Chronicle*, pt. I. c. xxvii. p. 19, addresses the Virgin:

'Most virgynall flour, of al most excellēt,	Above y <sup>e</sup> nombre & glorious company
Percyng of Angells y <sup>e</sup> hyst <i>Gerarchy</i> ,	Of his blessid seȳts, w <sup>t</sup> moste hie dignite;
Joye and be glad, for God Omnipotent	Next after hym most honoured to be.'
Hath the lyft vp, & set moste worthely	

154. a **Gesarne**. 'The fysrte mete of the fow'es is receyuyd and kepte in the crophe to the seconde dygestyon, that shall be made in the *gisarn* or mawe.' Glauvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. v. ch. xlv. p. 161.

155. to **Giffe stede**. Cf. the account in the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 2499, of the battle between the four kings and the five, where we are told

'pe five *gaue* back to wine away.'

Compare also Caxton's *Charles the Grette*, p. 193: 'they made so grete bruyt, that the moost hardyest of the paynmys *gaf* them *waye*.'

a **Gilefatte**. The reference to the quotation from the *Test. Ebor.* is wrong: it should be, 'i. 2.' 'A mashefatt, a brandereth, and a wortston xl<sup>d</sup>. Item a *gyelfatt*, vj.' Invent. of Thomas Walker, 1542, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 30.

157. to **Giste**. H. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 119, tells us that 'such beasts as are taken into any pasture to bee kept, are (hereabouts) called *gasters*, i.e. *gesters*, and theire gates see many severall *jaestes*.' 'Mrs. Salvyn her gates on the Greets are allwayes att at a rate, viz. 5<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. a *cowe-gcast*. her nowtheards wage is 20<sup>s</sup>. in money, the milke of a cowe, and a *cowe-gcast*.'

**Gladyn**. '*Gladiolum*, þat is glædene.' Earle's *Plant-Names*, p. 5. '*Gladiolum*, glædene.' Aelfric's Gloss, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. '*Scilla*, glædene.' Cott. MS. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76.

**Glayre**. Glauvil says that 'the Grape is compownyd of the hulle of *glaria* and of axillis. *Glaria* is the jys and fatte humour of the grape and axilli ben the snalle greynes that ben in the grape.' *De Propr. Rerum* Bk. xvii. c. clxxxi. p. 722. See also Palladius, Bk. iv. l. 497, and Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, Pream. 806.

158. a **Glede**. In *Roland & Otuel*, the Saracen mocking Naymes bids him stop at home 'to kepe pareche walles fro schame, þat no *gledes* neghe þam nere.' l. 285.

to **Glee**. '*Strabo*, scelg-egede.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 75. A curious proof that Halliwell's definition is wrong occurs in Hampole's *Prose Treutises*, p. 29, where we are told that 'Lya was frwtefull, byt scho was sare *eghede*.'

160. **Gluterus**. See the Epigram on the Degeneracy of the Times in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 58; we have 'Play is vileney, and holyday is *glotery*.'

161. a **Goke**. 'I ga gowlende a-bowte, al so dos a *goke*.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 291.

a **Gome**. In 1566 Dame Prieres bequeathed, 'to my *conmother* Crosby one fyne kyrchyffe.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 192.

163. a **Grape**. In the Invent. of the Priory of Durham, 1446, are mentioned 'ij rastra, ij yoke wymbils, j rest wymbyll, ij *grapez*, j shole, ligat. cum ferro.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 95; 'iiij *grapez*, ij sholez, vj harpynce.' *ibid.* p. 96; 'one mayck hacke, a *grape* & ij torkes, viij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of B. Anderson, 1570, *ibid.* p. 342.

to **Graue**. 'Loke pat his licame

Vndir erpe not be *grauē*

But taken wille bestes to haue.' *Cursor Mundi* (Trin. MS.), 17325.

'Here now is he *gravid*. & her lyes hee.' *Digby Myst.* p. 200, l. 853.

See also Palladius, Bk. vi. l. 45, and Chaucer, *Wife's Tale*, l. 209:

'I nolde for al the metal ne for the ore, That under erthe is *grave*, or lith above;'

and the *Cook's Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 69:

'Anon as he was deed and under gras *i-grave*.'

'At the leist *graiſe* me in sepulture.' G. Douglas, *Encidos*, Bk. vi. p. 176.

164. a **Grece**. 'Steppe or grice. *Scammum*.' Huloet. In his Will. dated 1463, John Baret desires that 'a deseueraunce he maid of stoon wal ovir the entre, to parte the livil botrie vndir the *gresys*, to longe to the parlour wiche is redy maid.' *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 20. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 18, l. 463, *grece* is used as a plural: 'thre *grece* or iiij is up therto to goo;' and in the Paston Letters, iii. 286, we have *gresyngges*.

a **Gresse**. In *Roland & Otuel*, 993, we have the plural form:

'to hym comues pat lady d-re & *greses* broghte pat fre;'

where the meaning is herbs. See Paston Letters, iii. 7.

'þe dri cald erth þat laured kyng, and bad it *gress* and frut forth bring.'

*Cursor Mundi*, l. 384.

a **Grossope**. '*Locusta*, *grers-stapa*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 78.

165. to **Grinde corn or egelome**. Best uses *loom* in the sense of tool: 'An out-ligger carryeth but only one *loom* to the field, and that is a rake.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 49. The translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie* uses it in the sense of vessel: 'bette is kepte in pitched *loomes* smale.' p. 204, l. 478.

a **Gripe**. The following description of this bird is given in the A.S. Glossary printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 78: '*Griþus*. fiðer-fote fugel, leone gelic on væstne, and earne gelic on heafle and on fiðerum: se is swa mycel þæt he gewyrt hors and men.'

167. a **Grunde**. See also *Cursor Mundi*, l. 126:

'For-þi þat na were may stand Wit-ouen *grundecall* to be lastand.'

'*Fundamentum*, grund-wal.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 92. '*Fundamentum*, grund-weal.' *ibid.* p. 81. See *Allit. Poems*, A. 395.

168. þe **Gulsoghte**. In note, the reference to Wright's Vol. of Vocab. should be 'p. 224.'

a **Gutter**. Cf. *Destruct. of Troy*, 1607:

'The water by wisshyng went vnder houses

Gosshet through *Godurds* and other grete vautes.'

See also *Allit. Poems*, C. 310. Palladius, *On Husbandrie*, p. 151, l. 60, says that in May is the time,

'Nowe as the treen beth gladde in thaire astate,

For *gutteryng* to howe it and to hent.'

170. an **Haire**. In the Invent. of W. Knyvett, 1557, we find mentioned, 'one newe stepyngge fatte and an old, with old kelns *hayres*, xvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 101.

an **Hak**. 'He lened him a-pan his *hak*,' *Cursor Mundi*, l. 1241.

171. an **Haly water clerke**. '*Hic aquarius*, a haly-water clerke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 262. I should have mentioned that I am indebted for a great portion of the note to correspondents of Notes and Queries.

an **Halle**. William Paston, writing in 1492, speaks of 'hors, harnessse, tents, *halys*, gardyngans, cartes, and othyr thynges.' Paston Letters, iii. 376.

172. an **Hallynge**. In the Invent. of Thomas Morton, Canon of York, taken in 1448, amongst the contents of the Hall are mentioned 'j *hallynge* cum ij costers de viridi et rubio say, palyd, cum armis archiepiscopi Ebor. Bowett, pret. xij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. De j *hallynge* veteri de rubio say, cum armis Beati Petri in medio, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 107-8; and in 1479 John Caudell bequeathed 'to Cristian Forman, my servaunt, a *hallyng* of white steynd with vij warkes of mercy,' *ibid.* p. 246. In the Invent. of Thomas Walker, in 1542, we find, 'Item a banker, v. qweischyngs, and a *hallyng*, ij<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills.* &c. p. 31; and in that of R. Butcher, in 1579: 'a *hawlinge*, a bynker of wannes, and ij fox skynnes.' *ibid.* p. 248.

173. an **Hank**. 'vij *hanks* of lynning yearne, vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.' are included in the Invent. of Mrs. Jane Fullthropp, in 1566. *Richmond. Wills.* &c. p. 183; and in that of J. Wilken-son, in 1571, we have 'xxvj *hauukes* of medle wyer ij<sup>l</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>.—vj *hauukes* of great wyer xvij<sup>s</sup>.—vj *hauukes* of small wyer xvij<sup>s</sup>. *Wills & Invent.* i. 364. Best tells us that eight things are necessary for putting up hurdles, the eighth of which 'is fold-*hauukes* or *haukinges*, as they call them, which is as thicke againe as plough-string, being a loose kinde of two plettes, which is usually sold for 3 half-pence and sometimes for 2d. a knotte; there shoulde bee in everie knotte 18 fathames; and yow are to make your *hauukes* 3 quarters of a yarde in length, and to putte to everie severall barre you sende to field a *hanke*, and to the four corner barres two *hauukes* a peece, and that because they want stakes.' *Farming, &c. Book.* p. 16. In Latham. 25872, we have '*thauked* and golden,' and in the *Cursor Mundi*, 16044, the word is used in the sense of to bind:

'iesus þat in prisoun lei, ful herd þai did *hanc*.'

an **Haras of horse**. 'But rathest be thaire bolck and wombes large,  
This crafte in gentil *leucas* is to charge.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 134, l. 820.

175. **Hardes**. '*Hardin* clothe iij score and vj yerds' and 'lining yarne & *hardin* at the webster xx<sup>s</sup>.' are mentioned in the Invent. of John Bayles in 1568, *Wills & Invent.* i. 293-4; and in that of Roger Pele, in 1541, we find 'onē table cloth of *harden*, price iij<sup>d</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills.* &c. p. 22. 'Item vij. score of lyn garne, and iij score of *hardyng* garne vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of Thomas Walker, 1542, *ibid.* p. 31. Simon Merflet, in 1462, bequeathed to his sister 'xl yerds of lyncloth, xl yerds of *herden* cloth, vj codds, iij par shetes, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261. See *Allit Poems*, B. 1209:

'Hard hattes þay hent & on hors lepes;'

and compare *King Alexander*, p. 102:

'Sum araies thaim in ringes and sum in sow brenys,

With *hard* hattes on thaire hedis hied to thaire horsis.'

'*Herddle* with pix liquide herto eche.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 41, l. 1122. See the *Legends of the Holy Boole*, p. 81, l. 681, and Wyclif, Judges xvi. 9. In Palladius, Bk. viii. 135, *hardes* is used for the outer skin of squills.

**Harife**. In note, in quotation from MS. Harl. 3383, for 'heyrene' read 'heyrene.'

an **Harlott**. See the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 59, l. 127:

'yff þer be ony *harlottes* þat a gens me make replycacyon;'

and p. 56. l. 27. See *Allit. Poems*, B. 39, 860, 1584, and Glossary.

176. **Harn panne**. See the *Cursor Mundi*, 7277, where, when Samson pulled down the gates at Gaza, we are told, 'His *hern pan* he brak wit chance;,' where the other MSS. read *herne panne*, *harn panne*, and *horn panne*. See also l. 21445.

an **Harre of a dore**. In the complaint of a monk on the difficulty of learning singing, pr. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 292, he declares,

'I þorle at the notes, and heve hem al of *herre*.'

Wyclif says that 'as þe pope is wundirful so cardenals ben an *herre* to þe fendis hous.' Works, ed. Matthew, p. 472. '*Hic cardo, -nis, penultima corrupta* [read *corrupta*], a har of a dore.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 237. A.S. *heor*, which is used as the gloss to *cardo* in the Corpus Glossary.

177. **Hase**. 'The rough voys is *hose* and sparplyd by snalle: an l dyuers l<sup>r</sup>. thinge.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xix. ch. cxxxi. p. 942.

178. **Havyr.** 'Wee ledde constantly 6 loades of *haver* with a waine . . . Doghill flatte had in it (this yeare) fifteene good loades of *haver*.' Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 52. See also *ibid.* p. 143.

179. to **Hawnte.** Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 35, speaks of the harm done to meadows by 'hennes and such like fowles that *hawnte* a close;' and again, p. 72, he says, 'our shepheard lyeth his sheepe . . . howsoever beyond the Spellowe, because they shoulde not gette *haunt* of the wheat and rye.' Wyclif frequently uses the word, see his Works, ed. Matthew, pp. 23, 73, 146, &c.

an **Hefte.** Robert Gray in his Will, dated 1437, bequeathed to his son Richard, 'unum gladium cum peltro, unum dagar *ballokhefted* cum argento ornatum.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 63.

180. þe **Hede warke.** '*Cephalin, i. dolor capitis uel cephalargia*, heaford-wære, *neð* ece.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376. Compare the remedy given in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 51 'for euel and *werke* in bledder.'

181. an **Hekylle.** In the Invent. of William Coltman, in 1481, are included 'ij *hekils* et uno repplyng karne iij.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 261.

183. an **Heppe.** '*Butinus*, heope.' Aelfric's Gloss, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. '*Rubus*, heop-brymel.' *ibid.* p. 33. See Thynne's *Animalcursions*, p. 40, where he says: 'The "Hype" is not "simplye the redde berye one the Bryer," vulest you adde this epitheton and saye "the redde Berrye one the swete Bryer (which is the Eggetyne) to distinguyse yt from the comone Bryer or Bramble, beringe the blacke Berye."' See also Turner's *Herbol.* pt. ii. ff. 118<sup>b</sup>: 'Of the Brere bushe or *Hep tre* or Brere tre;' and 119<sup>b</sup>, where he tells us that 'the tartes made onlye of *Heppes* serue well to be eaten of them that vomit to much, or haue any flixe, whether it be the bloody flixe or the common flixe.'

**Herbe ion.** In a MS. recipe 'for a man that sal begyn to travayle,' we are recommended to 'tak mugworthe, and carry hit with the, and thu sal nocht fele na verynesse, and whare thou dos it in houses na elves na na evyll thynges may com therein, ne qware *herbe Ion* comes noyther.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53.

an **Herber.** See *Digby Mysteries*, p. 76.

184. **Herns.** 'Lang and side þair brues wern  
And linged all a-bout þair *hern*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 8079.

185. an **Hespe.** See *Allit. Poems*, B. 419, where the Ark is described as drifting about without  
'Kable, oper capstan to clyppe to her ankres,  
Hurrok, oper hand-helme *husped* on roþer.'

See also C. 189.

to make **Hevy.** 'Which of these soo ener hit be, hit *hevyth* me.' Paston Letters, iii. 184.

187. an **Holyn.** '*Clictoriola*, þat is eneoow hollen' Earle, *Eng. Plant-Names*, p. 4. '*Sinpatas*, eneoowhole.' Aelfric's Gloss, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. '*Acrifolius*, hollen.' *ibid.* p. 33. '*Ruscus*, eneo-hollen, fyres.' *ibid.* p. 285. '*Ilce ussis*, A<sup>c</sup> olyn-tre.' *ibid.* p. 192.

an **Holleke.** '*Duricorium*, hol-leac.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 286.

188. to **Hope.** 'Quen he right dips had doluen þare  
I *hope* tuenti fote or mare.' *Cursor Mundi*, 21532.

an **Hopyr.** H. Best, in his *Farming Book*, p. 11, uses *hopper* for a common basket: he recommends weak lambs to be laid 'in an *hopper* or baskett upon a little sweete hay;' and again, p. 137, he speaks of the '*hopping tree*' of a 'waine.' The author of the trans. of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 180, l. 43, recommends the '*hopre-cloth*' to be of 'hienes skynne.' 'ij mawnds and a *hopper* iij.' are mentioned in the Inventory of John Wyclif, of Richmond, in 1562. *Richmond, Wills, &c.* p. 163.

an **Horlege**. Maundevile tells us that on the 'Grete Chanes' table were 'sunne oriloges of gold, mad ful nobely and richely wroughte.' p. 234. Peacock, in his *Repressor*, pt. I. ch. xx. p. 118, speaks of '*orologis*, schewing the houris of the daie bi schadow maad bi the Summe in a cercele.' See also Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, C. T. 4044.

190. an **Host**. Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 33<sup>b</sup>, tells us that 'Mastick is good to be drunken of them that spit blood and for an old *host* or cough.'

191. an **Hukster**. 'Wee buy our molten tallowe att Malton of the *hucksters* and tripe-wives.' H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 29.

192. an **Hundeflee**. '*Hie humbio*, a hund-flye.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. xiii. p. 423, gives the following description of this insect: 'Cynomia, a *hound s flye* is the werste kynde of flyes wyth gretter body and broder wombes than other flyes and lesse flyghte, but they ben full tendre and cleue faste in the membres of bestes on the whyche they smyte, in wulle, heere and bristles of beestes, and namely in houndes.'

**Hunde fenkylle**. In note, for '**Fenelle** or **Fenhelle**' read '**Fenelle** or **Fenkelle**.'

193. an **Hustylmentt**. 'Imprimis, a old awmerye, a chayre, a chyst, a table, with other wood *hustilment* in the howse, vs.' Invent. of W. Clowdeslye, 1545, *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 54.

194. **Iawnes**. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 81, has an intermediate form *Janondis*, '*Hic icaricia*, the jandis.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 224.

195. **Inglamus**. In Palladius *On Husbondrie*, p. 26, l. 692, we are warned when fattening up geese to take care that

'noon offes white *Englayne* upon the rootes of her tounge.'

See the *Allit. Poems*, C. 269: 'He glydes in by þe giles, þurȝ *glaymande* glette;' and Best, *Farming Book*, p. 72: 'Yow are not to beginne to marke [sheep] soe longe as the marking stuffe is anything *elamne*, or cleaueth and ropeth aboute the burne and botte.' In the *Play of the Sacrament*, l. 708, we have:

'I stoppe thys ovyñ wythowtyn dowte, w<sup>t</sup> Clay I *clome* yt vppe ryght fast'  
Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 186, says that 'the fyrste chyldhode wythout teeth is yet ful tender, and nesshe, and gnawy and *claguy*;' and again Bk. v. ch. lxvi. p. 185, he speaks of '*clemyng* of humour.'

196. to **In**. See the directions given by Will. Paston, in 1477: 'Se the fermour *in* his croppe, and after seale doris and distrayne.' Paston Letters, iii. 205.

**In quarte**. Best frequently uses the phrases 'in hearte,' or 'out of hearte' to express good or bad condition of ground: thus he says, p. 51: 'Lande that is well manured and *in hearte* will bring come farre faster forewards then that which is bare and *out of hearte*.' See also p. 143, where he speaks of barley being *hearty*.

198. a **Ionkett** for **fysche**. See Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 200, where the crown of thorns is also said to have been made of 'thornes and of *Ionques* of the see.'

a **Iselle**. '*Ysels* myxt with litel water.' Palladius *On Husbondrie*, Bk. ix. l. 185.

199. an **Iven**. '*Hic edera*, A. iwyn.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191.

200. a **Ka**. See *Roland & Otuel*, 286: '*Coo* ne pye that there come none.'

to **Kaykylle**. See the burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86:

'The goos *gagult* ever more, the gam was better to here.'

to **Kele**. 'ij *kding* tubbes' are mentioned in the Invent. of Francys Wandysforde, in 1559. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 132. 'This drynke of a trouth conforte'h moche to slake and *kele* the hete of vnlawful desyre.' Fisher, Works, p. 158.

'Devout Joseph, I se hym here, our cares forto *keyle*.' *Digby Myst.* p. 174, l. 76.

201. a **Kelynge**. 'Riht als sturioun etes merling  
And *lobbekeling* etes sperling.' *Metrical Homilies*, p. 135.

202. a **Kemster**. 'This felowe chattereth lyke a kempster, *ce gallant caquetle comme une piequerresse de layne*.' Palsgrave.

a **Kidde**. In the Invent. of Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, taken in 1423, we find an item, 'de vijl. receptis pro octo m. de *kyldes*. Et de xl<sup>s</sup>. receptis pro duobus m<sup>l</sup>. de ascelwo-l.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 81; and in that of Thomas Savage, also Archbishop of York, 1507, we have 'Item Harry Thomlinson had as many *kiddes*, alias fagottes, as amounteth to the some of xx<sup>li</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>.' *ibid.* iv. 315. Fitzherbert recommends farmers when thinning plantations 'yf it be smal wod to *kydde* it and sell it by the hondreds or by the thousandes.' *Booke of Husbandry*, fo. xliii<sup>b</sup>. '*Kydders* or cariers of corne' are mentioned in the Act 5 Eliz. c. iii.

203. a **Kylpe**. This word is of frequent occurrence in 15th and 16th century inventories. I give a few references: *Test. Ebor.* iii. 138, 178, 184, 202, &c.; iv. 57, 193, 291, &c. The earliest instance I have found is in the Will of John Brompton, in 1444, in which of one '*olla cinica cum kilp summa*.' *ibid.* ii. 103.

a **Kymnelle**. *Annula* is probably for *acnola*. Best says, 'our *kinblinge* is a just bushell.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 105; and in the Invent. of Richard Best, 1581, we find, 'In ye bowtinge house one *kyalling*, one bowting tube. &c.' *ibid.* p. 172. 'j *kyndlyn* iiij<sup>d</sup>.' is also mentioned in the Invent. of William Coltman, 1481, *Test. Ebor.* iii. 261; and in that of W. Duffield, 1452, 'j *kyndlyn* x<sup>l</sup>.' *ibid.* p. 137. See also *Richmond. Wills*, pp. 179, 184, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 289, 292, &c.

a **Kynredynge**. 'Duke Naymes was paire fere, & Gayryn of *kyredyn* heghe.'

*Roland & Otuel*, 693.

204. to **Kytylle**. See H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 80.

206. a **Lace**. In the Invent. of Richard Bishop, a tradesman of York, 1500, are included 'a dosen galow *lasys* xj<sup>d</sup>. A groys of qwyth *lasys*, vj<sup>d</sup>. Item iiij groys of threyd *la-ys* xx<sup>d</sup>. &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 192.

208. to **Lappe**. We find this word used as late as 1641 in Best's *Farming Book*, p. 22, where he tells us that 'in *lappinge* up of a fleece, they allwayes putte the inue side of the fleece outwards.' See also p. 23, and Paston Letters, iii. 338.

a **Lappe of y<sup>e</sup> ere**. See *Reliq. Antig.* i. 84, where one of the signs by which we may judge 'yf a seke man sal lyve or dy' is that if 'his *ere-lappes* waxes lethy . . . forsothe witte thu well he sal nought leve thre dayes.'

209. a **Lase**. 'Fortune in wordes worshepe me doth *lacc*.' *Digby Myst.* p. 159. l. 580. See also the stage-direction, *ibid.* p. 140, where 'entreth Anima as a mayde in a whight cloth of gold . . . with a riche chapetelet *lasgd* behynde.'

a **Latte**. 'Item *latts* and spelks, iiij<sup>s</sup>, iiij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of Edwarde Pykerynge, 1542, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 35: see also *ibid.* p. 93.

a **Lathe**. 'Item in whett and rye in the *laythe*, xxvj<sup>s</sup>, viiiij<sup>d</sup>. Item warre corne in the *laythe* xxvj<sup>s</sup>, viiiij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of Matthew Whitham, 1545, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 57. 'Corne in the *laythes*. In the west *laythe* hye estimacion xxxij quarters of rye, xvj<sup>l</sup>.' Invent. of W. Knyvett, 1557, *ibid.* p. 101; see also *ibid.* pp. 57, 88, 93, &c.

210. **Laton**. Glanvil, *De Profe. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. v. p. 554, gives the following: '*laton* is hard as bras or copre, for by meyllyng of copre and of tymn and of auripigment and wyth other metall it is brought in to the fire to colour of golde . . . *Laton* hight Auricleum and hath that name: for though it be bras of Messelyng: yet it shyneth as golde wythout.'

a **Lawnder**. 'And in certayne she was a *lawndere*.' *Gowrydes*, l. 4354.

211. a **Leeche**. In the Invent. of T. Morton, 1449, is an item, 'de ij cultellis, vocatis *lechayag-knyres* iiij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 112.

212. **Leg harness**. See G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xii. p. 425, l. 11.

213. **Lepe**. See *Cursor Maudli*, 19719, where we are told how Paul escaped from the Jews, because

'in a *lep* men lete him dunn      Vte ouer þe walles o þe tun'

and again, 20983: 'in *lep* ouer walles was laten down.' Best says: 'wee provide allsoe against this time two *lepes* . . . one of the *lepes* is to lye the doore upon, there on to lye and winde the fleeces: and the other *leape* is to putte the worst lockes of wooll into.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 23. 'iiij *lepes*, xij<sup>d</sup>.' are mentioned in the Invent. of Margaret Cotton, in 1564, *Wills & Invent.* i. 224.



214. a **Leske**. John Perey, of Harum, in his Will, 1471, bequeathed 'Johanni Belby iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. et j vaccam with a whyte *leske*.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 188.

215. A **Lybber**. See quotation from Bellendene, s. v. *Styyrke*, p. 365.

217. a **Lyne fynche**. '*Carduelis*, linetuige.' *Corpus Glossary*.

218. a **Lyste**. '*Lembum*, listan.' *Corpus Glossary*. Margaret Blakburn, in her Will, dated 1433, bequeathed '*unum tuellum de twill cum nigris lestys . . . et duas tuellas cum plantis egges*.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 49. Compare also the Will of John Brompton, of Beverley, in 1444, in which is mentioned 'j coverlet de blodio cum capitibus damarum viridibus, cum alio coopertoris rubia habente in lystyng volvers et albus ollas.' *ibid.* p. 99. See also quotation from Glanvil in additional note to *Meteburde*.

**Lithwayke**. 'Bytwene the tree and his frute is a stryng other a stalke, and that stalke is fyrste feble and *lathy*.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. ii. p. 604.

220. a **Loppe**. In Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, pp. 4, 11, *loppe* is used in the sense of a spider. A. S. *loppe*.

a **Lopster**. 'hwæt feht þu on sec  
*Quid capis in mari*  
hæringas and leaxas and lopystran and fela swylces  
*allices et isicios . . . et polipodes et similia*.'  
Aelfric's Colloquy in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 6.

'*Polipos*, loppestre.' *ibid.* p. 77.

221. to **Love**. See the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 216, l. 1616:  
'To laude & prayse hym, let vs be abowt;  
To loue hym & *lofe* hym & lawly hym lowt.'

a **Lowe of fyre**. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 5739, the burning bush is said to have appeared to Moses 'als it wit *lou* war al vm-laid.'

223. a **Luke cruke**. In the Invent. of John Eden, in 1588, are included 'v *lucke crokes* 4<sup>d</sup>, xxiiij waine whele speakes 2<sup>s</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 329. '*Runciu*, locor.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76, in Wright's Vocab. p. 287.

to **Lulle**. 'Nouryces vse *lullynges* and other cradyl songes to pleyse the wyttes of the chylde.' Glanvil. *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vi. ch. iv. p. 191.

224. a **Lurdane**. See *Digby Mysteries*, pp. 83, l. 741 and 61, l. 189.

225. a **Madyn**. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 191, l. 589, the Virgin addressing St. John says 'He admyttid you frendly for to reste For a speciall prerogatif  
& slepe on his holye godly breste Because of your *virginite* & clenness:.'  
and see also the Apostrophe to Saint John in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 1412, where, at l. 24677, we read—

'par-til þe worthiest he maïd	Quat fanding þat þai fele.
Wit mekenes and wit <i>maidenhed</i> ,	Hee þat in <i>maiden-hede</i> es less,
For-þi es þam ful wele,	He ledis lijf lik til angels,
Man or womman, queþer it be,	For <i>uirgins</i> all ar þai.'
þat lines in <i>virginite</i>	

to **Mayn**. See the quotation from Lydgate in *Destruction of Troy*, Introd. p. xlvii. where are mentioned 'dartes, daggers for to *maque* and wounde.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 203, we have the curious forms '*Mutulare*, to mamere. *Hec mutulatio*, 4<sup>to</sup> mameryng.'

229. a **Masyndewe**. In the Will of William Clederhow, in 1554, the testator directs 'that the *Masyndew* at Beverley yats have iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. and ylk a *Masyndew* in the towne after, xij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 171. In 1429 Roger Thornton, by his Will, bequeathed 'to ye *mesondieu* of sint katernye . . . for yair eno'ment xx<sup>l</sup>. . . . Item to ye reparation of yose tenementes yat I haue gyun to ye foresaid *mesondieu* and to ye said chauntry, xl.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 78-9. By the Act 39 Eliz. c. v. power is given for the erection of 'hospitals, *measons de dieu*, abiding place, or houses of correction.'

230. **Mastilzon**. Compare '*Erarius*, mæstling-smip.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 88, and '*Auricæalum*, gold-mæslîne.' *ibid.* p. 85. '*Auricælos*, grene ar, mæstline.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. See the quotation from Glanvil in addit. note to **Laton**.

232. **pe Mawmoder.** Huloet explains *Moluerum* as 'swellynge of a maydens or womans bodye, when she hath bene at a mans labour.'

**Mawnde.** 'iij mawnds and a hopper, iiij<sup>d</sup>.' are included in the Invent. of John Wyclif, in 1562, *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 163; and in that of Hugo Grantham, in 1440. we find 'le weghbalk et *maundes* pro lina.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 48.

a **Mawndrelle.** William Wynter, of York, Founderer, in 1493 bequeathed 'to William Richardson the lathe that he tornys in, and all my hukes and my *mawndrellis*, and ij hak hammers.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 88.

**Medefulle.** See Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, pp. 8, 83, and 178.

**Meese.** Fitzherbert, in his *Boke of Surveying, &c.* fo. v<sup>b</sup>, tells us that 'Commen appendaunt is where a lorde of olde tyme hath graunted to a man a *mece* place, and certayne landes, medowes, and pastures with their appurtenaunces to holde of hym.' In 1480, John Smyth, in his Will, speaks of his '*mece*z, londes, and tenementes.' *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 57. See the complaint of John Paston, in 1484, where he speaks of 'one *mece* wyth a peece of londe lyenge in a croffte to the same *mece* adyoynyng.' Paston Letters, iii. 310.

233. to **Meke.** 'penke we hou a man wole *meke* him to a worldly lord for trespasse don to hym.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 338.

236. **Merketbeter.** See Wright's *Political Poems*, i. 330, where in 'The Complaint of the Ploughman,' about 1400, the author complains that the priests are

'*Market-beaters*, and medlyng make Hoppen and houten with heve and hale.'

See other instances in Wyclif, Works, pp. 152, 166, 168, and 511.

237. a **Mese.** 'Noper durst þay drine ne ete.

Ne brek þair brede ne tast þair *mes*

Til he war cummen til þair des.' *Cursor Mundi*, 12559.

a **Meselle.** In the *Cursor Mundi*, 8169, we have *mesel* = a leper:

"þoru þe," he said, "sal þis *mecele* Be sauf and sund of al vn-hele."

238. a **Meteburde.** In 1485, we find in the Invent. of John Carter, of York, Tailor, 'j *mete-burde* w<sup>t</sup> ij par of trystylls.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 300; and in that of Thomas Walker, in 1542, 'a counter and a *meyt bowrd*, iijs, iiij<sup>d</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 31. Glanvil tells us that 'a *meete burde* is areryl and sette vpon fete, and compassed wyth a lyste abowte.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. clxii. p. 709.

a **Mette.** In the Invent. of H. Grantham, in 1410, are mentioned 'ij scotells, iiij buschels et j *met* ac j roll.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 49; and in that of John Colan, in 1490, 'j lez *mett* of collys, iiij<sup>d</sup>.' *ibid.* iv. 58; and again, in 1570, in that of C. Hodgkinson, we find 'one hundreth *metts* of malt, x<sup>l</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 228. See quotation from G. Douglas under to *Multe*, p. 246. 'In summer wee sende but a *mettle*.' H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 104.

**Medylle erthe.** 'Bituix þe *midel erth* and þe lift.' *Cursor Mundi*, 8003.

239. a **Middynge.** See the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 12: 'ane hen that seikis hyr meyt in the *mytling* may serraip sa lang among the fyltht. quhil sche serraip furtht sum ad knyfe that hes been tynt, the quhilk knyfe cutts hyr throt efturart.' See also Palladius *On Husbandrie*, pp. 17, l. 458, and 28, l. 765.

to **Mye brede.** In the Invent. of Thomas de Dalby, in 1400, we find 'r. pro j *myour*, j watercanne, iiij laddes de auricalco . . . et iiij trowes simul venditis, iijs. x<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 14; and again, *ibid.* p. 99, in that of John Cadeby, c. 1450, is mentioned 'j *miour*, ij<sup>d</sup>.'

þe **Mygrane.** '*Emigraneus, i. uermis capitis, emigraneum i. dolor temporum*, þunwonga sar.' MS. Harl. 3376.

240. a **Mire drombylle.** See Wyclif, Zephaniah ii. 14.

242. a **Mytane.** 'Bootes, cocurs, *myttens*, mot we were.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 43, l. 1167.

a **Molwarppe.** Palladius advises us, 'ffor *moldewarpes* cattles to kepe.' p. 109, l. 156; see also p. 34, l. 924.

243. **Mortrws.** 'Mylnestons in *mortrws* have I sene bot fewe.'

Burlesque Poem, 15th cent. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81.

'Ther com masfattus in *mortros* alle soow.' *ibid.* p. 86.

244. **Motide of musyk.** See the treatise 'Le Venery de Twety,' printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 149; at p. 152 we read: 'How shall he blowe whan ye han sen the hert? I shal blowe after one *mote*, ij *motes*, and if myn howndes come not hastily to me as y wolde, I shal blowe iiij *motes* . . . Than ye shall begynne to blowe a long *mote*, and aftirward ij. shorte *motes* in this maner, *trout*, *trout*, and then, *trout*, *tro ro rot*, begynnyng with a long *mote*.' 'And whan the hert is take ye shal blowe .iiij. *motys*.' *ibid.* p. 153. In the *Chester Plays*, p. 124. we have—

'Blowe a *mote* for that

While that horne now in thy hande is.'

Scott, in *Tranhoe*, ch. 32, has: 'if ye shall chance to be hard bested in any forest between Trent and Tees, wind three *motes* upon the horn thus—Wa-a-hoa!'

245. a **Mughe.** This is a rare word in A. S., but it occurs in the Corpus Glossary, '*Aceruus*, mulha,' and in Aelfric's Heptateuch, Exod. xxii. 6.

a **Muldynghorde.** In the Invent. of W. Duffield, taken in 1452, are included 'ij bultyng-clothes iiij<sup>d</sup>. et j *moldyng-burde* xvj<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 137; and in another, dated 1509, we have an item, 'de xiiij<sup>d</sup>. pro ij *mauling burd* cum ij *tristils*.' *ibid.* iv. 289.

248. to **Nappe.**

nappyt

hyssyt

'*Dum dormitat anus, velut anser sibulat anus*.'

Metrical Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180.

249. a **Napron.** See the account of expenses incurred at the funeral of Thomas de Dalby in 1400, where is an item, '*in ij virgis panni lanei emptis pro napronz*, xij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 19. In 1569 Jeanne Lewen bequeathed 'to Alles Barnes a gowne of worsted & a *napron* of worsted.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 305; and in 1570 William Hawkesley bequeathed 'to thomas hynde y<sup>t</sup> was my prentice an *apron*.' *ibid.* p. 327.

250. a **Neddyr.** 'His creste was of a *neddire* hede,

With golde abowte it was by-wevede.' *Roland & Otuel*, 1201.

'For to do a man have the fevers, and sone do tham away: tak a *neder* alle qwik, and horned wormys that men calles the nutres neghen, and seth tham in a new pote with water, &c.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 54. '*Hec ibis, Hic coluber*, a neddyre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223.

a **Nefe.** See *Cursor Mundi*, 15785: 'with maces and wit *neues* smert,' where Fairfax MS. reads *knays*, Göttingen *neus*, and Trinity *fustes*. See also *Roland & Otuel*, l. 149.

251. a **Neghtbure.** 'Quen my *neȝtburs* herd telle that he seke lay

They come to me.' *Sir Amadace*, st. xv.

a **Nekherynge.** '*Colapsus*, i. *colafus*, *pugnus*, *fyst uel tarastrus*.' MS. Harl. 3376.

**Nemylle.** '*Capax*, *qui multum capit*, andgetul, gripul, munul.' MS. Harl. 3376.

255. a **Nyke.** See the Inventory of a York arrowsmith, about 1480, in *Test. Ebor.* iii. 253, where are mentioned: 'xij shaffe of clense arros un *nykt*, price lez shaffe. v<sup>d</sup>.—v<sup>s</sup>. Item xxxj shaffe of childre ware, clenst and un *nyked*, price lez shaffe iiij<sup>d</sup>.—v<sup>j</sup>s. ix<sup>d</sup>.'

258. **Odyr qwyle.** 'In places ther is fodder abondaunce

The ky may *otherwhiles* be withdrawe.'

Palladius *On Husbondrie*, p. 166, l. 65.

259. **Ogrufe.** See *Morte Arthur*, 3944, Chaucer, *C.T.* A. 949, *Emare*, 656, &c.

an **Okerer.** 'pis man he was an *okerer*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 14034.

260. to **Onder sett.** 'The ouer parte is *underset* wyth postes and pylars.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiv. ch. lv. p. 487. See Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 249.

263. **Ouer caste.** In Robert of Gloucester, p. 560, we are told that while the battle of Evesham was being fought 'in þe norþ west a derk weder þer aros,

Sodeinliche suart inou, þat mani man agros,

& *ouer-cast* it þoste al þat lond, þat me miȝte vnneþe ise;

Grisloker weder þan it was ne miȝte an erþe be.'

**Oueral.** 'Son *oueral* pis tiþand ras.' *Cursor Mundi*, 14362.

265. an **Oxe bowe**. Compare **Schakylle**, below, p. 332.

an **Oxgange of londe**. 'My wyll ys that Jonett, my wyfe, have my chefe maner place and iiij<sup>or</sup> *oxgange* of land langing therto.' Will of Walter Gower, 1443, *Test. Ebor.* ii. 89.

a **Paddokstole**. In Isaak Walton's *Complete Angler*, p. 151, we are told that 'the green Frog, which is a smal one, is by Topsell taken to be venomous; and so is the *Pudok* or *Frog-Pudock*, which usually keeps or breeds on the land, and is very large and bony, and big, especially the she frog of that kind.' In note, for '*cambricus*' read '*rambricus*.'

266. **Palde as ale**. '*Defrutum*, i. *uinum*, medo, geswet *ad* weall.' MS. Gloss. Harl. 3376. Holland, in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xxiii. c. 1, says; 'No liquor giueth a better tast to our meats, or quickneth them more than vinegre doth: for which purpose, if it be oversharp, there is a means to mitigate the force thereof, with a tost of bread or some wine: again if it be too weake and *apalled*, the way to revive it againe, is with Pepper.'

a **Panne of a howse**. See *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 5188, where the Saracens scale the tower, in which the French knights are confined,

'And wer come inward at hard & neychs      At a *pan* pat was broken.'

269. a **Parke**. '*Clatrum*, i. pearroe, hegstaef' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376. 'Mawgre the wache of fosters and *parkerryes*.' *Pol., Relig. & Love Poems*, p. 11, l. 28.

be **Parlesy**. 'He fand a man vu-fere  
In *parlesi*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 19752.

271. a **Patyn**. '*Patena*, husel-dise.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 92.

a **Patrelle**. In 1454 William Halifax bequeathed 'to Margrett Jentle my sadyll, the *peggtrell* with the byrdyl and Saint John hede, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 173.

a **Pawtyner**. In the Invent. of Thomas Gryssop, of York, Chapman, taken in 1446, this word occurs several times: 'De j pruce *pantner*, iij<sup>d</sup>. . . . De j *pantner* de 3halowe lehir, j<sup>d</sup>. . . . De j *partner* de nigro bokasyn, ij<sup>d</sup>. . . . De j dos. et iiij Dornyk *partners* x<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 102-3; and in 1471 Henry Holme bequeathed to 'William Eland and Edward Eland ij *pantner* purses.' *ibid.* p. 194.

273. a **Pele**. 'j iron *pale*, 2<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>.' is mentioned in the Invent. of John Eden, in 1588, *Wills & Invents.* ii. 329.

275. A paire of **Pepyr qwherns**. The earliest instance of this term that I know of is in the Inventory of H. Grantham, in 1410, where is an item, 'de j *pair pper querns*.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 48. In 1471, we find in the Invent. of John Heworth, 'a halling, ij shelves, ij *pare of pepper querns*, a graite ij.' *Wills & Invents.* i. 354.

278. a **Pyke of a Scho or of a staffe**. See Harrison, *Descript. of England*. Bk. II. c. i. p. 139. 'With *pyk-staffe* and with scribe to fare.' Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 80.

280. a **Pynfolde**. '*Precorium*, pund.' Corpus Glossary.

282 a **Plage**. See Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, p. 5.

284. to **Plowghe**. '*terra est subacta*.' Compare Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 214. l. 216: 'Nowe plommes boon to sowe is two hande deepe      In *lande subact*.'

286. **Popylle**. '*Gith* is laste eke in this moone ysowe.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 184. l. 155. 'He shal sowe the sed *gith*, and the comyn sprenge.' Wyclif. Isaiah xxviii. 25. In Archbishop Aelfric's Vocab. *populus* is glossed by 'byre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 33.

a **Popille tree**. 'In serve, and peche, in plane, and *popule*.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 92, l. 877.

313. a **Runkylle**. The translator of Palladius, in giving advice as to the choosing of oxen, mentions, amongst other qualifications,

'Compact a *runcke* necke, dewlapped syde      Unto the knee.' p. 129, l. 679.

# CATHOLICON ANGLICUM.

All words which do *not* occur in the Promptorium are marked with a dagger (†); those which are annotated by Mr. Way are marked with an asterisk (\*).

Words and readings to which the letter A has been appended are from MS. Addit. 15, 562. References to the Promptorium in the Notes are marked P.

After **Acorne**, the *hic, hec, hoc* that mark the gender in the MS. are left out in the print, as are also the genitival inflections of nouns.

## A I H S

### Capitulum primum, A.

**AAEYA, SODES, Amabo, meum**  
*cor*<sup>1</sup>.

¶ **A** ante B.

**To Abate**; *mitigare, & cetera, vbi*<sup>2</sup>  
to lessyn.

†**Abbacuk**<sup>3</sup>; *proprium nomen viri.*

†**An Abbaey**; *hec Abbacia e.*

**Abbay**; *hec Abbathia e, Monasteri-*  
*um, & cetera; vbi A Mynstre.*

†**Abbaymān**; *hic hec Scenobita*<sup>4</sup> *e.*

**Abbott**; *hic Abbas tis.*

†**Abdias**<sup>5</sup>; *nomen viri.*

**Abbas**; *hec Abbatissa e.*

†**Abab**<sup>6</sup>; *nomen viri.*

†**Abey**<sup>7</sup>; *hoc Alphabetum i, hoc*  
*Abcedarium ij.*

**Abbett**<sup>8</sup>; *hic habitus tus.*

to **A - byde**; *Expectare, prestolari,*  
*operiri, perseuerare, constare,*  
*manere, per[manere], re[manere],*  
*persistere.*

†**Abidyng**<sup>9</sup>; *Improbis a um, hic*

<sup>1</sup> Interjections of frequent occurrence in the Latin Comic Writers. Cooper, Thesaurus, 1584, gives '*Eia. Eigh, well goe too! Sodes. In good felowshyp; I pray thee. Amabo. Of felowshippe; of al lous; I pray thee; as euer thou wilt doe me good turne.*' '*Cor meum. My sweetheart. Plautus.*' Riddle's Lat. Dictionary.

<sup>2</sup> *vbi* = see, refer to.

<sup>3</sup> Habakkuk. See *King Solomon's Book of Wisdom*, p. 89, l. 245: 'A man þere was þat listte *Abacuc*.'

<sup>4</sup> Read *Cenobita*: *scenobita* is a tight-rope dancer.

<sup>5</sup> Obadiah. Thus in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 528, l. 9167, we find the names of

'Ysaías, Joel, Osee, *Abdias*, Amos, Jonas, and Micheas.'

'*Abdias*, one of the xij. prophetes.' Cooper.

<sup>6</sup> Ahab (?).

<sup>7</sup> '*Abce*, an Abcee, the crosse-rowe, an alphabet, or orderly list of all the letters.' Cotgrave. '*Abce* for children to learne their crosrow, *Abcedarium*.' Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580. In the account of the 119th Psalm given in *The Myrroure of Our Lady*, p. 139, we are told that 'as there is xxii. letters in the *Abce* of hebrew, so there is xxii. tymes eyght verses in this psalme.'

<sup>8</sup> Used in both senses of our word *habit* (i.e. *custom* and *dress*). (See P. 97, 'Cowe or monkes *abyte*,' and 179, 'Frogge or froke, munkys *abyte*.')

'And chanones gode he dede thereinne

Unther the *abbyt* of seynte Austynne.'

St. Patrick's Purgatory, ed. Wright, p. 66.

<sup>9</sup> Cooper in his Thesaurus, 1584, under *improbis* gives the well-known Latin sentence '*labor omnia vincit improbus*,' which he renders 'importunate labour overcommeth all things.'

*hec hoc perseuerans tis, hic hec hoc pertinax cis, Improbulus a um, expectans, prestolans.*

**Abylle**<sup>1</sup>; *hic hec Abilis & hoc le, Aptus a um, conueniens, congruus a um, consonus a um, Idoneus a um, hic hec vtensilis & hoc le.*

**an Abydyng**; *expectacio, prestolacio, hec jmprobitas, hec perseuerancia, in bono, hec pertinacia e, in malo.*

†**Abylite**; *Abilitas, conueniencia, congruitas.*

†**Abylle to speke**; *vbi Spekeable.*

†**Abylle to yoke**; *vbi to yoke.*

†**Ablatyve**; *Ablatiuus a um.*

†**Abortyve**; *Abortiuus a um, Abortus.*

**A-bove**; *Iper, grece, Super, supra.*

**A-bowte**; *Circum, circa, circiter, Amphi, grece, peri, grece.*

**an Absence**; *Hec Absencia e.*

**Absentt**; *hic hec hoc Absens tis.*

[to be] **Absent**; *Abesse, Deesse.*

to **Absent**; *Abdicare, Abducere, Absentare, Elongare.*

to **Abstene**; *A[b]stinere.*

**an Abstenyng** or **abstyn**[n]ce; *hec Abstinentia e.*

to **Abownd**; *Abundare, exuberare, exundare, superhabundare, inualere, luxuriare, superare, suppetere, vberare; abundat vnda, superfluit omnis humor; superfluere.*

**Abundance**; *vbi plenty. Abundyng participium.*

†**Abundyngly**; *Abundanter, exuberare?*

**A ante C.**

†**Accent**; *hic Accentus, hec prosodia e, hic tenor oris, productio*<sup>3</sup>.

†**Acceptabylle**; *Acceptus a um, hic hec Acceptabilis & hoc le.*

†**Accept**; *gratus a um, Acceptus a um.*

†**vn Acceptabylle**; *jn-gratus a um, non Acceptabilis.*

**Accolit**<sup>4</sup>; *hic accolitus, grece, cerefarius, latine.*

to **Acorde**; *vbi to make frende.*

to **Accorde**; *Alludere, consonare, concordare, convenire, congruere, competere, continuare, personare, docere.*

<sup>1</sup> Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, 167, describes the monk as 'A manly man, to ben an abbot *able*.' Cotgrave gives '*Habile*. Able, sufficient, fit for, handsome in, apt unto any thing he undertakes, or is put unto.' In 'The Lytyle Childrenes Lytil Boke,' pr. in the Babees Boke, p. 267, l. 44, we are told not to

'spitte ouer the tabylle,

Ne therupon, for that is no thing *abylle*.'

In Lonelich's *History of the Holy Grail*, xxx. 382, a description is given of Solomon's sword, to which, we are told, his wife insisted on attaching hangings

'so fowl . . . and so spytable,

That to so Ryal a thing ne weren not *able*.'

'*Aptus*. *Habely*.' Medulla. 'Tille oure soule be somwhat clensid from gret outewarde synnes and *abiled* to gostely werke.' Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *erupere*.

<sup>3</sup> That is, the *o* in the oblique cases is long.

<sup>4</sup> See also **Serge-berer**. The duties of the Accolite are thus defined in the Pontifical of Christopher Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, (1508-1514), edited for Surtees Society by Dr. Henderson, 1875, p. 11: 'Acolythum oportet ceterarum ferre, et luminaria ecclesiae accendere, vinum et aquam ad eucharistiam ministrare.' See also the ordination of Acolytes, Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia*, iii. 171. Thorpe, *Ancient Laws*, ii. 348, gives the following from the Canons of Ælfrie: 'xiv. *Acolitus* is gecweden seþe candeale oððe tapor býrd to Godes þenungum þonne mann godspell ræt. oððe þonne man halgað þ þ husl æt þam weofode.' Wyclif speaks of '*Onesimus the acolit*.' *Prolog. to Colossians*.

'*De accolitis*.

The ordre fer the *acolyt* hys  
To bere tapres about wiȝt riȝtte,

Wanne me schel rede the gospel  
Other offry to oure Dryte.'

Poems of William de Shoreham, p. 49.

**Acordynge**; *Aptus a um, conformis, conueniens, congruus a um, personans, personus a um, competens, conecors, continuus a um, unanimis, indifferus a um, et, ubi ignorantem quem portum petat nullus, ventus est secundus & conueniens.*

**An Acordynge**; *concordia, conueniencia, consonancia, congruencia e.*

†**vnAcordynge**; *incompetens & cetera; ubi discordynge.*

†to **gedder Accorns**; *glandere.*

\***an Acorne**; *hec glans dis, hec glandicula, glauliciosus a um.*

to **Accuse**; *Arguere, argutare, calumpniari, reprehendere, deffere, accipere, Accusare pares vel minores, incusare pociors.*

†**tan Accuser**; *Accusator, calumpniator, reprehensor, delator.*

**an Accusynge**; *Accusacio, delacio, delatura.*

†**tan Acetyfe lyfe**<sup>1</sup>; *vita actiua, Martha, Iya, Actiuus, vita contemplatiua, Maria, Rachelle.*

**A ante D.**

**Adam**; *nomen proprium viri.*

\***An Adamand**<sup>2</sup>; *Adamans; Adamantinus.*

†to **Adylle**<sup>3</sup>; *emmereri, promereri, mereri, adipisci, adquirere.*

†**tan Adyllynge**; *meritum, gracia.*

**A ante Ff.**

**an Affodylle**<sup>4</sup>; *Affodillus, harba est.*

to **Afferme**; *Astruere, affirmare testimonio, confirmare officio, asseue-*

<sup>1</sup> The division of life into the two classes of *active life* or *bodily* service of God, and *contemplative life* or *spiritual* service, is common in mediæval theological writers. It occurs frequently in William of Nassyngton's 'Mirror of Life,' and in Hampole's Prose Treatises, see Mr. Perry's Preface, p. xi, and p. 19 of text; at p. 29 we are told that 'Iya es als mekill at say as traulyouse, and betakyns *actyfe lyfe*. Rachelle hyghte of begynnynge, þat es godd, and betakyns *lyfe contemplatyfe*.' Langland in P. Plowman, B-Text, Passus vi. 251, says:—'*Contemplatyf lyf or actyf lyf* cryst wolde men wrouzte.' see also B. x. 230, A. xi. 80, C. xvi. 194, and Prof. Skeat's notes. In the 'Reply of Frier Dan Topias,' pr. in Political Poems, ed. Wright, ii. 63, we find:—

'Jack, in James pistles  
al religioun is groundid,  
Ffor there is made mencion  
of two perfit lyves,  
That actif and contemplatif

comounli ben callid  
*Ffulli figurid by Marie  
and Martha hir sister,  
By Peter and bi Joon,  
by Rachel and by Iya (Leah).'*

The distinction seems to have been founded upon the last verse of the 1st chapter of the Epistle of St. James. Wiclif (Works, i. 384) says:—'*This is clepid actif lij*, whanne men travailen for worldli goodis, and kepen hem in rightwisenesse.'

<sup>2</sup> '*Aimant*, the Adamant, or Load-stone,' Cotgrave. Cooper says, '*Adamas*. A diamonde, wherof there be diuers kindes, as in Plin. and other it appereth. It's vertues are, to resiste poison, and witcherafte: to put away feare; to geue victory in contention: to healde them that be lunatike or phrantike: I haue proued that a Diamonde layed by a nedell causeth that the loode stone can not draw the needel. No fire can hurte it, no violence breake it, onles it be moisted in the warme bludde of a goote.'

<sup>3</sup> Tusser in his *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, p. 51, stanza 6, says:—

'Where ivy embraseth the tree very sore, Kill ivy, or tree else will *adde* no more.'  
and in 'Richard of Dalton Dale' we read:—'*I adde* my ninpence every day.' The Manip. Vocab. gives 'to addil, *demerere*;' to adde, *luerari, mereri*.' Icel. *ödlask* = to win, gain. Cleasby's Icel. Diet. See note by Prof. Skeat in E. Dialect. Soc.'s edition of Ray's Glossary, p. xxi. 'Hemm *addlen* swa þe maste wa þatt anij mann ma33 *addlen*.' *Or-mulum*, 16102. See also *ibid*. 6235, and *Towneley Myst*. p. 218.

<sup>4</sup> We are told in Lyte's Dodoens, p. 649, amongst other virtues of this plant, that 'the ashes of the burned roote doo cure and heale scabbes and noughtie sores of the head, and doo restore agayne vnto the pilde head the heare fallen away being layde theiuevnto.' '*Aphrodille*. The Affrodill, or Asfrodill flower.' Cotgrave. Andrew Boorde in his Dyetary, ed. Furnivall, p. 102, recommends for a Sawce-flewnie face 'Burre rotes and *Affodyl* rotes, of eyther iij. unces,' &c.

*rare, assentire, asserere, assertire, annuere, assensum prebere, Autorizare, concedere, adquiescere, ascribere.*

an **Affermynge**; *assensus, assencio, assencia; Assentaneus.*

an **Affenite**; *Affinitas.*

**After**; *vbi at; postquam, ut, secundum.*

†**Aftr þat**; *dein, inde, deinde, exinde.*

†**Aftr þe thyrd day**; *post-triduum, postridie.*

†**To Affrayn**<sup>1</sup>; *Affrenare.*

†**Affabyl**; *Affabilis.*

A ante G.

**Agayn**<sup>2</sup>; *retro.*

**Agayns**; *Aduersus, aduersum, erga, contra, e contra, e conuerso, Antigree, obie, obuiam, exopposito, obuius; unde versus:*

¶*Aduersus menti sed contra subde loquenti*

*Sic exopposito iungito rit[e] loco.*

**Agas**; *nomen proprium, agatha vel agathes.*

**Age**; *vbi elde.*

**Aghte**; *octo, occies, octauus, octauarius, octoplus.*

†**Aghte folde** (to make Aght falde A.); *octuplare.*

**Aghten**; *decemocto, duodeuiginta, octodecimus, octodecim, octodecies, octodcnus, octodenarius.*

†**Aghte halpenis**; *octussis.*

**Aghty**; *octoginta; octogesimus, octogesies, octogenus, octogenarius.*

**Aght hundrith**; *octingenti*<sup>3</sup>; *octingentesimus, octingentesies, octingentenus, octingentenarius.*

An **Agnaylle**<sup>4</sup> (A.).

An **Anguice** (Aguice A.)<sup>5</sup>; *indula.*

A ante I.

†**Aimer or Ailmer** (Aynar or Aylmar A.); *nomen proprium viri adamarius.*

†**þe Air**; *Aer, aererus, aura, ether, ethera, ethereus, & cetera; vbi heuene.*

†**Aylastynge**; *eternus, coeternus, sine principio & sine fine vt deus, eternalis, incessans sempiternus vt mundus, perpetuus ut anime, perpes, perhennis.*

†**A[y]lastyngly**; *perpetim; versus: ¶Eternus deus, Sempiternus mundus, parhennis res tibi sunt, anime perpetue:*

*Eternum cere sine principio, sine fine,*

*Perpetuum cui principium sed fine carebit.*

<sup>1</sup> Used here apparently in the sense of 'to bridle, restrain,' but in Early English to *Affrayn* was to *question*; A. S. *afreinan*, pt. t. *afreagn*.

<sup>2</sup> It is curious that the common meaning of this word (*iterum*) should not be given.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *octo, octogenti.*

<sup>4</sup> A sore either on the foot or hand. Palsgrave has 'an *agnayle* upon one's too,' and Baret, 'an *agnaille* or little corn growing upon the toes, *gemursa, pterigium.*' Minsheu describes it as a 'sore betweene the finger and the nail. . . *Agassin.* A corne or agnelle in the feet or toes. *Frouelle.* An *agnell* pinne, or warnell in the toe.' 1611. Cotgrave. 'Agnayle: *pterigium.*' Manip. Vocab. According to Wedgwood 'the real origin is Ital. *anguinaglia* (Latin *inguem*), the groin, also a botch or blain in that place; Fr. *angon-ailles.* Botches, (pockie) bumps, or sores, Cotgrave.' Halliwell, s. v. quotes from the Med. MS. Lincoln, leaf 300, a receipt 'for *agnayls* one mans fete or womans.' Lyte in his edition of Dodoens, 1578, p. 279, speaking of 'Git, or Nigella,' says:—'The same stieped in olde wine, or stale pisse (as Plinie saith) causeth the Cornes and *Agnayles* to fall of from the feete, if they be first scarified and scotched rounde aboute.' 'Gemursa. A corn or lyke grieft vnder the little toe.' Cooper.

<sup>5</sup> This word occurs in H. More's *Philosoph. Poems*, p. 7:

'The glory of the court, their fashions

And brave *agguize*, with all their princely state.'

Spenser uses it as a verb: thus, Faery Queen, II. i. 21, we read, 'to do her service well *aguisd*.' See also stanza 31, and vi. 7. *Indula* is a contracted form of '*inducula*, a little garment.' Cooper.



*hoc anima; dicas dicas que  
perhenne per annos,  
Et quodcumque velis sempiter-  
num benedicis.  
Et tuu eternum sempiternum-  
que simul sunt.*

\***Ay**; *Semper*, & cetera; *vbi* alway.

†**Aiselle**<sup>1</sup>; *acetum*, *Acetulum* diminutivum.

†**an Aisselle** *vesselle*; *acetabulum*, *acetarium*.

A ante K.

**an Ake**; *quarcus*, *quarculus*, *ilex*, *quarcinus*, *quercus*, *quernus*; *ilicetum*, *quercetum*, *querretum sunt loca vbi crescunt quarcus*.

**an Ake apylle**<sup>2</sup>; *galla*.

**an Akyr** of lande; *acra*, *jugas*, *juger*, *jugum*.

To **Ake**<sup>3</sup>; *Noceo*, & cetera; *vbi* to hurt (A.).

†**An Aking**; *Nocumentum* (A.).

A ante L.

**an Alablaster** (*Alabauster* A.)<sup>4</sup>; *Alablastrum*.

**Alas** (*Allays* A.); *heu*, *prodolor*.

†**Alas** (*Allays* A.) for sorow<sup>5</sup>; *prodolor*, *pronephas*.

†**Alas** (*Allays* A.) for schame; *prodolor*.

**Albane**; *proprium nomen*, *Albanus* (A.).

**Albane**<sup>6</sup>; *albania*, *scocia*.

<sup>1</sup> In the XI Pains of Hell, pr. in *An Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 219, l. 280, our Lord is represented as saying—'Of aysel and gal 3e 3euen me dreukyn;' and in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 217, we read—

'That lad her life onely by brede, Kneden with *eisell* strong and egre.'  
In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 56, is mentioned '*Aysell* other alegar.' Roquefort gives '*aisil*, vinegar.' In the *Manip. Vocab.* the name is spelt '*Azel*,' and in the *Reg. MS.* 17, c. xvii, '*aysyl*.' In *Mirc's Instructions to Parish Priests*, p. 58, l. 1884 we find, '*Loke þy wyn be not eysel*.' A. S. *eiscele*, *aisil*.

<sup>2</sup> Lyte in his edition of *Dodoens*, 1578, p. 746, says of Oak-Apples:—'The Oke-Apples or greater galles, being broken in sonder, about the time of withering do forshewe the sequell of the yeare, as the expert husbandmen of Kent haue observed by the living thinges that are founde within them: as if they finde an Ante, they iudge plentie of grayne: if a white worme lyke a gentill, morreyne of beast: if a spider, they presage pestilence, or some other lyke sicknesse to folowe amongst men. Whiche thing also the learned haue noted, for Matthiolus vpon Dioscorides saith, that before they be holed or pearsed they conteyne eyther a Flye, a Spider, or a Worme: if a Flye be founde it is a pronostication of warre to folowe: if a creeping worme, the scarcitie of victual: if a running Spidier, the Pestilente sicknesse.'

<sup>3</sup> '*Doloir*. To grieve, sorrow: to ake, warch, paine, smart.' Cotgrave. Baret points out the distinction in the spelling of the verb and noun: '*Ake* is the Verbe of this substantive *Ache*, *Ch* being turned into *K*.' Cooper in his *Thesaurus*, 1584, preserves the same distinction. Thus he says—'*Dolor capitis*, a headache: *dolet caput*, my head akes.' The *pt. t.* appears as *oke* in P. Plowman, B. xvii. 194; in *Lonelich's Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, and in Robert of Gloucester, 68, 18. A. S. *acan*.

<sup>4</sup> '*Alablastrites*. Alabaster, founde especially aboute Thebes in Egipte.' Cooper.

<sup>5</sup> '*Pronephas*. Alas ffor velany.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> The following account of the origin of the name of *Albania* is given by Holinshed, *Chronicles*, i. leaf 39b, ed. 1577:—'The third and last part of the Island he [Brutus] allotted vnto Albanacte hys youngest sonne . . . . This latter parcel at the first toke the name of Albanactus, who called it Albania. But now a small portion onely of the Region (beyng vnder the regiment of a Duke) reteyneth the sayd denomination, the reast beyng called Scotlande, of certayne Scottes that came ouer from Ireland to inhabite in those quarters. It is diuided from Lhoegres also by the Humber, so that Albania, as Brute left it, conteyned all the north part of the Island that is to be found beyond the aforesayd streame, vnto the point of Cathenesse.' Cooper in his *Thesaurus* gives, '*Scotia*, Scotlande: the part of *Britannia* from the ryuer of Tweede to Catanes.'

an **Albe**<sup>1</sup>; *alba, aphotlinea str[i]cta, poderis.*

an **Alblaster** (**Ablauster** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *albista, bulea, alblastrum, bale-  
aris.*

an **Alablasterer**; *arblastator, bale-  
arius, balistarius, baliator, arcu-  
bilus.*

+**Alburne**<sup>3</sup>; *viburnum.*

\***Alcanamy**<sup>4</sup>; *corinthium (Elixer  
A.).*

**Alkanamy** (A.).

**Alde**; *priscus qui fuerunt priores;  
antiquus, qui fuerunt ante nos;  
annosus, iuveteratus, decepitus,  
vetulus o. g. a multitudine anno-  
rum emeritus, senilis, longeuus,*

*pristinus, velustus, senex, veteran-  
us, geroneus, gerontecus.*

+to make **Alde**; *Antiquare, veterare,  
vetustare.*

+to be **Alde**; *Senex, Senescere.*

+to wex **Alde**; *iuveterare, iuveteras-  
cere.*

+au **Alde** man; *gerion; vbi alde;  
geronta, silicernus*<sup>5</sup>.

+**Aldesynne**<sup>6</sup>; *zima vetus, vetus pec-  
catum.*

+jn **Alde** tyme; *Antiquitus, aduer-  
bium.*

+an **Alde** wyfe; *Anus, Anicula, ve-  
tula.*

+þe **Alde** testament; *heptaticus*<sup>7</sup>.

**Ale**; *cervisia, celia, sorbus.*

<sup>1</sup> See P. Awbe. Cooper explains *Poderis* by 'A longe garmente down to the feete, without plaite or wrinkle, whiche souldiours vsed in warre.' *Aphot* is of course the Jewish Ephod, of which the same writer says there were 'two sortes, one of white linnen, like an albe,' &c. Lydgate tells us that the typical meaning of

'The large awbe, by record of scripture.

Ys rightwisnesse perpetually to endure.' MS. Hatton, 73, leaf 3.

See Ducange, s. v. *Alba*.

<sup>2</sup> '*Balista*. A crossebowe; a brake or greate engine, wherewith a stone or arrow is shotte. It may be vsed for a gunne.' Cooper. See the *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 4743, 5707. In Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 236, Bruce is said to have had with him 'Bot burgess and ablausteris.' In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbras* we read how the Saracens

'Hure engyns þanne þay arayde,  
& stones þar-wif þay caste.  
And made a ful sterne brayde,  
wif bowes & arbelash'.

'*Balestro*. To shotyn with alblast. *Balista*. An alblast; *quoddam tormentum*.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> 'Alburn-tree, the wild vine. *viburnum*.' Wright's Prov. Dict. In the Harl. MS. 1002 we find 'Awberne, *viburnum*.' See note in P. s. v. Awbel, p. 17. Cotgrave gives '*Aubourt*, a kind of tree tearmed in Latine *Alburnus*, (it beares long yellow blossomes, which no Bee will touch),' evidently the Laburnum.

<sup>4</sup> Gower, *C. A.*, ii. 88 has—

'Thilke elixir which men calle  
*Alconomy* as is befallle  
To hem that whilom were wise;'

and Langland, P. Plowman, B. x. 212, warns all who desire to Do-wel to beware of practising 'Experiment; of *alkenamy*, þe poeple to deceyue.' With the meaning of *latten* or *white-metal* the term is found in Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowl-dge,' ed. Furnivall, p. 163, where we are told that 'in Denmark their mony is gold and *alkemy* and bras . . . . In *alkemy* and bras they haue Dansk whyten.' Jamieson gives '*Alcomye* s. *Latten*, a kind of mixed metal, still used for spoons.' '*Ellixir*. *Materie off alcamyne*.' Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> Cooper in his *Thesaurus*, 1584, gives '*Silicernium*. A certayne puddynge eaten onely at funeralles. Some take it for a feast made at a funerall. In Terence, an olde creple at the pittes brincke, that is ready to have such a dinner made for him.' Baret too has 'an old creple at the pittes brincke, *silicernium*,' and again, 'verie old, at the pits brinke, at death's doore, *decepitus, silicernium*.'

<sup>6</sup> '*Zyme*. Leauen.' Cooper. The reference evidently is to 1 Corinthians, v. 7, 8.

<sup>7</sup> Properly only the *first seven* Books of the Old Testament.

to Alege; *allegare*.

†Algarism (Algram A.)<sup>1</sup>; *algarismus*, *abacus*.

\*Algatis; *omnimodo* (simodo A.).

†Alice; *nomen proprium*, *Alicia*.

\*an Aly<sup>2</sup>; *deambulatorium*, *ambulatorium*.

An Alye; *affinis*.

an Alians; *Affinitas*.

an Alyane<sup>3</sup>; *advena*, *Alienigena*, *aduenticius*, *proselitus*.

†to Alyene; *Alienare*, *privare*, *de-*, *subtrahere*, *removere*.

†Alienora<sup>4</sup>; *proprium nomen mulieris* (*helena* A.).

Alle; *universus*, *universalis*, *cunctus*, *singulus* quibus quisque unusquisque, *totalis*, *pan* grece, *sesqui*, *Totus ad magnitudinem pertinet*: *ut totum corpus*, *tota terra*; *cuncti qui ubique sunt*; *universi qui in loco*, *omnis qui in diversis sunt locis*; *omnis ad multitudinem* &

*numerus pertinet*, *ut omnis homo* & *omnes homines*, *omnis distribuit inter partes subiectivas*, *ut omnis homo currit ergo iste* & *iste*, & *cetera*. *Sed totus distribuit inter partes integrales*, *ut totus homo est intus*, *ergo quilibet pars hominis est intus*; *unde versus*:

¶ *Totum comprehendit massam*<sup>5</sup> *sed diuidit omne* (*omnis* A.)

*Et quoque tum complectitur omnia cunctus*:

*cunctus comprehendit hoc quod omnis*, *unde deus dicitur cunctipotens omnia potens*.

†Alle abowte; *circumquaque*, *undique*.

Allone; *solus*, *solitarius*, *solitudinarius*.

†Allonely<sup>6</sup>; *duntaxat*, *tantum*, *tantummodo*, *solum*, *solummodo*.

Alschynande (A.).

†Allemaner; *omnigenus*, *omnimodus*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Algorisme, m. The Art, or Use of Cyphers, or of numbring by Cyphers: Arithmetick, or a curious kinde thereof.' Cotgrave. In *Richard the Reddes*, iv. 53, we read—

'Than satte summe as siphre doth in *augrym*,  
That noth a place, and no thing availith.'

Chaucer, describing the chamber of the clerk 'hende Nicholas,' mentions amongst its contents—

'His Ahnageste, and bookes grete and small,  
His Astrelabie longynge for his art,  
His *Augrym* stones layen faire a-part

On shelues couched at his beddes head.' *Millers Tale*, 3208.

Gower, *C. A.*, iii. 89 says—

'Whan that the wise man acompteth  
Aftir the formal proprete  
Of *algorismes* a be ce.'

In the *Ancren Riwele*, p. 214, the covetous man is described as the Devil's ash-gatherer, who rakes and pokes about in the ashes, and 'makeð perinne figures of *augrim* ase peos rikenares doð þat habbeð mochel uorto rikenen.'

<sup>2</sup> '*Ambulatio*. A walkinge place; a galery; an alley.' Cooper. '*Allée*, f. An alley, gallery, walke, walking place, path or passage.' Cotgrave.

<sup>3</sup> 'With osten of *alynes* fulle horrebille to schewe.'

*Morte Arthure*, 461.

'An *alyane*, *alienus*, *extraneus*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Alieno*. To alienate: to put away: to aliene or alter possession.' Cooper.

<sup>4</sup> In the Paston Letters, i. 144, are mentioned 'Lord Moleyns, and *Alianore*, his wyff.'

<sup>5</sup> MS. *missam*; corrected from A.

<sup>6</sup> Compare 'Broder by the moder syde onely (*alonly* by moder P.)' in P. p. 54. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 49, Agape, the King of France, having asked Cordelia, Lear's youngest daughter, in marriage, her father replies that, having divided his kingdome between his other two daughters, he has nothing to give her. 'When Agape herde this answer, he sente agayne to Leyre, and seide, he asked no thinge with here, but *alonly* here bodie and here clothing.' See also the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, B. 210.

- \*an **Almary**<sup>1</sup>; *scrinium*, *Aula*, & cetera; *vbi* arke.  
**Almaste**; *ferre*, *pene*, *ferme*, *paulominus*.  
 an **Almetre**; *almus*, *vlus*, *vlmus*, *alnetum*<sup>2</sup>, *locus vbi crescent*.  
**Almyghty**; *Astripotens*, *cunctipotens*, *omnipotens*.  
 an **Almond**; *Amigdalum*.  
 an **Almond tre**; *amigdalus*.  
 an **Almos**<sup>3</sup>; *Agapa vel agapes*, *elemosina*, *roga*.  
 an **Almus doer**; *elemosinarius*.  
 an **Almos howse**; *elemosinarium*.  
**Alome**<sup>4</sup>; *Alumen*.  
 †**Als it were**; *quasi esset* (A.).  
 †**Als longe**; *tamdiu* (A.).
- †**Alsmekylle**<sup>5</sup>; *tantum*, *tantumdem*, *tantisper*, *tantus*.  
 †**Also**; *jtaque*, *similiter*, *eciam*, *item*, *itemidem*, *sic*, *quoque*, *ita*.  
 †**Als ofte**; *Tociens*.  
**Alway**; *Continuus*, *sempiternus*, *continue*, *semper*, *omnino*, *incessanter*, *indies*, *imperpetuum*, *eternaliter*, *eterne*, & cetera; *vbi* aylastynges.
- A ante M.
- †to **Amble** (*Ambule* A.)<sup>6</sup>; *Ambulare*.  
 an **Ambler** (*Ambuler* A.); *gradarius*.  
**Ambros**; *Ambrosius*, *nomen proprium*.  
 to **Amende**; *emendare*, *corrigere*, *deuicture*, *corripere*.

<sup>1</sup> See Wedgwood, *Etymol. Dict.* s.v. *Aumbry*, and Parker's *Glossary of Gothic Architecture*. Dame Eliz. Browne in her *Will. Paston Letters*, iii. 465, bequeaths 'vij grete coffers, v chestis, ij *almarges* like a chayer, and a blak cofer bounden with iron.' 'An *Ambry*, or like place where any thing is kept. It seemeth to be deriued of this Frenche word *Aumosniere*, which is a little purse, wherein was put single money for the poore, and at length was vsed for any hutch or close place to keepe meate left after meales, what at the beginning of Christianitie was euer distributed among the poore people, and we for shortnesse of speache doe call it an *Ambry*; *repositorium*, *scrinium*.' Baret. Cooper renders *Scrinium* by 'A coffer or other lyke place wherein iewels or secrete thynges are kept, as euidences, &c. *Seruiolum*, a basket or forcet: a gardiuiance.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. *alnetum*; corrected by A. *Alnus* is properly an elder-tree, and there is no such word as *vlus*. Danish *olm*, an elm.

<sup>3</sup> Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 3609, amongst the four kinds of help which will assist souls in purgatory, mentions '*Almus* fat men to the pure gyves.' And again, l. 3660, he speaks of the benefit of 'help of prayer and *almusdede*.' See also the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 157. A. S. *almesse*, *almes*.

<sup>4</sup> Harrison, in his *Description of England*, ii. 67, mentions amongst the minerals of England, 'the finest *alume* . . . of no lesse force against fire, if it were used in our parietings than that of Lipara, which onlie was in use somtime amongst the Asians & Romans, & wherof Sylla had such triall that when he meant to haue burned a tower of wood erected by Archelaus the lieutenant of Mithridates he could by no means set it on fire in a long time, bicause it was washed ouer with *alume*, as were also the gates of the temple of Jerusalem with like effect, and perceiued when Titus commanded fire to be put vnto the same.'

<sup>5</sup> '*Eousque*. In *alsmekyl*.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> 'An ambling horse, *hacquenée*.' Palsgrave. Baret says, 'Amble, a word deriued of *ambulo*: an ambling horse, *tolutarius*, *gradarius equus*: to amble, *tolutim incedere*.' In Pecock's Repressor, Rolls Series, p. 525, we have the form 'Ambuler.' 'An ambling horse, gelding, or mare; *Haquenée*, *Cheral qui va les ambles*, ou l'*amble*; *hobin*.' Sherwood. '*Gradarii equi*. Amblung horses.' Cooper. In the following quotation we have *amblere* meaning a trot:

'Duc Oliver him rideþ out of þat plas;  
 in a softe *amblere*,

Ne made he non oper pas;  
 til þey wern met y-ferē.'

*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 344.

Compare also,

'His steede was al dappel. gray,  
 It gooth an *ambel* in the way

Ful softly and rounde  
 In londe.'

*Rime of Sir Thopas*, 2274.

tan Amendes<sup>1</sup>; *emenda, emendacio, correctio.*

tan Amender; *correptor, corrector*<sup>2</sup>, *emendator.*

to Amende; *convalescere, ut de infirmitate.*

\*an Amyce (Amyte A.)<sup>3</sup>; *Amictus, Amictorium.*

A ante N.

And; *et, que, Atque, ac, at, ast, necnon.*  
an Ande<sup>4</sup>; *Anelitus.*

to Ande; *Afflare, aspirare, Spirare, alare, Anelare.*

†Androwe; *Andreas, nomen proprium.*

Ane; *ramus, primus, semel, singulus, primarius, primitivus, simplex, simplus, unicus, monos, grece.*

Anys; *Semel.*

Anehed; *vnitas, conformitas, congruitas.*

tan Anelepe man<sup>5</sup>; *solutus, Agamus.*

<sup>1</sup> In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbras*, Charlemagne orders Alorys to go down on his knees to Duke Rayner, 'and his amendes make,' i.e. make an apology to him. Alorys accordingly, we are told,

'Pe amendes a profrede him for to make  
At hez and low what he wold take,  
And so thay acorded ther.' l. 2112.

See also P. Plowman, B. iv. 88.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *correptor.*

<sup>3</sup> 'Upon his heed the amyte first he leith,  
Which is a thing, a token and figure  
Outwardly shewing and grounded in the feith.'

Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73, leaf 3.

Ducange gives '*Amictus*. Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo et presbyteris communibus (sunt autem illa *amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, et planeta*, ut est apud Innocent III. P. P. *De Myster. Missa*); *amict*.' Cotgrave has '*Amict*. An Amict, or Amice; part of a massing priest's habit.' In Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 163, it is called *heued-line*, i.e. head-linen.

<sup>4</sup> See P. Onde. In *Sir Ferumbras*, p. 74, l. 2237, we find 'So harde leid he þar on is onde;' that is, he blew so hard on the brand; and in Barbour's *Bruce*, xi. 615, we are told that

'Sic ane stew rais owth thame then  
Of aynding, bath of hors and men.'

See also ll. iv. 199, x. 610. *Ayndless*, out of breath, breathless, occurs in x. 609. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 38, the author, after telling us that Adam was made of the four elements, says, l. 539:—

'Pe ouer fir gis man his sight,                      Fis vnder wynd him gis his aand.  
Fat ouer air of hering might;                      Pe erth, þe tast, to fele and faand.'

See also p. 212, where, amongst the signs of approaching death, we are told that the teeth begin to rot, 'þe aand at stinc.' l. 3574. 'Myn and is short, I want wynde.' *Townley Myst.* p. 154. See also *R. C. de Lion*, 4843, *Ywaine & Gawain*, 3554. 'To Aynd, Ainde, Eand. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.' Jamieson. Icel. *önd, öndi*, breath; cf. Lat. *anima*. '*Aspiro*: To ondyn.' Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> In Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS., p. 13, l. 22, we are told that fornication is 'a fleschle synne betwene an anelepy man and an anelepy woman;' and in the Cambridge University Library MS. Ff. v. 48, leaf 86, we read—

'Wele more synne it is                      Then with an anelepe, i-wis.'

To synne with a weddid wife,

In *Havelok*, l. 2106, we have—

'He stod, and totede in at a bord,                      Ner he spak anilepi word.'

where the word has its original meaning of one, a single; and also in the following:—

'A, quod the vox, ich wille the telle,    *On alpi* word ich lie nelle.' *Reliq. Antig.* ii. 275. A. S. *anelepiz*, single, sole. 'Hi true in God, fader halmichttende . . . and in Thesu Krist, is ane lepi sone hure laverd.' Creed, MS. Cott. Cleop. B. vi. Y 201<sup>b</sup>. ab. 1250. *Reliq. Antig.* i. 22. Wyclif has 'an onlypi sone of his modir.' Luke vii. 12. 'þer beo an alpi holh þat an mon mei crepan in.' *O. E. Homilies*, i. 23. See also *Lazamon*, ii. 92, iii. 264. *Ajenbite*, p. 21, *Aneren Riecle*, pp. 116, 296, &c.

†an Anelepꝝ woman; *soluta*.  
 \*an Anfenere<sup>1</sup>; *Antiphonarium*.  
 an Angelle; *Angelus*, *spiritus*,  
*baiulus*, *celigena*, *missus*, *nun-*  
*cius*.  
 †Angelle fude; *manna*.  
 †Angell setis<sup>2</sup>; *dindima*.  
 an Anger; *Angor oris*, *prod[ucitur]*  
*o*, & *cetera*; *vbi* noe.  
 †to Anger<sup>3</sup>; *vbi* to grewe.  
 †Angyrly; *vbi* bilose<sup>4</sup>.  
 Angry; *bilosus*<sup>5</sup>

Anguyse; *vbi* noe.  
 Any; *Aliquis*, *vllus*.  
 Anythyng; *quicquam*.  
 \*Anys; *herba* est vel *semen*, *Anetum*  
 vel *anisum*.  
 an Ankylle; *cauilla*.  
 an Ankyr or a recluse<sup>6</sup>; *anacrita*;  
*anachoritis*.  
 an Ankyr of a schyppe; *ancora*.  
 to Ankyr; *Ancorare*.  
 †to Anorme (Anowre A.)<sup>7</sup>; *vbi* fare  
 (to make fayre A.).

<sup>1</sup> See note to *Antiphonare*.

<sup>2</sup> The following is from Ducange:—‘*Dindimum* vel potius *Dindymum*, *Mysterium*. *Templum*. *Vita S. Friderici* Episc. Tom. 4. Julij. pag. 461: *Inceptas, fabulas devitans, seniores non increpans, minores non contemnens, habens fidei Dindimum in conscientia bona*. Allusio est ad haec Apostoli verba 1 Timoth. 3. 8: “Habentes mysterium fidei in conscientia bona.” Angelomus Praefat. in *Genesim* apud Bern. Pez. tom. i. anecdot. col. 46:

“Hic Patriarcharum clarissima gesta leguntur,  
 Mystica quae nimium gravidis typicisque figuris  
 Signantur Christi nostraeque et dona salutis.  
 Hic sacra nam sacrae cernuntur Dyndima legis  
 Atque evangelica salpinx typica intonat orbi.”

Papias: “*Dindyma*, mons est *Phrygiae*, sacra mysteria, pluraliter declinantur.” Notus est mons *Phrygiae* *Cibellae* sacer *Dindyma* nuncupatus; unde *Virgilius*. “O vere *Phrygiae*, neque enim *Phryges*, ite per alta *Dindyma*.” See also *Sete of Angellis*.

<sup>3</sup> The word *anger* or *angre* in Early English did not bear the meaning of our *anger*, but rather meant *care*, *pain*, or *trouble*. Thus in *P. Plowman*, B. xii. 11, we find the warning:

‘Amende þe while þow hast ben warned ofte,

With poustees of pestilences, with pouerte and with *angres*,’

and in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 6039, we are told of the apostles, that for the love of Christ, ‘pay þoled *angre* and wa.’ O. Icel. *angr*.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *vilose*.

<sup>5</sup> MS. *vilosus*.

<sup>6</sup> In *Sir Degrevant* (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), p. 179. l. 63, we read,

‘As an *anker* in a stone      He lyved evere trewe.’

The same expression occurs in the *Metrical Life of St. Alexius*, p. 39, l. 420. ‘As *ancres* and heremites þat holden hem in here selles.’ *P. Plowman*, B. ProL 38. The term is applied to a *nun* in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 1. Palsgrave has ‘*Ancre*, a religious man: *anchres*, a religious woman.’ A.S. *ancor*. ‘*Hec anacrita*, a *ankrys*.’ Wright’s *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 216.

<sup>7</sup> ‘His cote . . . enournd vpon veluet vertuus stones.’ *Sir Gawaine*, 2026. Wyclif has the subst. *enournyng* in *Esther* ii. 9 to render the V. *mundum*; and again he speaks of ‘Onychen stoonus and gemmes to *anourn* eþoth.’ *Exodus* xxv. 7. ‘Thanne alle the virginis rysen vp, and *anournden* her laumpis,’ *Matth.* xxv. 7. ‘When a woman is *anoured* with rich apparayle it setteth out her beauty double as much as it is.’ Palsgrave. ‘I am tormentide with this blew fyre on my hede, for my lecherouse *anourment* of myne heree.’ *Gesta Roman.* p. 384. ‘With gude ryghte thay *anourne* the for thaire fairenes.’ *Lincoln MS.* p. 199. In *Lonelich’s History of the Holy Grail*, xxxi. 151, we read

‘3it was that schipe in other degre

*Anoured* with divers Jowellis certeinle;’

and *Rauf Coilsear*, when he enters the Hall of Charlemagne, exclaims

‘Heir is Ryaltie . . . aneuch for the nanis,

With all nobilnes *anournit*, and that is na nay.’ l. 690.

See also the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, ed. Canon Simmons, Bidding Prayers, p. 65, l. 4, p. 71, l. 20, &c., *Allit. Poems*, B. 1290, and *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3922. ‘*Anorne*, to adorn.’ Jamieson. O. Fr. *arner*, *arourner*; Latin *adornare*. The form *anorne* is used by Quarles, *Shepherd’s Eclogues*, 3, and *enourmyd* in the *Babees Book*, p. 1.

to **Answe**; *Resspondere, aggannire, ressonare.*

an **Answe**; *ressponcio, ressonsum.*

†an **Answe of goddis**; *fatum, diuinaclum, oraculum.*

†**Antecryste**; *Antechristus.*

an **Antiphonare**<sup>1</sup>; *Antiphonarium (A.).*

an **Antym**<sup>2</sup>; *Antiphona.*

#### A ante P.

an **Ape**; *semia.*

an **Apostata**<sup>3</sup>; *Apostata; Apostatare verbum.*

an **Apostem**<sup>4</sup>; *Apostema.*

an **Apostylle**; *apostolus, coapostolus; apostolicus, apostolaris.*

†an **Apostyllehede**; *apostolatus, coapostolatus.*

to **Appele**; *Appellare.*

an **Appele**; *appellacio, appellum.*

to **Appere**; *apparere.*

†an **Appetyte**; *appetitus.*

\*an **Appylle of ee**<sup>5</sup>; *pupilla.*

an **Appylle**; *pomum, malum, pomulum, pomellum.*

an **Appylle tre**; *pomus, malus, pomulus, pomellus.*

†an **Appelle garth**<sup>6</sup>; *pometum, pomarium.*

an **Appylle hurde**<sup>7</sup>; *pomarium.*

an **Appylle keper or seller**; *pomilio, pomo.*

<sup>1</sup> *Antiphoner*, an anthem-book, so called from the alternate repetitions and responses.

'He Alma Redemptoris herde singe,  
As children lerned hir *antiphoner*.'

Chaucer, *Prioresses Tale*, 1708.

In the contents of the Chapel of Sir J. Fastolf at Caistor, 1459, are entered 'ij *antyjeners*.' Paston Letters, i. 489. See also **Antym**, below, and **Anfener**.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Myrroure of Our Lady*, p. 94, *Anthem* is stated to be equivalent to both *antehymnus* and *ἀντίφωνα*. '*Antem ys as moche to say as a sownyng before. for yt ys begonne before the Psalmes. yt is as moche to saye as a sownyng ayenste . . . . Antempnes betoken chante. The Antempne ys begonne before the Psalmes, and the psalme ys tuned after the antempne: tokenyng that there may no dede be good. but yf yt be begone of charite, and rewled by charite in the doynge, &c.*

<sup>3</sup> An *Apostata* was one who quitted his order *after* he had completed his year of noviciate. This is very clearly shown by the following statement of a novice:—

'Out of the ordre thof I be gone.  
*Apostata* ne am I none,

Of twelve monethes me wanted one,  
And odde dayes nyen or ten.'

Monumenta Franciscana, p. 606.

'*Apostata*, a rebell or renegade; he that forsaketh his religion.' Cooper. The plural form *Apostataas* is used by Wyclif (Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 368). See Prof. Skeat's note to Piers Plowman, C-Text, Passus ii. 99. 'Julian the *Apostata*' is mentioned in Harrison's *Description of England*, 1587, p. 25. '*Apostat*, an *Apostata*.' Cotgrave. In the Paston Letters, iii. 243, in a letter or memorandum from Will. Paston, we read: 'In this case the prest that troubleth my moder is but a simple felowe, and he is *apostata*, for he was sometyne a White Frere.' See also i. 19, i. 26. From the latter passage it would appear that an *apostata* could not sue in an English Court of Law.

<sup>4</sup> '*Apostume, rumentum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Aposthume*, or brasting out, *rumentum*.' Hulot. 'A medicine or salve that maketh an *aposteme*, or draweth a swelling to matter.' Nomenclator, 1585.

<sup>5</sup> '*Pruncelle*, the balle or apple of the eye.' Cotgrave. 'Als *appd of eghe* þheme þou me.' *E. E. Psalter*, Ps. xvi. 8.

<sup>6</sup> '*Applegarthe, appleyard, pomarium*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *Ʒeard*, O. H. Ger. *gart*, Lat. *hortum*.

<sup>7</sup> Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, says of the Carpenter's wife that—

'Hir mouth was sweete as bragat is or meth,  
Or hoord of apples, layd in hay or heth.'

l. 3261.

†to **Appropyre**<sup>1</sup>; *Appropriare, propriare.*

†to **Approwe**; *Approare, sicut domini se faciunt de vastis. (!)*

**Apprylle**; *aprilis, mensis anni.*

**A ante R.**

†**Araby**; *Arabia, arabicus participium.*

to **Aray**; *accurare, ornare, & cetera; ubi to make fare.*

†to vn **Aray**; *exornare, & cetera; [ubi] to dysaray.*

an **Aray**; *apparatus, paratus, accuratus, ornatus, habitus.*

an **Archangelle**; *archangelus; archangelicus participium.*

an **Archebyschop**; *archiepiscopus; archiepiscopalis participium.*

an **Arche**; *Arcus, fornix.*

an **Archedekyn**; *Archidiaconus.*

†an **Archedekynry**; *Archidiaconatus.*

†an **Areystere**; *arcista.*

an **Archer**; *Archetiens, arquites, sagittarius, sagittator, arcipotens.*

†**Are**; *prior & prius, predium, primitus, pristinus, priusquam, ante, antequam, antiquitus.*

†to make **Ayre** (**Are A.**); *heredare, hereditare.*

an **Ayre**; *heres, gaudus, gaudium grece, hereditarius.*

†**Ayrelomes**<sup>2</sup>; *primigenita.*

an **Are**; *remus, amplustrum, trudes.*

**Arely**; *mane, tempestive, & cetera; ubi tymely.*

†to **Areson**<sup>3</sup>; *conuenire, alloqui, compellere, interpellare, offerri, concionari, obire.*

†**Aresonere**; *Alloquitor vel -triz, concionator vel -triz.*

\***Arghe**<sup>4</sup>; *pusillanimis. nota.*

†**Arghnes**; *pusillanimitas.*

†an **Arguynge**; *argumentacio; arguens participium.*

†to **Argue**; *arguere, argumentari.*

an **Argument**; *argumentum; argumentosus participium.*

<sup>1</sup> Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 9346, says, that in addition to the general joys of heaven each man will have

‘His awen ioies, les and mare,  
Pat til hyan-self sal be appropriated fare.’

‘Pes ypoeritis pat han rentes & worldly lordschipes & parische chirechis appropriated to hem.’ Wyclif, *English Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 190; see also pp. 42, 125, &c. See also to make **Awne**, below.

<sup>2</sup> See *Are-bumes* in *Glossarium Northymbrieum*, and Ray’s *Gloss. of North Country Words*. ‘*Primigenia*. The title of the eldest childe in inheritance.’ Cooper.

<sup>3</sup> O. Fr. *areisner, aragner*, to interrogate, whence our word *arraign*. See *Kyng Alysundre*, 6751; *Yvain and Gawayne*, 1094; *Rom. of the Rose*, 6220. ‘*Arraissoner*. To reason, confer, talke, discourse, &c.’ Cotgrave. Hampole tells us how at the Day of Judgment ‘Of alle þir thynges men sal *aresoned* be.’ *P. of Conscience*, 5997. And again, l. 2460, that each man shall

‘be *aresoned*, als right es  
Of alle his mysdedys mare and les.’

<sup>4</sup> This word occurs in the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 2540, and the verb *arghe*=to wax timid, to be afraid (from A. S. *cargian*) at ll. 1976, 3121, and (with the active meaning) 5148; and *Allit. Poems*, B. 572:

‘þe anger of his ire þat *arced* monye.’

See also P. Plowman, C. iv. 237; *Aganbite*, p. 31; O. E. *Miscell.*, p. 117, &c.

‘þenne *arced* Abraham, & alle his mod chaunged.’ *Allit. Poems*, B. 713.

‘He calde boþe *arce* men and kene,

Knithes and sergan; swiþe sleic.’ *Havelok*, l. 2115.

See also *Sir Perceval*, l. 69, where we are told that the death of one knight ‘*Arghede* alle that ware thare.’ ‘*Arghness*, reluctance. To *Argh*. To hesitate.’ Jamieson. A. S. *cargh, earh*; O. Icel. *argr*.



†to **Aritte**<sup>1</sup>; *Ascribere, deputare, imputare.*

†an **Arke**; *archa, techa, cista, Scri-nium, capsula, capsula, capsella, achatus grece, aula.*

†an **Arkemaker** or **keper**; *archarius.*

to **Arme**; *Armare, accingere.*

†an **Armorere**; *Armator, Armarius (A.).*

an **Arme**; *brachium, thorus, vlna, vlnu[l]a; vlnalis, vlnarius parti-cipia.*

an **Armehole**; *ascella, ala, subhircus.*

**Armour**; *Armamentum, armatura, armabilis, arma.*

†**Armour for Armys**; *brachialia.*

†**Armour for leggis**; *tebialia.*

†**Armour for theghys**; *cruralia.*

†**Armud**; *Armatus (A.).*

†**Arnolde**; *Arnaldus, nomen pro-prium.*

an **Arrowe**; *pilum, hasta, hastula, hostile, cathapulta, sagitta, saggi-tela, missile, telum, armido, spicu-lum, gesa, sarissa, iaculum, & dicitur omne quod iacitur ut vul-neret.*

†an **Arowhede**; *barbellum, catella.*

†an **Arrerage** (**Arreage A.**)<sup>2</sup>; *erre-ragia.*

an **Arse**; *anus, culus.*

†**Arsnike**<sup>3</sup>; *arsenicum.*

an **Arsewyspe**<sup>4</sup>; *Anitergium, mempe-rium.*

**Arte**; *artes, dialectica; dialecticus.*

A ante S.

**Ascape**<sup>5</sup>; *vbi to scape.*

\***Asethe**<sup>6</sup>; *satisfaccio.*

<sup>1</sup> 'In Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, 1871, we have—

'It nas aretted him no vyleinye,

Ther may no man clepe it no cowardye.'

According to Cowell a person is *aretted*, 'that is covenanted before a judge, and charged with a crime.' In an Antiphon given for the 'Tuesdai Seruyce,' in *The Myrroure of Our Lady*, p. 203, we read:—'*Omniem potestatem. O mekest of maydens, we arecte to thy hye sonne, al power, and all vertew, whiche settyth vp kynges, &c.*' Low Lat. *arrationare*. See *Str Ferumbas*, 5174; Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 31, &c.

<sup>2</sup> 'Arriergages is a french woorde, and signifieth money behinde yet vnpayde. *reliqua.*' Baret. *Arriergages* occurs in *Liber Albus*, p. 427, and frequently in the *Paston Letters*.

'I drede many in *arerges* mon falle

And til perpetuele prison gang.' Hampole, *P. of Conscience*, 5913.

'*Arriergage*. An arriergage: the rest, or the remainder of a paiement: that which was unpaid or behind.' Cotgrave. 'God . . . that wolle the *arerges* for-geve.' Shore-ham, p. 96.

<sup>3</sup> Compare P. Assenel.

<sup>4</sup> In John Russell's 'Boke of Nurture,' pr. in the *Babees Booke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 65, we find amongst the duties of the Chamberlain—

'Se þe privehouse for esement be fayre, soote and clene . . .

Looke þer be blanket, cotyn, or lynyn, to wipe þe nepur ende;'

on which Mr. Furnivall remarks,—From a passage in William of Malmesbury's *Auto-graph*, *De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*, it would seem that water was the earlier cleanser.'

'An Arse-wispe, *penicillum, anitergium.*' Withals.

<sup>5</sup> In the story of the Enchanted Garden, *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 118, the hero having passed safely through all the dangers, the Emperor, we are told, 'when he sawe him, he yaf to him his dowter to wyfe, be-cause that he had so wysely *ascapil* the peril of the garden.' See also P. Plowman, C. iv. 61.

<sup>6</sup> Amongst the kinds of help which may be rendered to souls in purgatory, Hampole mentions '*assethe* makyng.' *P. of Conscience*, 3610, and again, l. 3747, he says—

'A man may here with his hande

Make *asethe* for another lyfannde.'

In the *Romaunt of the Rose* we find *asethe*, the original French being *assez*: other forms found are *assyth*, *syth*, *sithe*. Jamieson has 'to *assyth*, *syth*, or *sithe*, to compensate; *assyth*, *syth*, *assythment*, compensation.' 'Icel. *seðja*, to satiate; Gothic *saths*, full; which accounts for the *th*. And this *th*, by Grimm's law, answers to the *t* in Latin *satis*, and shews that *asethe* is not derived from *satis*, but cognate with it. From the Low

to make **Asethe**; *satisfacere*.

to **Aske**; *postulare, exposcere suppliciter & submisse, petere, aliquid pro merito, expetere humiliter cum precibus vel creditum, appetere, rogare precibus, con-, exflagitare, imprecari mala, precari bona, deflagitare, exigere, contari, per-, juterogare, querere, jnvestigare, exqu[ir]ere, queritari, stipulari, con-, flagitare cum clamore & pertinacia, petere, scitari, scititari, jnterpellare, & cetera; vbi to pray.*

\*to **Aske** wrangwysly (wrangusly A.); *exigere*.

an **Asker**; *petitor, questionarius*.

†an **Asker** wrangwysly; *exactor*.

an **Askynge**; *peticio, postulacio, peticiuncula, postulamen, questio, questiuuncula, stipulacio*.

†an **Askynge** wrangwysly (wrongusly A.); *exaccio*.

\***Askes**<sup>1</sup>; *ciner vel -nis, cinisculus diminutivum, cineres defunctorum, cinis in foco*.

†**Asky**; *cinerulentus, cinereus, cinereus*.

to **Assay**; *pprobare, temptare*.

to **Assayle**; *aggredi, arripere, assilire, grassare, impetere, invadere, jsultare, jsurgere, adoriri, irruere*.

an **Asse**; *asinus, onager, asellus; asininus, asinarius, asinalis, participia*.

an **Assehird**<sup>2</sup>; *agaso*.

†an **Asse** mengyd with mans kynde<sup>3</sup>; *onocentaurus*.

to **Assent**; *assentire, con-, quiere, quiescere, & cetera; vbi to afferme*.

†**Assentande**; *assentaneus, con-, & cetera; vbi affermynge*.

to **Assigne**; *vbi lymytt*.

†an **Assyse**<sup>4</sup>; *sessio, assisa*.

German root *sath-* we get the Mid. Eng. *aseth*, and from the cognate Latin root *sut-* we have the French *assez*. Prof. Skeat, note on P. Plowman, xx. 203. In Dan John Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse, from the Thornton MS. p. 6, l. 22, we are told that if we break the tenth commandment, 'we may noghte be assoylede of þe trespase bot if we make *assethe* in þat þat we may to þam þat we harmede:' and again, leaf 179, 'It was likyng to 3ow, Fadire, for to sende me into this werlde that I sulde make *aseth* for mans trespas that he did to us.' See also *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 84.

<sup>1</sup> In *Harvok*, l. 2840, we read that Godrich—

'Hwan þe dom was demd and sayd  
Sket was . . . on þe asse leyd,  
And led vn-til þat ilke grene  
And brend til *asken* al bidene;'

and in *An Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 78, l. 203, we are told that when the body is laid in the earth, worms shall find it and 'to *ace* heo hyne gryndeþ.'

'Thynk man, he says, *askes* ertow now,  
And into *askes* agayu turn saltow.'

MS. Cotton; Galba, E. ix. leaf 75.

'Moyses *askes* vp-nam

And warp es vt til heuene-ward.'

*Genesis & Exodus*, 3824.

See also *Lazamon*, 25989; *Ormulum*, 1001; *Sir Gawayne*, 2, &c. Lyte in his edition of Dodoens, 1577, p. 271, tells us that Dill 'made into *acesu* doth restrayne, close vp and heale moyste vlcers.' See also P. Plowman, C. iv. 125, 'blewe *askes*.' A.S. *asce, usece, ace*. O. Icel. *aska*.

<sup>2</sup> 'An assehird, *asinarius*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Hic asinarius, a nas-herd*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 213.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *kyng*. '*Onocentaurus*, a beaste halfe a man and halfe an asse.' Cooper,

<sup>4</sup> See Glossary to Liber Custumarum, ed. Riley, s. v. Assise. 'Assises or sessions, *conuictus iuridici*; dayes of assise, or pleadable dayes, in which iudges did sit, as in the terme, *justi dies*.' Baret.

to Astony<sup>1</sup>; *attonare, stupifacere*.  
**Astonyd**; *attonitus, stupefactus*.  
 †to be **Astonyd**; *consternari, stupie-*  
*fieri*.

an **Astrolabi** (*Astroby A.*)<sup>2</sup>; *astro-*  
*labium*.

**Astronomy**; *astronomia, astronomi-*  
*tus*.

an **Astronomyour**; *astrologus, as-*  
*tronomus; astroligus participium*.

**Asure**; *Asura*.

A ante T.

†**At** p<sup>e</sup> leste; *sultem*.

**At** p<sup>e</sup> laste; *tandem, denique, novis-*  
*sime, demum*.

an **Athe**; *juramentum, jusiurandum*.

†**Atynse** (*Athenis A.*); *athene*.

\***Atyre** of p<sup>e</sup> hede (*The Athye of*  
*the heyde A.*); *tiura*.

to **Atire**; *ubi aray or make fare*.

to **Attache**; *Attachiare*.

†**At** my wille; *vti, vtinam, osi, qua-*  
*tinus, vt si*.

A ante V.

\***Avance**<sup>3</sup>; *auancia (Herba est. A.)*.

†to **Awawnce**<sup>4</sup>; *promouere, prove-*  
*here, extollere*.

**Awawnced**; *promotus, prorectus*.

**August**; *Augustus, nomen mensis*  
*vel viri*.

to **Awyse**<sup>5</sup>; *deliberare, excogitare,*  
*providere*.

**Awysyd**; *deliberatus, provisus*.

vn **Awisyd**; *indeliberatus, jnpro-*  
*visus*.

an **Awysment**; *deliberacio, provi-*  
*dencia*.

**Aumbry** (*Avmbyr A.*)<sup>6</sup>; *ambra*.

an **Aowwterer**<sup>7</sup>; *adulter, adulterator;*  
*adulterius, adulteratorius*.

<sup>1</sup> 'This sodeyn cas this man *astoned* so,  
 That reed he wex, abayst, and al quaking  
 He stood.' Chaucer, *Clerkes Tale*, 316.

'*Estonner*. To astonish, amaze, daunt, appall; make agast; also to stonnie, benumme, or dull the senses of.' Cotgrave. '*Attono*. To make astonished, amased, or abashed. *Attonitus*. He that is benumbed, or hath loste the sense, and mouyng of his members or limmes.' Cooper. Probably connected with the root which is seen in A.S. *stunian*, to *stun*.

<sup>2</sup> 'His alnagest, and bookes gret and smale,  
 His *astrylabe* longyng for his arte,  
 His augrym stoones, leyen faire apart  
 On schelues couched at his beddes heed.' Cant. Tales, 3208.

See a woodcut of one in Prof. Skeat's ed. of Chaucer's *Astrolabe*.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *avande*; corrected from A.

<sup>4</sup> A word which occurs very frequently in the *Gesta Romanorum*: thus p. 48, in the version of the tale of Lear and his daughters we read that when his eldest daughter declared that she loved him, 'more þan I do my selfe,' 'Perfore, quod he, þou shalt be hily *awauncet*;' and he mariede her to a riche and myghti kyng.' So also p. 122, the Emperor makes a proclamation that whoever can outstrip his daughter in running 'shulde wedde hir, and be hiliche *awauncyt*.' See also Barbour's *Bruce*, xv. 522. '*Avaneer*, to advance, prefer, promote.' Cotgrave.

<sup>5</sup> A word of frequent occurrence in the old Romances in the sense of 'consider, reflect, inform, teach.' Thus in the 'Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode,' Roxburgh Club, ed. Wright, p. 4, we find 'I *avisede* me,' i. e. I reflected, considered. So in Chaucer, *Clerkes Tale*, 238: 'Vpon hir chere he wolde him ofte *anyse*.' See Barbour's *Bruce*, ii. 297, vi. 271, &c. '*Ariser*. To marke, heed, see, looke to. attend unto, regard with circumspection, to consider, advise of, take advice on; to thinke, imagine, judge; also to advise, counsell, warne, tell, informe, doe to wit, give to understand.' Cotgrave.

<sup>6</sup> '*Ambra*. Amber gryse: hotte in the second degree, and drie in the firste.' Cooper. '*Ambre, m.* Amber.' Cotgrave. See *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 1666 and 6203. Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ed. 1580, p. 43, says that in the Islands off the west of Scotland 'is greate plentie of Amber,' which he concludes to be a kind of 'geat' (jet), and 'produced by the working of the sea upon those coasts.'

<sup>7</sup> '*Adulter*. That hath committed auoutrye with one. *Adultero*. To committe auoutery. *Adulterium*. Aduouterie.' Cooper. See *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 12, 14, &c.

**Awowtry** ; *adulterium*.  
 to do **Avoutry** ; *Adulterare* (A.).  
 to make **Autor** (*Auctorite* A.) ; *autorare, autorizare, laudare*.  
 to putt oute of **Autorite** ; *exautorare*.  
 an **Autor** ; *autor*.  
 an **Autorite** ; *autoritas, autenti, grece*.

## A ante W.

to **Awe** ; *debere*.  
 an **Awer** ; *Debitor* (A.).  
 \*an **Awemener** ; *elemosinarius*.  
 an **Awmenery** ; *elemosinaria*.  
 \*an **Awndyrne** <sup>1</sup> ; *jpopurgium, andena*.  
 \*an **Awn of corne** <sup>2</sup> ; *arista, aristella diminutivum*.  
**Awne** ; *proprius, peculiaris*.  
 †an **Awnhede** ; *proprietas*.  
 †to make **Awne** ; *propriare, appropricare*.  
 an **Awnte** ; *amita, matertera* ; versus :  
     ¶ *sic patris est Amita soror ut matertera matris*.

†**Awntentyke** (**Awtentike** A.) ; *autorizabilis, Autenticus*.  
 \*to **Awntyrt** ; *in euentu ponere*.  
 \*an **Awnte doghter** <sup>3</sup> ; *consobrina*.  
 †an **Awnte son** ; *consobrinus*.  
 an **Awtyr** <sup>4</sup> ; *ara, mortuis fit ; altare, soli deo fit ; altariolum, tripas, Ariola, mensa domini, focus*,  
 †an **Awtyr cloth** ; *linthium*.

## A ante X.

an **Axe** ; *ascia, asciola, ascis, asciculus, securis, dolabrum bipennis, candex, dextralis, securila, sesessipita*.  
 †an **Axe for a mason** ; *ascis, asciculus*.  
 †an **Axyltothe** <sup>5</sup> ; *molaris, maxillaris*.  
 an **Axylltre** <sup>6</sup> ; *Axis*.  
 †**Axes** <sup>7</sup> ; *ubi fevers*.

## A ante Z.

\***Azuere** ; *azura*.

<sup>1</sup> In the Will of Margaret Paston, dated 1504, we find, 'Item to the said William Lunner, my son, ij grete rosting *awnderens*, iij shetes, ij brass pots with all the brewing vessels.' Paston Letters, iii. 470. O. Fr. *audier*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Flaxen wheate hath a yelow eare, and bare without *anys*, Polard whete hath no *anis*. White whete hath *anys*. Red wheate hath a flat eare ful of *anis*. English wheate hath few *anys* or none.' Fitzherbert's *Husbandry*, leaf 20. '*Arista*. The beard of corne ; sometimes eare ; sometime wheate.' Cooper. '*Awns. sb. pl. aristæ*, the beards of wheat ; or barley. In Essex they pronounce it *ails*. See *ails* in South-Country Words, E. Dial. Soc. Gloss. B. 16.' Prof. Skeat in his ed. of Ray's Gloss. of N. Country Words, 1691. Turner tells us that 'ye barley eare and the darnele eare are not like, for the one is without *awnes* and the other hath longe *awnes*.' *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 17. Best tells us that we 'may knowe when barley is ripe, for then the eares will crooke eaven downe, and the *arnes* stand out stiff and wide asunder.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 53.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *doxhter*.

<sup>4</sup> See the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, pp. 165, 168, and B. P. p. 71, l. 20.

<sup>5</sup> Ray in his Gloss. of North Country Words, gives '*Axeltooth, dens molaris* ; *Iceel, jaxl*.' and in Capt. Harland's Gloss. of Swaledale, E. D. S. is given '*Assle-tuth*, a double tooth.' Still in use in the North ; see Jamieson, s.v. *Asil-tooth*. Compare also **Wang tothe**.

<sup>6</sup> '*Axis*. An extree. *Axis*. An axyltre.' Cooper. A. S. *cave*.

<sup>7</sup> In the Paston Letters, iii. 426, we read—'I was falle seek with an *axe*.' It also occurs in The King's Quhair, ed. Chalmers, p. 54 :

'But tho begun mine *axis* and torment.'

with the note—'*Axis* is still used by the country people, in Scotland, for the ague.' Skelton, Works, i. 25, speaks of

'Allectuany arrectyd to redres

These feverous *axys*.'

See **Calde of the axes**, below. '*Axis*, Acksys, aches, pains.' Jamieson. 'I shake of the axes. *Je trouble des fieures*.' Palsgrave. 'The dwellers of hit [Ireland] be not vexede with the *axes* excepte the scharpe axes [*incola nulla febris specie vexantur, excepta acuta, et hoc perraro*]. Trevisa, i. 333. See *Allit. Poems*, C. 325, '*pacces* of anguych,' curiously explained in the glossary as blows, from A. S. *paccian*.

Capitulum 2<sup>m</sup> B.

## B ante A.

a b ab; *rbi* a chylde.\*a Babyll<sup>1</sup>; *pigma*.A Baby; *Infans*, & cetera; *rbi* barne uel childe.†Babilon; *babilonia*, *babilonius* participium.a Bacheler<sup>2</sup>; *bacalarius* uel *bucularius*.a Basyn (Bacen A.); *timile*, *peluis*.Bacon; *lardum*, *petaso*, (*perna* A.)†to Bacon<sup>3</sup>; *dissplodere*.†Bacond; *disposus*.\*A Backe; *vespertilio*, & cetera; *vbi* bakke. (A.)Bacbrede; *vbi* bakelbrede. (A.)\*a Badildore<sup>4</sup> (Batildure A.); *pecten*.Bayde<sup>5</sup>;A Bayge; *Sacculus*. (A.)a Bagpyper; *panduca*.a Bagpyper; *panducarius*.Bay<sup>6</sup>; *bulius*.a Bay; *bacca*, est *fructus lauri* & *olive*.†A Bay; *Aque*. (A.)†a Bafynstylkyll (Baynstikille A)<sup>6</sup>; *gamerus*, *asparagus*.†a Bakbone; *spondile*, *spina*. (*Versus*: *me pungit spina*, *pars est in corpore spina* A.)to Bakbyte<sup>7</sup>; *blasfemare*, *detrudere*, *blaterare*, *derogare*, *detractare*, *detractare*, *obloqui*, *susurrare*.a Bakbyter; *blas*, *blasfemus*, *detractor*, *detractor*, *delator*, *susurro*.

<sup>1</sup> Cotgrave s.v. *Fol* has 'give the foole his bable, or what's a foole without his bable.' 'A bable or triffe, *niquit*.' *ibid*. 'A bable *pigma*;' Manip. Vocab. 'He schalle neuer y-thryve, perfore take to hym a *babulle*.' John Russ. II's Boke of Nurture, in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 1, l. 12. In the Ancien Riwele, p. 388, when a certain king made efforts to gain the love of a lady, he 'sende hir *baublet* boðe ueole and feire,' where other MSS. read '*beaubletez*' and '*beaubetez*.'

<sup>2</sup> A *Bachelor* signified a *novice*, either in arms or in the church. Thus in P. Plowman, Prol. 87, we find 'Bischopes and *bachelers*,' and in Chaucer, Squieres Tale, 24, *Cambuscan* is described as—

'Yong, fresh, strong, and in armes desirous,

As any *bachelor* of al his hous.'

Brachet, Etymol. Dict., has traced the word from L. Lat. *baccalarius*, a boy attending a *baccalaria* or dairy-farm, from L. Lat. *bacca*, Lat. *vacca*, a cow. See also Wedgwood, &c. 'Bachiler, or one unmarried, or hauyng no wife. *Agamus*.' Hulot.

<sup>3</sup> Probably the same as *batten*, to beat out, flatten: see Halliwell, s.v.

<sup>4</sup> In Northampton-hire a *batildore* means a thatching instrument.

<sup>5</sup> 'Of bay colour, bayarde, *badius*.' Baret. Compare P. Bayyd, as a horse.

<sup>6</sup> The stickleback. In the *Ortus Vocab.* we find '*Asperagus* (*quedam piscis*), a banstykyll.' Hulot has 'Banstickle, the stickleback;' and Baret gives 'a banstickle, *trachyltra*.' Cotgrave renders '*espinoche*' (identical with the *spinaticus* or *ripillio* of the middle ages) by 'a sharpling, shaftling, stickling, *bankstickle*, or stickleback.' In Neckam *De Utensilibus* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 98) we find 'stanstikel;' and in the Suffolk dialect, the fish is still known as the 'tantickle.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 189, the word 'styting' is given as the equivalent of *scorpio*, a kind of fish, which the editor identifies with the 'stickleback' of the present day: and at p. 222, the word *gamerus* is rendered a 'stykyng,' and in the Prompt. the 'stykyng' is identified with the *siturus*. Jamieson gives 'Banstickle, Bantickle. The three-spined stickle-back, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, Linn.' Cooper renders *Gammayus* by 'a creuis of the sea.'

<sup>7</sup> '*Bacbitares*,' we read in the Ancien Riwele, p. 86, 'þe biteð oðre men bihinden, beoð of two maneres . . . . þe norne cumeð al openliche, and seið vael bi anoder, and spoweð ut his atter . . . . Ac þe latere cumeð forð al on oðer wise, and is wurse uerond þen þe oðer: auh under vreondes huckel.' In An Old Eng. Miscellany, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Morris, p. 187, we are told that 'Alle *bacbitares* heo wendeþ to heile.' Chaucer, *Persones Tale* (Six Text Edition, p. 628) divides backbiters into five classes.

a **Bakbytynge**; *blasfemia, delatura, derogacio, detractacio, susurrium.*  
 †a **Bakbrede**<sup>1</sup>; *rotabulum, & cetera: ubi a muldyngborde.*  
 to **Bake**; *panificare, pistrine, informare, pinsere.*  
 a **Bakehows**; *pistrinum, cerealium, panific[i]um, pistrina, panificina.*  
 a **Bakke**; *dorsum, dorsiculum, tergum hominum, tergus animalium, spina, (os dorsi A.) spondile.*  
 a **Bak of a knyfe**; *ebiculum*<sup>2</sup>.

\*a **Bakke**<sup>3</sup>; *blata, vespertilio.*  
 a **Bakster**<sup>4</sup>; *artocopus, pistor, cerealis, furnarius, paneta, panificus, panificia, panifex, pistrio, pistrine.*  
**Bakwarde**; *retrosum, seorsum.*  
 a **Ballañ** (Balans A.); *belluga, statera, examen, bilanx, libra, lunx, trutrina, trutinella, librarius paricipium.*  
**Balde**; *Audax, & cetera: ubi hardly.*  
 †a **Baldestrot** (A Baldystott A.)<sup>5</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Nodal, in his Lancashire Glossary, E. D. Society, says 'Bak-brede, a broad thin board, with a handle, used in riddling out the dough of oatcakes before they are put on the *spittle*, and turned down on the *bak-stone*.' See also Wright's Prov. Dict. s. v. Back-board. Jamieson gives 'Bawbrek, Bawbrick, a kneading-trough, or a board used for the same purpose in baking bread.' A. S. *bacan*, to bake, and *bred*, a board. According to Ducange *Rotabulum* is a baker's *ped*.

<sup>2</sup> From *hebes*, blunt; the blunt side of the knife. 'Blunt man. *Hebes*.' Huloet.

<sup>3</sup> '*Blatta*, a littell wourme or flie, of the kynde of mothes, and hurteth bothe cloth and bookes.' Cooper. '*Chauvesouris*, a batte; a Flittermouse; a Reeremouse.' Cotgrave. Jamieson gives 'Bak, Backe, Bakie-bird. s. The bat or rearmouse.' Compare Dan. *afterbakke*, lit. evening-bat. See Wyclif, *Levit.* xi. 19. In the Poem on the Truce of 1444, printed in Wright's Political Poems. ii. 216, we read:

'No *bakke* of kynde may looke ageyn the sunne,  
 Of ffrowardnesse yit wyl be fleen be nyght.  
 And quenche launpys, though they brenne bright.'

And again, p. 218:

'The owgly *bakke* wyl gladly fleen be nyght,  
 Dirck cressetys and launpys that been lyght.'

In the Alliterative 'Alexander & Dindimus,' E. E. Text Society, e. l. Skeat, l. 123, we find:

'Minera men worschipen, in opur maner also  
 & bringen heere a niht-brid, a *bakke* or an oule.'

See also **Backe**. '*Vespertilio*. A *bakke*.' Medulla. See Halliwell, s. v.

<sup>4</sup> Properly a female baker. A. S. *bacistre*. In P. Plowman, Prol. 217, we read:

'I seiȝ in this assemble, as ȝe shul here after.  
*Bawsteres* and brewsteres, and bocheres manye;'

And again, Passus iii. 79.

'Brewsteres and *baksteres*, bocheres and cokes.'

<sup>5</sup> *Pronuba*, which in Classical Latin signified a 'bridesmaid,' in Low Latin degenerated to the meaning of a 'procuress,' in which sense it occurs several times in the Liber Albus (see, for instance, p. 454, '*De pena contra meretrices, pronubas, presbyteros adulteros, &c.*' and, p. 608, a record of a sentence to the pillory of a woman '*quia communis Meretrix et Pronuba*'). In Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, p. 217, we find it given, as here, as the Latin equivalent of 'bawdstrott' (i. e. 'an old woman who runs about on bawds' errands'), and again in the French Royal MSS. 521 and 7692 it is translated by 'bawdestrot' and 'bawdetrot.' In the Pictorial Vocabulary of the 15th Century, printed in the same volume, p. 269, this is corrupted, evidently from the scribe's ignorance of the meaning of the word, into 'bawstrop' and in the Medulla into 'bauds strok.' A 'trot' was a common expression of contempt applied to old women in Early English; thus in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhode, MS. of St. John's College, Cambridge, lf. 71, the Pilgrim addresses Idleness as '*pou alde stynkande tratte . . .*' and than the olde *tratt* answerde me,' &c. : and again, lf. 73, 'When this alde *tratte* hadde thus spoken.' Cf. 'This lere I learned of a beldame *trole*.' Affectionate Shepherd, 1594. See Jamieson, s. v. *Trat*, '*Paranympa: pronuba que viro nympam iungit. Paranympus: dicitur qui nubentibus preest, vel eis assistit: vel amicus sponsalis qui eos coniungit: vel nuncius intermedius.*' Ortus Vocab. See Ducange, s. v. *Paranympus*.

*pronubus, pronuba, interduca, paranimpha, paranimphus, (vir huius A.)*

\*a Baly; *ballius, villicus; villicare* est tale officium exercere.

†Ballery; *Balina.*

†a Balyngar<sup>1</sup>; *celo.*

\*a Balke of howse; *trabs, trabes, trabis & trabus, trabicula.*

\*a Balke betwyx (betwise A.) twa furris<sup>2</sup>; *creb[r]o, porca.*

a Balle; *pila, alipatus qui iaculatur pilam.*

†a Balle of þe hand or of fote; *cal-lus.*

†a Balloke stone<sup>3</sup>; *testiculus, testiculatus participium.*

†a Ballokecod; *piga, imembrana.*

Balme; *balsamum, colobalsamum, filobalsamum, opobalsamum.*

a Balme tre; *balsamus.*

\*a Bancoar; *bancorium.*

a Bande; *ligamen, ligatura, vinculum.*

†a Bande of a dure; *vertebra*<sup>4</sup>.

†a Bande of luffe; *fedus, pignus.*

†a Bande of a howse<sup>5</sup>; *lacunar, lacunarium, laquear, laquearium, loramentum.*

†a Bande of a carte or of a coppe<sup>6</sup>; *crusta, crustola.*

<sup>1</sup> Harrison in his Description of England, ed. 1587, p. 79a, says, 'From hence [Milford] about foure miles is Saluach creeke, otherwise called Sauerach, whither some fresh water resorteth; the mouth also thereof is a good rescue for *balingers* as it (I meane the register) saith.' *Celor.* A brigantine, or barked. Cooper. Jamieson gives 'Ballingar, Ballingere, s. A kind of ship.' In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 84, there is a letter giving an account of the capture of certain French ships, amongst which are enumerated 'the grete shyp of Brast [Brest], the grete schyp of the Morleys, the grete schyp of Vaung, with other viij. sebyppis, bargys, and *balyngers*, to the number of iij. m<sup>th</sup> men.' The term also occurs in the Verse Life of Joseph of Arimathea (ed. Skeat), l. 425, where the writer addresses Joseph as 'Hayle, myghty *balynger*, charged with plenty.' '*Balingaria*. Bellicæ species navis.' Ducange. '*Balinger* or Balangha. A kind of small sloop or barge; small vessels of war formerly without forecastles.' Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*, 1867. See also Way's note in Prompt. s. v. Hulke, p. 252. In the version of Vegecius, Reg. MS. 18 A. xii. are mentioned 'small and light vessels, as galeies, barges, fluyntes and *ballyngers*' lib. iv. cap. 39. Walsingham relates that in the engagement between the Duke of Bedford and the French, in 1416, the former '*cepit tres caricas, et unam hulcam, et quatuor balingarias*.' Camden, 394. See also Lyndesay, *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. l. 3101.

<sup>2</sup> 'Balke, a ridge of land betwene two furrowes, *lyra*.' 'A balke, or banke of earth rayzed or standing vp betwene two furrowes: a foote stole or step to go vp, *scamnum*.' 'A balke in the cornefelde, *grumus*: to make balkes *imporcare*.' Baret. '*Porca*. A ridge, or a lande lyng betweene two furrows wheron the corne groweth: sometime a furrow cast to dryne water from corne: also a place in a garden with sundrie beddes.' Cooper. '*Assilloner*. To baulke, or plow up in baulkes.' Cotgrave. See also Tusser, ed. Herrtage, p. 141, stanza 2. and P. Plowman, B. vi. 109. 'The *balke*, that thai calle unered lande.' Palladius on Husbandrie, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Lodge, p. 44, l. 15.

<sup>3</sup> '*Hic testiculus*, a balok-ston; *hic piga*, a balok-kod.' Nomine MS. 15th cent. '*Conille*, a cod, bollock, or testicle.' Cotgrave. It appears from Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540, that *balloke-stones* was a term of endearment.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *rectebra*. The hinge. In Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley and Cottingham (E. Dial. Soc.) is given '*Band*: the iron-work on a door to which the hinges or sockets are fastened. *Bands*; the iron-work of hinges which projects beyond the edge of the door; frequently used for the hinge itself.' Cooper gives '*Vertebra*, a joynte in the bodie, where the bones so meete that they may turne, as in the backe or chine.' '*Bands* of a door; its hinges.' Jamieson. See quotation from Ducange in note s. v. *Brandyth to set byggyng on*. '*Vertebra*. A dorre barre.' Medulla. 'And the sates of the palace ware of evour, wondir whitt, and the *bandes* of thame, and the legges of ebene.' Life of Alexander the Great, Thornton MS. ff. 25.

<sup>5</sup> Florio has '*Bandelle*, side corners in a house.' It seems here to be a joist. Cooper gives '*laquear*, a beume in a house. Compare P. Lace of a Howserofe. *Laquearium*.

<sup>6</sup> '*Crusta*. Bullions or ornamentes of plate that may be taken off.' Cooper. See *Copbande* and *Carteband*.

\*a Bane doge<sup>1</sup>; *molossus*.

a Bane; *os, ossiculum, ossillum*; *osseus participium*.

†a Banefyre; *ignisossium*<sup>2</sup>.

†from Bane to bane; *ossim*.

a Bane (Bayn A.) of a play<sup>3</sup>; *proludium, prooludium*.

a Baner; *veclillum, signum, tessera*.

a Banerer; *veclifer, hastifer, hastiger, dracmarius, antesignarius, primicerius, ferentarius, primitulus*.

\*pe Bane schawe (Baynshawe A.); *ossedo*.

a Banke; *ripa fluminis est, litus maris est, margo fontis est: verus*:

*Fontis margo, maris litus, sed ripa fluentis.*

*riparia, ripula, crepido est concauitas ripe; litoreus, marginalis, marginicus.*

to Banne<sup>4</sup>; *Anathematizare, deuocare, deuotare, derogare, detestari, contumeliare, execrari, maledicere, imprecari, & cetera; ubi to curse.*

†A Banner; *deuotator, derogator, detestator, execrator, imprecator, maledicus*.

a Bannynge; *detestacio, detestamen, execramen, maledictum, maledicacio*.

†a Bannok<sup>5</sup>; *foecius, panis subcinericius*.

\*a Banqwer (Bankewere A.); *banquarium, dorsorium*.

†Banworte<sup>6</sup>; *consolidum*.

\*pe Baptim; *baptismus, baptisma*.

to Baptyse; *baptizare*.

a Baptizer; *baptista*.

Barane; *effetus, sterilis*.

\*a Barbycane<sup>7</sup>; *Antemurale*.

a Barbelle; *barbellus, piscis est*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Mastive, Bandog, *Molossus*' Baret. 'The tie-dog or band-dog, so called because manie of them are tied up in chaines and strong bonds, in the daie time, for dooing hurt abroad, which is an huge dog, stubborne, ouglie, eager, burthenous of bodie (and therefore but of little swiftnesse), terrible and fearful to behold, and oftentimes more fierce and fell than anie Archadian or Corsican cur. . . . They take also their name of the word 'mase' and 'theefe' (or 'master theefe' if you will), because they often stound and put such persons to their shifts in townes and villages, and are the principall causes of their apprehension and taking.'—Harrison, Descrip. of England, part i. pp. 44–5. 'We han great *Bandogs* will teare their skins.'—Spenser. Shep. Cal. September. See also Tusser's Five Hundred Points, &c., E. Dial. Soc., ed. Herbage, ch. 10, st. 19. '*Latrator molossus*. A barkynge bandogge.' Cooper. Wyclif, Eng. Works, ed. Matthew, p. 252, speaks of 'tey dogges.'

<sup>2</sup> A very literal translation of the English *bonfire*.

<sup>3</sup> See the Chester Plays, i. 1, from which it appears that the proclamations of the old mysteries were called *Banes*. '*Ban*. A proclamation with voice, or by sound of trumpet.' Cotgrave. '*Prooludium*. A prohome; in Musicke a voluntary before the Song; a flourish; a preamble or entrance to a mattier, and as ye would say, signes and profers.' Cooper. Compare the phrase 'the *banns* of marriage.' A. S. *ban*.

<sup>4</sup> 'Him wol i blame and *banne*, but he my bales amende.' William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 476; see also l. 1644. In the Anturs of Arthur, ed. Robson, VII. xi. we read 'I *banne* þe birde þat me bar.' A. S. *banan*, O. Icel. *banna*.

<sup>5</sup> '*Bannock*. an oat-cake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers.' Ray's Gloss.; and see Jamieson, s. v. Gaelic *bonnach*.

<sup>6</sup> 'Brysewort, or bonwort, or daysye, *consolida minor*, good to breke boeches.' Reg. MS. 18 A. vi. leaf 72b. 'In battill gyres burgionys the *banwart* wild.' Gawin Douglas. Prologue to Book xi. of *Eneid*, l. 115. A. S. *banwyr*. Kennett's Glossary, Lansdowne MS. 1033 explains it as the violet. According to Cooper, *bellis* is 'the whyte daysy, called of some the margarite, in the North *banwoort*.' Bosworth says 'perhaps the small knapweed.' 'Daysie is an herbe þat sum men called nembrisorwe oþer *bonwoort*.' Gl. Douce, 290. Cockayne. Leechdoms &c., vol. ii. 371, and, iii. 313, defines it as the *wall-flower*.

<sup>7</sup> Cotgrave has '*Barbacane* f. a casemate; or a hole (in a parrapet, or towne wall) to shoot out at; some hold it also to be a Sentries, Scout-house, or hole: and thereupon our Chaucer useth the word *Barbican* for a watch-tower, which in the Saxon tongue was called, a Bourrough-keining.'



a Barbur; *barbitonsor*, (*rasor*, *ton-sor* A.)

a Bare<sup>1</sup>; *aper*, *aperculus*, *aprinus*, *apprupus* participium, *maialis*, *castratus*, *verres*; versus:

*Verres testiculos habet atque domi refouetur,*

*Est aper in silvis, nefrendis in ede tenetur;*

*Idem maiolis castratus uterque videtur.*

Bare; *ubi* nakyd: to bare, *ubi* to nakydun, (*nake* A.)

†a Barespere<sup>2</sup>; *excipulum*.

†a Barsepay<sup>3</sup> (*Barfray* A.); *fustibulum*.

†Barfute (*Barfotte* A.); *nudipes*.

†Barlege; *incaligatus*. (A.)

a Barelle; *cadus*, *emicalium*.

Barely (*Bayrly* A.); *ubi* nakydly.

a Bargañ; *pactum* (& cetera; *ubi* conande A.).

to Bargan; *pacisci*, *pangere*: versus:

*'Pango, cano, pango, iungo, pango, paciscor,*

*Dat pactum, pegigi, cano, panxi, iungere, pegi.'*

\*a Bargham<sup>4</sup> (*Barwam* A.); *epiphium*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Nefrens, a weaned pigge: *maialis*, barrow hogges: *verres*, a tame bore.' Cooper.

<sup>2</sup> A spear for boar-hunting. Cooper gives '*Unabulo excipere aprum*: to kill a boare with an hunting staffe.' '*Excipulum*, i.e. *renabulum*. A spere to slee a bore with.' *Ortus Vocab.*

<sup>3</sup> The Addit. MS. is here undoubtedly correct. The word is the O. Fr. *berfroï*, from which, through the L. Lat. *belfredus*, comes our *belfry*. It was a movable tower, often of several stories high, used by besiegers for purposes of attack and defence. The following quotation from Ducange will sufficiently explain the construction of the machine, as well as the stages by which the name came to be applied in the modern sense. '*Belfredus*. Machina bellica lignea in modum excelsioris turris structa, variis tabulatis, coenaculis seu stationibus constans, rotisque quatuor vecta: tantae proceritatis ut fastigium oppidorum et castrorum obsessorum muros aequaret. In coenaculis autem collocabantur milites qui in hostes tela continuo vibrabant, aut sagittas emittebant: infra vero viri robore praestantes magnis impulsibus muris machinam admovebant. Gallicè, *berfroï*. *Belfredi* nomen a similitudine ejusmodi machinae bellicae postea inditum altioribus turribus quae in uribus aut castris eriguntur, in quarum fastigio excubant vigiles qui eminus adventantes hostes, pulsata quae in eum finem affensa est campana, cives admonent quo sint ad arma parati. Nec in eum tantum finem statutae in *belfredi* campanae, ut adventantes nuntient hostes, sed etiam ad convocandos cives et ad alios usus prout reipublicae curatoribus visum fuerit. Unde *campana bannalis* dicitur, quod. cum pulsatur, quicumque intra *bannum* seu districtum urbis commorantur ad conventus publicos ire teneantur. Denique *belfredum* appellant ligneam fabricam in campanariis, in quibus pendent campanae. *Fustibulus*. Machinae bellicae species: *engin de guerre, espèce de fronde*.' In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Herrtage, l. 3171, when Balan is besieging the French knights in the Tower of Aigremont, King Sorthyban advises him to make use of his

'Castel of tre þat hiȝt brysour . . .

And pote þer-on vj hundred men, þat kunne boþe launce and caste.'

The tower is accordingly brought up, and is described as follows. ll. 3255-3270.

'In þat same tre castel weren maked stages thre:  
 Þe hezeste hiȝt mangurel; the middle hiȝt launcepre;  
 Þe nyrmest was callid hagefray; a quynte þyng to se . . .  
 Þan þe heȝest stage of al fulde he with men of armes  
 To schelde hem by-nyȝe wel fram stones and othere harmes. . . .  
 And on þat oþer stage amiddle ordeynt he gunnes grete,  
 And oþer engyns y-hidde, wilde fyr to caste and schete.  
 Fyder þanne he putte y-nowe, and tauȝte hem hure labour,  
 Wilde fyr to schete and þrowe aȝen þe heȝe tour,  
 In þe nyrmest stage þanne schup he him-selue to hove,  
 To ordeyne hure fyr þar-inne, and send hit to hem above.'

<sup>4</sup> Capt. Harland in his Glossary of Swaledale (E. D. Soc.) gives 'Barfam, or Bralfam, a horse-collar,' as still in use. It is also used in the forms *humberre* and *hamborough*, and means a protection against the hames. '*Hec epicia; Anglice, a berhom*.' Wright's Vol. of

Bares<sup>1</sup>; *barri*; versus:

*Barri barrorum dantur ludi  
puerorum.*

a Barke<sup>2</sup>; *cortex, liber, codex.*

to Barke; *frunire, effrunire.*

to Barke as a dog; *latrare, de-  
baulare.*

a Barkynge; *latratus, latramen.*

†a Bar[k]howse; *frunitorium, cer-  
donarium.*

a Barkar; *cerd.* *frunitor, gallari-  
us, -ij, & gallarius a um, gultita-  
rius, -ij, & gallitarius a um.*

†Barke duste or wose; *frunium,  
ptipsana.*

a Barkar dog; *ibercesticus.*

†Barkefatte; *ptipsanarium.*

Barly; *ordeum, ordeolum, ordeacius  
participium.*

Barlycaffe. (A.)

\*A Barme<sup>3</sup>; *gremium, & cetera; vbi  
a skyrtt.*

\*a Barmeclathe<sup>4</sup>; *limus, limas,  
pannus gremialis, vel corium  
gremiale.*

\*Barme<sup>5</sup>; *spuma, & cetera; vbi  
3est.*

\*a Barnakylle<sup>6</sup>; *canus.*

\*a Barnakylle<sup>7</sup>; *Auis est.*

†A Barne<sup>8</sup>; *infans, infantulus, in-  
fantuosus.*

†Barnely; *infantuose, pueriliter.*

A Barne; *oreum, & cetera; vbi  
lathe. (A.)*

a Baroñ; *baro, baroniculus, baricu-  
lus, heres, grece. hero.*

a Barones; *baronissa.*

a Baronry (Barony A.); *baronia.*

\*a Barrow<sup>9</sup>; *cenovectorium vel sce-  
novectorium.*

Vocab. p. 278. See Wedgwood, s. v. Hames, and Barkhaam in Brockett's Glossary. Jamieson, s. v. Brechame. A. S. *beorgan*, to protect, and Eng. *hames*. And see also Hame of an horse.

<sup>1</sup> The game of prisoners'-base. In the Metrical Life of Pope Gregory (MS. Cott. Cleopatra, D ix. ff. 156. bk.), we read—

'He wenle in a day to plawe      þe children ounen at þe bars.'

In the margin of the Metrical Vocab. printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 176, is written '*Barri, -orum sine singulari, sunt ludi, Anglice, base,*' and in Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests, E. E. Text Society, ed. Peacock, p. 11. l. 335, directions are given that games or secular business are not to be permitted in a churchyard:—

'Bal and bares and suche play.      Courte holdynge and suche maner chost,

Out of chyreheorde put away;      Out of seyntwayr put þou most.'

Cotgrave gives '*Barres*, the martial sport called Barriers: also the play at Base, or Prison Bars.' In 'How the Good Wife Taught her Daughter,' printed in the 3rd part of Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, p. 528, l. 114, children are cautioned not

'Oppinly in the rew to syng,  
Na ryn at bares in the way.'

See 'Base, or Prison-base, or Prison-bars,' in Nares' Glossary.

<sup>2</sup> According to the Medulla, *cortex* is the outer, *liber* the middle, and *suber* the innermost bark of a tree:—'*Pars prior est cortex, liber altera, tercia suber.*'

<sup>3</sup> '*Gremium.* A barme, or a lappe.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> '*Limus.* A garment from the nauell downe to the feet.' Cooper. In De Degueville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, MS. John's Coll. Camb., leaf 121, we read 'The skynne of whiche I make my *barmclothe* es schame and confusioun.' See also Napron.

<sup>5</sup> '*Limas.* A naprone or a barme clothe.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> '*Barme, or yeaste. Flos vel spuma cervisie.*' Baret.

<sup>7</sup> '*Barnacles.* an instrument set on the nose of vnruly horses, *pastomis.*' Baret. '*Canus*; a bitte, a snaffle.' Cooper. '*Chamus.* A bernag for a hors.' Medulla. The Medulla further explains *Chamus* as '*genus freni, i. capistrum, et pars freni* Moleyne. '*Canus.* A byt or a snaffle.' Elyot. See Byrnaele and Molane of a brydelle.

<sup>8</sup> '*Cicinnia.* A bernag or a botore.' Medulla. '*Barnacle byrdes. Chenalopeces.*' Huloet.

<sup>9</sup> '*Mercy on's. a Barne?* A very pretty *barne*; a boy, or a childe I wonder?' Shakspeare, *Winter's Tale*, III, iii. 70-1. 'I am beggered, and all my *barnes.*' Harrison, ed. Furnivall, i. 108.

<sup>10</sup> '*Vectulus.* A barwe. '*Ucticularius.* A barwe maker.' Medulla.

†a Barrowemaker; *recticularius*,  
(*scenouectorarius* A.)

†a Barras<sup>1</sup>; *antemurale, vallum.*

a Barre; *clatrus, pessulum, pessellum, obex, repagulum, vectis.*

\*a Barrewarde<sup>2</sup>; *archophilax.*

\*a Baskyt; *Aristor, prod[ucitur] a, cartallum, calathus, sephinus, (cophinus A.) corbis, qualus, quaxillum, sporta, sportula.*

a Basenet<sup>3</sup>; *cassis, galea.*

\*a Baslarde<sup>4</sup>; *sica.*

a Base (Bays A.); *basis.*

\*a Bastarde; *bastardus, fauonij, notus ex nobili patre, spurius ex nobile matre, pelignus, & dicunt[ur] spurij quasi extra puritatem geniti; tales plerumque matrem potius quam patrem moribus sequu[n]tur. (Manzerinus, manzerus, hebreum potius quam grecum A.)*

†a Bastardrye; *bastardia.*

a Bataile; *acies, ala, bellum indicitur populorum, bellulum diminutivum; bellaticus bellicus, bellico-*

*sus participia; bellax, belliger, Auellum est inter ciues dictum, quod auelluntur populi in duos partes; certamen loco virtutis pos[ui]tur: ciuile bellum ex ciuib[us] constat & auellum ut supra; conflictus, congressus, domesticum ex domesticis, duellum ex duobus est, intestinum ex parentibus; guerra, rebellio, mars, obsidio, pugna fit inter duos & inter plures; unus contra unum procinctus ti, procinctus tus; pallas dea belli, prelium geritur, preliolum diminutivum, a pre & lite vel a pre & luendo, proprie est primus congressus vel conflictus, bellum ipsa guerra: ruele dictum, romani victi sunt in prelio sed nunquam in bello, quia sepe in congressibus vincebantur vel in ijsis conflictibus sed nunquam in guerra; vel prelium de prope, bellum de longe.*

a Bate<sup>5</sup>; *simba, facelus, & cetera; ubi a schype.*

<sup>1</sup> Halliwell quotes from the Romance of Sir Degrevant, lf. 131:—

‘At the barrese he habade,  
‘The folk that assalzeand wer  
At mary zet, to-hewyn had

And bawndonly downe lyghte.’  
The barras, and a fyre had maid  
At the draw-brig, and brynt it doune.’  
Barbour’s Bruce, ed. Skeat, xvii. 754.  
And at þe barres he hym sette.’

‘Enfachoun ys to þe zeate y-come,  
And haueþ þat mayl an honde y-nome,

‘Barrace, Barras, Barres, Barrowis (1) A barrier, an outwork at the gate of a castle, (2) An enclosure made of felled trees for the defence of armed men.’ Jamieson. O. Fr. *barres*, pl. of *barre*, a stake. ‘*Vallum*. A bulwarke or rampyre.’ Cooper.

<sup>2</sup> See also *Berewarde*. For *archophilax* read *aretophylax*. The term is generally applied to the constellation Böotes, or Charles’ Wain. See Charnelwayn.

<sup>3</sup> A light helmet worn sometimes with a movable front. See Strutt, ii. 60. It did not originally cover any part of the face, but it was afterwards supplied with visors. See Meyrick, *Antient Armour*.

<sup>4</sup> The baselard was of two kinds, straight and curved. By Statute 12 Ric. II, cap. 6, it was provided that ‘null servant de husbandrie ou laborer, ne servant de artificer, ne de vitailleur porte desore enavant *baslard*, dagger, nespee (nor sword) sur forfaiture dicelle.’ In the Ploughman’s Tale, printed in Wright’s Polit. Poems, i. 331, we read that even priests were in the habit of wearing these arms, though against the law:—

‘Bucklers brode and swerdes long,  
Baudrike, with *basclardes* kene,

In Fairholt’s Satirical Songs on Costume, Percy Society, p. 50, is a song of the 15th century beginning ‘Prenegard, prenegard, thus bere I myn *baselard*.’ ‘*Bazelarde: ensis gladiolus*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Sica*. A short swerde.’ Medulla. See also *Liber Albus*, pp. 335, 554, and 555, and Prof. Skeat’s Notes to P. Plowman, iv. 461–7. ‘*Sica*. A short swoorde or dagger.’ Cooper.

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Phaselus*. A little shippe called a galeon.’ Cooper.

Bathe; *in plurali numero, ambo.*

†Bathe<sup>1</sup>; *civitas; bathonia, bathonicensis participium.*

†to Bath or bathe; *balneare.*

a Bath; *balneum, balneolum, terme.*

Bature<sup>2</sup>; *batura, similago.*

to Bawme<sup>3</sup>; (*Balnuare* A.); *ubi* to balme.

\*a Bawson<sup>4</sup>; *ubi* A broke.

Bebybeke<sup>5</sup>; *avis.* (A.) B ante E.

to Be; *consistere, constare, esse, existere, extare, manere, permanere, sistere, restare.*

to Beabowteward<sup>6</sup>; *Analore, Asspirare, conari, eniti, niti, perniti, inniti, moliri, fatagare.*

†a Bee<sup>7</sup>; *armilla, brachiale, dextrale, dextrariolum.*

a Bee; *apes, apis, apacula.*

†to Becalle<sup>8</sup>; *prouocare.*

a Bechetre; *figus.*

a Bedde (Bede A.); *Accubitus, cubiculum, cubatorium, combatorium, dormitorium, grabatum, prograbatum, lectus, stratum, thorus, tereuma, lectisternium, clinus græce; clinosus, lecticulis, reclinatorium.*

A Bede; *precula.*

a Bedelle; *bedellus, preco.*

†a Bedfelawe<sup>9</sup>; *hic hec concuba.*

†a Bedfute<sup>10</sup>; *fultrum.*

<sup>1</sup> Alexander Neckam in his work *De Naturis Rerum*, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, p. 457, thus speaks of Bath:— '*Bathonia Bathoniæ ferventia tempore quovis ægris festina sæpe mediantur ope.*'

<sup>2</sup> '*Similago*: fyne meale of corne, flour.' Cooper. Still in common use as in 'batter-pudding.'

<sup>3</sup> This line is repeated in the MS.

<sup>4</sup> '*Grisard*. m. A Badger. Boason, Brocke or Gray. *Taisson*. m. A Gray, Brock, Badger, Rauson.' Cotgrave. See also Brokk.

<sup>5</sup> I have not been able to identify this bird, but it has been suggested that the name is probably one given in imitation of the noise made by some bird of the curlew kind.

<sup>6</sup> 'Thou art abouteward, y undurstonde, And wyne my doghtyr shene.'  
To wyne alle Artas of myn honde. Sir Eglamour. l. 658.

<sup>7</sup> In the fable of the Cat and the Mice. Prologue to P. Plowman, l. 161, the old rat tells his hearers that in London he has seen people walking about wearing '*Bizes* ful bryste abouten her nekkes.' In Wyclif's version of Genesis xxxviii. 18, we find 'Judas seide, What wilt thou that be gownen to thee for a wed? Sche answeride, thi ring and thi byge of the aarm, and the staffe whiche thou holdist in thin hond.' The word also occurs in *Legends of the Holy Rood*, pp. 28, 29, l. 134, and in the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*. (E. E. Text Society, ed. Morris), i. 1390. A. S. *beaz, beah*. O. Icel. *baugr*, a bracelet, a collar. Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 464, bequeaths '*A bee* with a grete pearl. A dyanoud, an emerauwe . . . a nother *bee* with a grete perle, with an emerauwe and a saphire, weighing ij unces, iij quarters.' In Sir Degrevant, Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell, p. 200, l. 556, we find '*broche ne bye.*'

<sup>8</sup> In the *Anturs of Arthur*, Camden Society, ed. Robson, xxxii. 7, the knight addressing the king says,

'Quethir thou be Cayselle or Kynz, here I the *be-calle*,  
For to fynde me a freke to feste on my fille.'

<sup>9</sup> It was not an unusual custom for men, even of the highest rank, to sleep together; and the term *bed-fellow* implied great intimacy. Dr. Forman, in his MS. Autobiography, mentions one Gird as having been his *bed-fellow*. MS. Ashmol. 208. See also Paston Letters, iii. 235, where, in a letter from Sir John Paston to John Paston, we read 'Sir Robert Chamberleyn hathe entyd the maner of Scolton upon your *bedfelawe* Converse.' It was considered a matter of courtesy to offer your bedfellow his choice of the side of the bed. Thus in the *Boke of Curtasye*, printed in the *Babees Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 185, we are told:—

'In bedde yf pou falle herberet to be Fou schalt enquire be curtasye  
With felawe, maystur, or her degre, In what part of þe bedde he wyll lye.'

<sup>10</sup> '*Fultrum lecti*. A bedsteade.' Cooper. '*Fultrum est pes lecti: sponsa est exterior pars tecti.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 242.

a Bedgate <sup>1</sup>; *conticinium*, *concupitium*.

†a Bedhede; *cubitale*.

\*Bederyn (Bedredyn A.) <sup>2</sup>; *clivius*.

a Bedstede; *cubatorium*, *cumbatorium*.

a Bedstoke <sup>3</sup>; *sponda*, *fultrum*, *lectica*, *pluteus*.

†a Bedstrey <sup>4</sup>; *stratum*, *stratorium*, *lectisternium*.

†Bedtyme <sup>5</sup>; *vbi* bedgate.

†to Befalle; *accidere*, *contingere*, *pertinere*, *referre*.

Befe (Beffe A.); *bosor*, *carnes bovine*.

Before; *Ante* *signat locum*, *Antea* *signat tempus*, *pre*, *coram*, *palam*.

to Beg; *mendicare*.

a Begger; *mendicus*, *mendiculus*, *diminutivum*.

to Begyle <sup>6</sup>; *caluire*, *caluere*, *cauil-*

*lare*, *circulari*, *circumvenire*, *depriuare*, *colludere*, *decipere*, *cludere*, *fallere*, *refraudare*, *frustrare*, *illagere*, *illectare*, *illucere*, *imponere*, *pellicere*, *priuare*, *seducere*, *supplantare*, *senocare*, *sophismatizare*, *subducere*, *temptare*, *terguersari*, *calumpniari*, *preuariari*, *colludere*; *terguersari* est in totum deserere non inpetreta abolecione, *calumpniari* est falsum crimen iudicare, *preuariari* est verum crimen scienter (abscondere A.), *colludere* est quam aliquis desistit ab accusacione, *acceptu pecunia*: versus—

*Decipitur facto, solet & quis fallere verbo,*

*Dicto uel facto socium circumuenit ille.*

<sup>1</sup> *Bedgate*, bed-time, going to bed: see Introduction to Geste Historiale of the Destruct. of Troy (E. E. Text Society, ed. Panton and Donaldson), p. xx, where the mistake in Halliwell's Dict. is corrected. '*Conticinium*. Bedde time, or the first parte of the night, when men prepare to take rest, and all thinges be in silence. After Erasmus it semeth to be the time between the first cockerowynge after midnight, and the breake of the day. *Concupitium*. The stille and deepest parte of the night.' Cooper. See *Bedtyme*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Bedred, one so sicke he cannot rise, *clivius*.' Baret. In the Babees Boke (E. E. Text Society, ed. Furnivall), p. 37, l. 19, we are enjoined 'þe poore & þe beclered loke þou not loþe.' And in the Complaint of Jack Upland, printed in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 22, in his attack on the friars, he says:—

'Why say not ȝe the gospel      As ye do in rich mens,  
In houses of beclerd men,      That mowe goe to church and heare the gospel.'

'*Clivius*. A bedlawere.' Medulla. See Stow's Survey, ed. Strype, I. bk. ii. p. 23.

<sup>3</sup> 'Bed-stocks, bedstead.' Whitby Glossary. Still in common use in the North. Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c., gives 'Bedstockes, the wooden frame of a bed.' 'Three *bedstoks* are mentioned in the Inventory of Robert Abraham, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1519.' Gent. Mag. 1864, i. 501. '*Sponda*. Exterior pars lecti.' Medulla. See *Bedfute*, above.

<sup>4</sup> A certain quantity of litter (rushes or straw) was always included in the yearly allowance to the chief officers of an establishment. Thus in the Boke of Curtasye, printed in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, amongst the duties of the Grooms of the Chamber we find they are to

'make litere,  
ix fote on lengthe without diswere;  
vij fote y-wys hit shalle be brode,  
Wele watered, I-wrythen, be craft y-trode,  
Wyses drawn out at fete and syde,  
Wele wrethyn and turnyd agayne þat tyde:  
On legh onsonken hit shalle be made,  
To þo gurdylstode hegh on lengthe and brade, &c.'

In the Household Boke of Edward II (Chaucer Society, ed. Furnivall), p. 14, we are told that the King's Confessor is to have '*litere* for his bede al the ȝere.' '*Hoc stramentum*: lyttre.' Wright's Vocab. p. 260. 'Y schal moiste my *bedstre* with my teeris.' Wyclif, Psalms vii. 7. See also *Lyter*.

<sup>5</sup> 'Bedde tyme, or the fyrste parte of the nyghte. *Conticinium*.' 1552. Huloet.

<sup>6</sup> '*Cautilor*. To iest: to mocke: to cauil: to reason subtilly and ouerthwartly upou woordes. *Cautilator*. A mocker: a boulder: a cautilar, or subtil wrester.' Cooper.

**Begylinge** ; *deceptio, decipula, dolus, fraud, pellicio, frustratio, impostura, tergiversacio, & cetera* ; *ubi falshe.* (A.)

† **Begylows** ; *ubi false.* (A.)

† **Begylor** ; *deceptor, frustrator, fraudator, supplantator, impostor, seductor, sevocator, illusor, tergiversor.*

† **Begylid** ; *deceptus, frustratus, fraudatus, supplantatus, seductus, sevocatus, illusus.*

to **Begyn** ; *incipere, cepio, cepi, inire, excurrere, exordiri, incipere, inchoare.*

a **Begynnyng** ; *caput, elementum, exordium, origo nature, initium rei, primordium, principium operis, incepcio, inchoacio* ; *inchoatius, originalis, primordialis participia.*

a **Begynner** ; *exordiarus, inceptor.*

† **Begunne** ; *exorsus, inceptus, initus.*

to **Behalde** ; *aspicere casu, aspicere vel ri voluntate, circumspicere, conspiciari, contemplari, conspiciere, considerare, inspicere, iudicando intueri, cum causa contueri, intueri, suspicere que supra vel retro sunt, respicere que retro sunt, despicere inferius, per-*

*spicere, prospicere que longe sunt, videre natura, mirari, perspicari, speculari, prospectare, specere, spectare.*

a **Behaldynge** ; *aspectus, obtutus.*

\*a **Beheste** ; *policitacio, promissum, promissio, votum.*

\*to **Beheste**<sup>1</sup> ; *destinare, conere, denouere, promittere, ultropromittere, reppromittere, spondere, de-, dis-, pollicitare, polliceri roganti: versus* ;

*ultra promitto quid polliceor-que roganti.*

a **Behyve** ; *Apiarium.*

†a **Beehyrd** ; *Apiaster.*

to **Behove** ; *oportet, conuenit.*

† **Behovefulle**<sup>2</sup> ; *oportunus, tempestiuus, tempestus, vtilis.*

**Behowefully** ; *auspicato, nessessarie, oportune, vtiliter.*

†to **Beke handes**<sup>3</sup> ; *explorare.*

to **Bekyn**<sup>4</sup> ; *Annuere, nuere, innuere, nutum facere, nutare.*

a **Bekenynge** ; *numen, nutus, nutacio.*

a **Bekyn or a standard**<sup>5</sup> ; *statela.*

\*a **Bek**<sup>6</sup> ; *torrens, riuulus, riuus.*

† **A Beke**<sup>7</sup> ; *Rostrem, & cetera* ; *ubi nebe.* (A.)

**Belde** (or **Balde** A.)<sup>8</sup> ; *caluus, calu-aster, caluillus, glabellus, glaber.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Polliceor. To behestyn.' Medulla. See P. Hotyn.

<sup>2</sup> 'Forasmuche as . . . the king . . . hath he stured by summe from his lernyng, and spoken to of diverse matters not behoveful.' Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 34. See also Pecoock's Repressor, ed. Babington, p. 47. 'Behouenable, Oportunus.' Huloet.

<sup>3</sup> MS. to Beke wandes. The *Ortus Vocab.* gives '*explorare*: to spye, or to seke, or open, or trase, or to becke handes.'

<sup>4</sup> 'Annuo. To agree with a becke to will one to doe a thing. Nuto. To becken, or shake the heade.' Cooper. 'Becken wyth the finger or heade. Abnuo, Abnuto.' Huloet.

<sup>5</sup> 'A Beacon. *specula, specularium, pharus*.' Baret. See The Destruction of Troy, ed. Donaldson and Pantou, l. 6037. 'Bekin, a beacon: a signal.' Jamieson. A.S. *beacon*.

<sup>6</sup> In the *Cursor Mundi* (E.E. Text Society, ed. Morris, Gottingen MS.), p. 515, l. 8946, we read—

'Fai drow it [a tree] þedir and made a brig,

Ouer a littel bece to lig ;'

and in Harrison's Description of England, 1587, p. 50a, the river 'Weie or Waie' is described as running towards 'Godalming, and then toward Shawford, but yer it come there it crosseth Craulie becke, which riseth somewhere about the edge of Sussex short of Ridge-weie.' &c. 'Hic rivulus, a bek.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 239.

<sup>7</sup> Harrison, speaking of the fashions of wearing the hair in his time, says:—'if [a man] be wesel beked, then muche heare left on the cheekes will make the owner looke big like a bowlded hen, and so grim as a goose.' ed. Furnivall, i. 169.

<sup>8</sup> 'Glaber, smooth without heare ; pilde.' Cooper. 'Beld, *adj.* bald, without hair on the head. Beldness, Belthness, *s.* baldness.' Jamieson.

\*a Beldame; *Auia*.

†to make Belde (Bellyde A.); *decaluere, decapillare, recaluere*.

†Belde (Bellyde A.) be hynde; *recalvus, recalvaster, recalvatus*.

a Bel[d]nes; *caluicies, caluicium*.

†a Belhouse; *campanile*.

to Belche (Belce or Bolke A.)<sup>1</sup>; *ructare, ructuare, ructari*.

a Bely; *venter, & cetera*; *vbi* a wombe.

a Belle; *campana, campanila, campanella, nola, cymbalum, tintinnabulum, tonabulum*.

a Belle in þe water<sup>2</sup>; *bulla, tumor laticis*.

\*a Belle maker; *campanarius*.

†a Belle man<sup>3</sup>; *plector*.

a Bellowe (Belowys or belice A.); *follicis, folliculus*.

a Bellsyre<sup>4</sup>; *Auis*.

†A Belstringe. (A.)

a Belte; *balteus, cinctorium, cingu-*

*lum, strophium, zona, zonuba, zonella, semyncium*.

†a Belte maker; *zonarius*.

†a Belte of lechery<sup>5</sup>; *cestus*. (*Incestus* A.)

†to Belte; *cingere, ac-, circum-, circumscribere, precingere*.

†to vn Belte; *discingere, incingere*.

†Belyd; *singulatus, zonatus, cinctus, Ac-, pre-*.

a Beme (Beym A.) of þe soñ; *radius*.

a Beme of a webster<sup>6</sup> (weffere A.); *iugum, liciatorium*.

A Beym of ye plwgh; *Buris, & cetera*; *vbi* plwghē beme. (A.)

a Bend<sup>7</sup>; *victa, emiculum*.

to Bend; *Arcuare, extendere, tendere, & cetera*; *vbi* to bowe.

†to vn Bend; *laxare, relaxare*.

a Bene; *fabula, fabella diminutivum*.

<sup>1</sup> See also to Ryfte. 'To bealke, or breake winde vpward, *ructo*; a bealking, *ructus*; to belke, *ructo*; a belche, *ructus*.' Baret. In P. Plowman, B. v. 397, *Accidia* (Sloth) we are told,

'bygan *benedicite* with a *bolke*, and his brest knocked,

And roxed and rored, and rutte atte last;'

and in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 314:—

'In slewthe then thai syn, Goddes workes thai not wyrke,

To *belke* thai begyn, and spew that is irke.'

'*Ructor*, to rospyn: *ructus*, a zyskyng.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> See Burbylle in the water, and P. Burbulle. '*Bulla*, a bubble of water when it reyneth, or a potte seetheth.' Cooper. 'A bubble of water, *bullus*.' Baret. '*Bulla*. A burbyl, *tumor laticis*; *bullio*, Bolnyng of watere. *Sealeo*. To brekyn vp or burbelyn.' Medulla. '*Bulla*. A bubble rysing in the water when it rayneth.' Withals.

<sup>3</sup> A watchman. Cf. 'the *bellman's* drowsy charin.' Milton, *Il Penseroso*, 83.

<sup>4</sup> In the Satirical Poem on Bishop Boothe, printed in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 229, we read

'Bridelle yow bysshoppe and be not to bolde,

And biddeth youre *beawperes* se to the same:

Cast away covetyse now be ye bolde,

This is alle earnest that ye call game:

The *beelcsire* ye be the more is youre blame.'

See also P. Plowman, C. xi. 233, and compare Beldam in P.

<sup>5</sup> Ducange gives '*Ceston*. *Zona Veneris* . . . Latini dixerunt *Cestus*. *Cesta*. Vinculum, Ligamen . . . *Græce κεστός* muliebri cingulum est. præcipue illa *zona*, qua nova nupta nuptiarum die præcingebatur a sponso solvenda.' Cooper renders *Cestus* by 'a marriage gyrdle ful of studdes, wherwith the husbände gyrded his wyfe at hir fyrst weddyngē.' '*Cestus*. A gyrdyl off lechery.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> '*Liciatorium*, a weaver's shittell, or a silke woman's tassell, whereon silke or threade wounden is cast through the loome.' Cooper. '*Liciatorium*. A thrumme or a warpe. Medulla. 'Weauers beame, whereon they turne their webbe at hande. *Iugum*.' Huloet.

<sup>7</sup> A fillet or band for the hair. The Medulla renders *Amiculum* by 'A bende or a kerehe,' and Withals by 'A neckercher or a partlet.' The Ortus says, '*Amicium dicitur fascia capitis: scilicet poplum*, a bende or a fyllet; *id est mitra virginalis*. *Amiculum*. A bende or a kereher; and the same explanation is given by Baret.

†~~Ben~~ Benes spelked<sup>1</sup>; *fibefrese*.

\*a Benet<sup>2</sup>; *ecoreista*.

Benet; nomen proprium, *benedictus*.

a Benefys; *beneficium*.

a Benke<sup>3</sup> (or A stole A.); *scammum*,  
d' cetera; *ubi* a stole (stuylle A.),  
d' *hancus regis dicitur*.

†Bent as a bowe; *extensus*.

†Bent<sup>4</sup>; *harba est*.

†vn Bent; *latus, relaxus*.

†Berande<sup>5</sup>; *baiulus*.

a Berde; *barba, barbula, genorbo-*  
*dam*<sup>6</sup> *cati est*; *barbatus, barba-*  
*tulus participia*.

†Berdeles<sup>7</sup>; *depubis, jmpubis, in-*  
*cestis, inverbis*.

†to Berde; *puberare, pubertare*.

†to Bere; *baiulare, de-, portare,*  
*de-, vehere, de-, con-, ad-*  
*ferre, con-, de-, aliena gerere, nos-*  
*tra gestare, gestitare, asportare,*

*subleuare, sustentare, reclare, rec-*  
*titare, suffurcinare est latenter*  
*aliquid sub vestibis ferre et, 'iste*  
*suffurcinat libros.'*

Beer<sup>8</sup>; *quidam potus est & dicitur*  
*lepiletum secundum quosdam*.

a Beer; *versus, versa, versinus, arch[t]os,*  
*grece*.

A Beare<sup>9</sup>; *baccallum, caperulus,*  
*quod capit corpus gestorium, ges-*  
*tatorium, feretrum, libitina, lo-*  
*culus, locellus, sandapula*.

to Bereaway; *asportare, absentare,*  
*auferre, deportare, remouere, a-*  
*mouere, acchere*

to Bereagayn; *referre, reportare*.

†to Bere a dede man; *efferre*.

to Bere jn; *importare, inferre, in-*  
*vehere*.

†to Bere vp; *excipere, efferre, susci-*  
*pere, sustentare, subigere, subchere*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Fressa faba. Plin. A beane broken or brused.' Cooper, 1586. 'Faba fresa. Groundyn benys.' Medulla. Pegge gives 'Spelch. to bruise as in a mortar, to split, as spelched peas, beans,' &c. 'Beane cake. Fabacia Beane meale. Lomentum.' Huloet.

<sup>2</sup> From a passage in the Paston Letters, iii. 279, this term would seem to have been in common use. William Pykenham writing to Margaret Paston, says, 'Your son Watre ys nott tonsewryd, in molre tunge callyd Benett.' 'Ecoreista. A benet, coniurator. Ecorisimus. A conduration asens þe deuyll.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> A. S. *ban*, O. Icel. *bekkr*, a bench. 'Benche. Cathedra, Planca. Scammum.' Huloet.

<sup>4</sup> 'Bent, gramen.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 191. Any coarse wiry grass such as grows on a bent, a common or other neglected ground. Under this name are included *Arundo arvensis*, *agrostis vulgaris*, *triticum junceum*, &c. By 15 and 16 George II. c. 33, plucking up or carrying away Starr or Bent within 5 miles of the Lancashire coast 'said-hills' was punishable by fine, imprisonment, and whipping. Ger. *biatz*, *bins*, a rush. See Moor's Gloss. of Suffolk Words.

<sup>5</sup> 'Baiulus. A porter or cariar of bourdens.' Cooper. 'Baiulus. A portoure.' Medulla. See also a Berer. 'Beare. Baiulo, Fero, Gero.' Huloet.

<sup>6</sup> 'Genorhodum. A berde.' Medulla. P. reads 'genorhodum,' and Ortus, 'genorhodum.'

<sup>7</sup> 'Impubes. A man childe before the age of xiiij, and a woman before the age of xij yerer.' Cooper. 'Paber. A chylid lytyl skoryd. Pubero. To gynne to heeryn. Pubes. A chylidys skore, a chylidys age.' Medulla. The Medulla curiously renders *impubes* by 'unzong,' and *impubes* by 'vnsyngyn.' 'Beardles, or hauing no beard. Galbris.' Huloet.

<sup>8</sup> Baret says 'Beer or rather Bere; ab Italico Bere, i. e. bibere quod Gallice, *Boire De la biere*.' See Mr. Riley's admirable note in Glossary to Liber Custumarum, s. v. *Cerreise*, where he points out the fact that hops (*hoppyss*) are frequently mentioned in the Northumberland Household Book, 1512, as being used for brewing, some ten years before the alleged date of their introduction according to Stowe. Cogan, in his Haven of Health, 1612, p. 220, tells us that beer was 'invented by that worthy Prince Gaubrinus; Anno 1786, yeares before the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, as Langnette writeth in his Chronicle.' On p. 217 he gives a hint how to know where the best ale is to be found—'If you come as a stranger to any Towne, and would faine know where the best Ale is, you neede do no more but marke where the greatest noise is of good fellowes, as they call them, and the greatest repaire of Bezzers.'

<sup>9</sup> 'Libitina. Deeth or the beere whereon dead bodies weare caried.' Cooper. See note in P. s. v. *Foertyr*. 'Beare to cary a dead corps to burial. Capulum.' Huloet.



to Bere wytnes; *testari, at-, & cetera*; *vbi* to wyttnes.

†A Berer of wytnes; *testis, & cetera*; *vbi* a wytnes.

†a Berer<sup>1</sup>; *baiulus, gerulus, portator, vector*.

†a Berer of wod; *calignarius, calo*.

Bery; *bacca, cuiuslibet fructus silvestris*.

to Bery<sup>2</sup>; *triturare, & cetera*; *vbi* to thresche.

†to Bery<sup>3</sup>; *bustare, componere, funerare, humare, sepelire, tumulare*.

\*a Berylle stone; *berillus*.

†Berynge; *ferax, vt, 'istud solum est ferax frugum; jsta aqua est ferax nauium;'* *feraculus, gestarius*.

†Berynge corne; *frugifer*.

a Berynge; *vectura*.

\*a Bereward<sup>4</sup>; *ersiarius*.

a Besande<sup>5</sup>; *bezancius, aureus, dragma, mina, talentum*.

†to Beseke; *supplicare, & cetera*; *vbi* to pray.

Besy; *argumentosus, anxius, assiduus, attentus, proclivus, proclivis, diligens, frequen[s], instans, intensus, iudustis, iupis, sollicitus, sollicitudinarius<sup>6</sup>, studiosus, solers, efficax, vigilans, ardens, persecrans, occupatus, officiosus, sedulus<sup>7</sup>, suspensus*.

†to be Besy; *assidere, assiduare, indulgere*.

†to make Besy; *solicitare*.

<sup>1</sup> See also Berande. 'Bearer. Lator, Portitor.' 1592. Hulot. *Abecedarium*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Berry, v. To thresh, i.e. to beat out the berry or grain of the corn. Hence a berrier, a thresh-her; and the berrying-stead, the threshing-floor.' Ray's Glossary of North Country Words, 1691. See also Jamieson, s. v. *leel berjia*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Busto. To beryn or gravyn.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> See also Barrewarde. Harrison, in his Description of England, ed. Furnivall, i. 220, classes *bearewards* amongst the rogues of the time, for he says, 'From among which companie [rogues and idle persons] our *bearewards* are not excepted, and iust cause: for I have read that they haue either voluntariie, or from want of power to master their sauage beasts, beene occasion of the death and deuoration of manie children in sundrie countries. . . . And for that cause there is and haue beene manie sharpe lawes made for *bearewards* in Germanie, wherof you may read in other.' By the Act 39 Eliz. cap. iv, entitled 'An Act for punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds and Sturdy Beggars,' § II, 'All Fencers, *Bearwards*, Common Players of Enterludes and Minstrels wandering abroad . . . all Juglers, Tinkers, Pedlers, &c. . . . shall be adjudged and deemed Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars.' See also Shakspeare, 2 Henry VI, i. 2 and v. 1; Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1; and 2 Henry IV, i. 2. In the Satirical Poem on the Ministers of Richard II, printed in Wright's Political Poems, i. 364, we read:—

'A *bereward* [the Earl of Warwick] fond a rag;

Of the rag he made a bag;

He dude in gode eulent.

Thorwe the bag the *berewarde* is taken;

Alle his beres han hym forsaken;

Thus is the *berewarde* schent.'

<sup>5</sup> 'A *besant* was an auncient piece of golden coyne, worth 15 pounds, 13 whereof the French kings were accustomed to offer at the Masse of their coronation in Rheims: to which end Henry II caused the same number of them to be made, and called them *Bysantins*, but they were not worth a double duck at the peece.' Cotgrave. See Gloss. to Liber Custumarum, s. v. *Besantus*. 'Bruehez and *besauntez*, and other bryghte stonys.' Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3256. In P. Plowman, B. vi. 241, a reference is made to the parable of the Slothful Servant, who

'had a nam [mina] and for he wolde nouzte chaffare,

He had maugre of his maistre for euermore after,'

where in the Laud MS. *nam* is glossed by 'a besant,' and in the Vernon MS. by *talentum*. Wyclif's version of the parable has *besaunt*; Luke xix. 16. See also Ormulund, ed. White, ii. 390, and the History of the Holy Grail, E. E. Text Society, ed. Furnivall, xv. 237. In the Cursor Mundi, p. 246, l. 4193, we read that Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites 'for twenti *besands* tan & tald.'

<sup>6</sup> MS. *Sillicitus, siticitudinarius*.

<sup>7</sup> MS. *Sedulus*.

Besyly; *assidue, usque, curiose, rigidulenter, magnopere, sumnopere, & cetera a nominibus.*

†Besyde; *iuxta, para grece, secus.*

a Besynes<sup>1</sup>; *assiduitas, cura, diligencia, anxietas, industria, solertia, studium, opera, sedulitas, conatus, conamen, nisus, instantia, occupacio, sollicitudo.*

Best; *optimus, primus.*

A Beste; *animal, bestia, bestiola, fera, belua marina, iumentum, pecus-oris, pecus-dis, versus:*

*Est pecus hoc quod erat pecus  
hec quod non iuga seruat.  
Animalis, bestialis, bestiaris,  
jumentarius, pecorosus, pecorinus,  
participia.*

†A Beste of dyuerse kyndis<sup>2</sup>; *burdo, bigena.*

\*a Bestynge<sup>3</sup>; *colostrum.*

a Besumme; *scopa, verriculum, scoba.*  
\*Betan<sup>4</sup>; *harba; betonica.*

A bete of lyne<sup>5</sup>; *linatorium.*

to Bete; *laculare, cedere, flagellare, justigare, gladiare, percutere, verberare, con-, de-, e-, re-, mul-tare, verare.*

to be Bette; *capulare.*

†A Beter; *verbero, cerberator, gladiator, baculator.*

jt Betides (Betydis or happyns A.); *accidit, contingit, evenit.*

a Betylle; *porticulus, oeca<sup>6</sup>, feritorium.*

A Betynge; *verber, verberacio, verberamen, verberans.*

†Betyn<sup>7</sup> gold; *braccea, braccusa, braccola, (crisea grece A.)*

to Betray; *prodere, tradere, traducere, & cetera; ubi to begyle.*

†a Betraynge<sup>8</sup>; *delatura, prodicio, tradicio.*

<sup>1</sup> In the Boke of Curta-ye, printed in Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 187, l. 331, we are told

‘Whil any man spekes with grete besenes,

Herken his wordis with-outen distresse,’

and in the Destruction of Troy, ed. Donaldson and Panton, l. 10336, we read

‘To pull hym of prese paynit hym fast

With all besenes aboute and his brest naked;’

and Chaucer says of the Parson that

‘To drawe folk to heven by fairnesse

By good ensample, this was his *busynesse*.’ C. T., Prologue, 519.

A. S. *biscg, bisg; bisegung, bisgung*, occupation, employment; Fr. *besoigne*.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Burdo; a mulette.’ Cooper, 1584. ‘A mule ingendred betweene a horse and a shee asse, *hinus, burdo*.’ Baret.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Colostrum. The first milke that commeth in teates after the byrth of yonge, be it in woman or beast; Beestynge.’ Cooper. The word is not uncommon. Cotgrave gives ‘*Beton*, m. Beest; the first milke a female gives after the birth of her young one. *Le lait nouveau*. Beest or Beestings.’ Originally applied to the milk of women, it is now in common use in the Northern and Eastern counties for the first milk of a cow or other animal. See Peacock’s Glossary of Manley, &c. ‘*Colostrum: primum lac post partum vituli*.’ Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> Of Betony Neckam, in his work *De Naturis Rerum* (Rolls Series, ed. Wright), p. 472, says,

‘*Betonice vires summam tangere dignum*

*Duri, subsidium dat cephalura tibi.*

*Auribus et spleni confert, oculisque meditat,*

*Et stomachum larat, hydropicosque jurat.*

*Lymphatici sanat morsum canis, atque tremanti*

*Quem mule recat, lux tertia praebeat opam.*’

<sup>5</sup> A sheaf or bundle of flax as prepared ready for the mill. ‘To bet lint. To tie up flax in sheaves. *Betinband*. The strap which binds a bundle of flax.’ Jamieson. At the top of the page, in a later hand, is written ‘A bete as of hempe or lyne; *fascis*.’

<sup>6</sup> *Oeca* is properly a harrow. In the Medulla it is explained as ‘A clerybetel’ (? cley-betel). See to Clotte. ‘Betle or malle for calkens. *Malleus stuparius*.’ Huloet.

<sup>7</sup> MS. *betynge*. Corrected from A. ‘*Bractea*. Gold foyle; thinne leaues or rayes of golde, siluer or other metall.’ Cooper. ‘*Bracca*. A plate.’ Medulla.

<sup>8</sup> ‘*Prodicto*. A trayment. *Trado*. To trayen.’ Medulla.

†to Better; *meliorare*.

†to be Better; *pristare, preualere*.

Better (Bettyrer A.); *melior, excipit, precipuus, meliusculus diminutivum, potior & potius, prestancior & -cius, excellencior & -us*.

Betwene; *inter, interpositiuns, interscalaris*<sup>1</sup>.

\*Beverage (Berrage A.); *bibera, bibium*.

A Bewetye<sup>2</sup>; *euprepia*.

B ante I.

By; *per, tenus*.

to By<sup>3</sup>; *emo*.

†Byabyll; *empticius*.

†to By and selle; *auccionari, mercari, nundinare*.

A Bybylle; *biblia, bibliotheca*.

to By Agayñ; *redimere, luere*.

†pe Bychdoghter<sup>4</sup> (Bychdowghter A.); *epialtis, epialta, nova*.

A Bych; *licista*.

to Bydde; *alimere, monere, percipere, & cetera; ubi to cmmande*.

to Byde<sup>5</sup>; *expectare, prestolari, & cetera; ubi to a-byde*.

A Byddyng; *preceptum, mandatum, & cetera; ubi a commawment*.

†A Bydyng; *expectacio, perseverancia, & cetera; ubi abidyng*.

to Byde halydayes<sup>6</sup>; *judicare*.

†to Byd to mete; *juicare*.

to Bye; *emere, ademere, comjare, luere, redimere, parare, tollere*.

\*A Bygirdylle<sup>7</sup>; *marsupium, renale*.

\*to Byge<sup>8</sup>; *Fundare, condere, edificare, struere, em-, ex-, statuere, constituere*.

†to Bygge agayn; *readif[ic]are*.

A Bygyng; *construccio, structura, emporiacus*.

†Bygyng vnder erthe; *subterraneus*.

a Byynge; *emaculus, emjcio*.

Bihynde; *deorsum, pone, pessum*.

†Bi lytylle and lytylle; *sensim, paulatim*.

a Bille of a byrde; *rostrum*.

a Bille (A Byll or A pycoss A.)<sup>9</sup>; *fossorium, ligo*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Intersecularis. Betwyn styles.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> In a later hand, at the top of the page.

<sup>4</sup> The nightmare. *Ephialtes* is the Greek ἐφάλτης (Lat. *incubus*), lit. leaping upon, from ἐφάλλομαι, to leap. Halliwell gives 'Bitch-daughter. The nightmare. Yorkshire.' but I have been unable to find the word in any Glossary. 'Epiatles. The nyth mare.' Medulla. *Nova* is also given hereafter as the Latin rendering of þe Falland euylle, q. v. Cooper renders *Ephialtes* by 'the disease called the maare, proceeding of grosse and tough fleume in the mouth of the stomache, through continuall surffetyng and cruditie, which casteth vp cold vapours to the head, stoppyng the hinder celles of the brayne, when the bodie lieth vpight, and so letteth the passage of the spirit and vertue animall to the inferiour partes of the bodie, wherby the party thinketh he hath a great weyght vpon him stopping his breath.' See Boorde, E. E. T. Soc. ed. Furnivall, pp. 78-9.

<sup>5</sup> The MS. reads to A-byde, plainly an error. A. reads correctly to Byde.

<sup>6</sup> To announce by proclamation. 'Festas indicere, Livy. To proclaime an holy day to be kept.' Cooper. The MS. reads to Bydde alle days, and has been corrected as above in accordance with A.

<sup>7</sup> This word occurs in the A S. version of Matt. x. 9: 'Næbbe ge gold, ne seolfer, ne feoh on eowrum bygyrdlum,' have not gold, nor silver, nor money in your purses. Compare Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, 358, where we read that the 'gipsy (or purse) hung at or by the girdle.' See also Ancren Riwle, p. 124. The word also occurs in P. Plowman, B. viii. 87: 'þe bagges and þe bygyrdeles, he hath to-broken hem alle.' See also Breke Belte.

<sup>8</sup> To bygge = to build, is still in use in the North. A S. byggan; O. Icel. byggja.

'The Fawkon fleth, & hath no rest,  
Tille he witte where to bygge his nest.'

Wright's Political Poems, ii. 223.

<sup>9</sup> Our modern pick-axe is a corruption from the O. Fr. form *picois*. 'Fossorium. A byl or a pykeys.' Medulla. 'Picquois, m. A Pickax.' Cotgrave. In the Paston Letters, ed.

†A Bylle<sup>1</sup>; *hoc Brenz*, & cetera; *ubi* letter (A.)

to Bynde; *alligare, col-, re-, laqueare, illaqueare, perligare, obnectere, an-, necare, ancorare, anere, cathectere, firmare, cingere, de-, re-, nodare, per-, ju-, an-, occupare, et, occupat ora loris,* i. e. *ligat, stringere, as-, con-*.

†Bynder; *autor, ligator.*

†Bydande; *ligans, laqueans, alligans.*

A Byrde; *aliger, ales, avis, anicula, prepes, volucris, colatilis.*

a Byrdyn; *sercina, sercinita, pondus, clitella, fassis, fassculus, globus, acervus, mols, pondus, onus, onusculum, ponderisitas.*

†A Byrelawe<sup>2</sup>; *agraria, plebiscitum.*

Byrke<sup>3</sup>; *lentiscus, lenticinus participium.*

†to Byrle<sup>4</sup>; *propinare, miscere.*

\*A Byrnacle<sup>5</sup>; *camus.*

\*A Byrnakille; *Avis* (A.)

to Byrne; *abolerē, ardere, ardescere, co[ar]descere, re[ar]descere, bustare, cremare, vrere, comburere, perurere, ad-, ex-, in-, flagrare, con-, flammare, -escere, ignire, ignescere, jacendere.*

†to Birne with yrne; *cauteriare, incauteriare.*

†A Birnyng yrne<sup>6</sup> (Byrneyreñ A.); *cara[c]ter, canterium, canteribulum diminutivum.*

Gairdner, i. 106, we find mentioned 'long cromes to drawe downe howsis, ladders, pikogs.' Robert of Brunne, in *Handlyng Synne*, ed. Furnivall, l. 940, says—

'Mattok is a pykeys  
Or a pyke, as sum men says.'

<sup>1</sup> A *Bille* generally meant a petition, and to 'put up a bille' was the regular phrase for presenting a petition. See P. Plowman, c. v. 45. Paston Letters, i. 151, 153, &c. With the meaning of a letter it occurs in Paston Letters, i. 21. 'closed [enclosed] in this *bille* I send yow a copie of un frendly lettre,' &c. 'Byll of complaynte. *Postulacio.*' Huloet.

<sup>2</sup> Coles' Dict. 1676, gives 'Bylaw, Burlaw or Byrlaw, laws determined by persons elected by common consent of neighbours,' and Barrill says, 'Bylaw, a law made by husbandmen respecting rural affairs.' O. Icel. *bygar-log*, Dan. *byloze*. According to Mr. Robinson (Gloss. of Mid. York-shire) the term is still used there for a 'Parish-meeting.' Jamieson gives 'Burlaw, Byrlaw, *Byrlaw* court, a court of neighbours, residing in the country, which determines as to local concerns.' '*Plebiscitum: statutum populi; anglie a byrelawe.*' Ortus. See instances in the *Athenæum*, Aug. 1879.

<sup>3</sup> *Birk*, still in use in Lancashire for a birch-tree. A. S. *birce*, Icel. *björk*.

'Than *byckis* on aythir syde the way  
That young and thik wes growand her  
He kuyt togidder.'

'He fande the rede knyght lyggand,  
Slayne of Pereyvelle bande,  
Besyde a fyre brynnande

Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xvi. 394.  
Off *byrke* and of okke.  
Ther brent of *birke* and of ake  
Gret brandes and blake.'

Sir Perceval, Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell, p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> This word is still in use in Lancashire. See Nodal's Glossary (E. Dial. Soc.). In the account of the marriage at Cana, given in Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 120, l. 18, we are told that

'Serauns wur at this bridale,  
That *birled* win in cuppe and schal.'

and in the *Avowynge* of King Arthur, Camden Soc., ed. Robson, xlv. 14, at Arthur's feast, 'In bollus *birlutte* thay the wine.' Manip. Vocab. gives 'to birle, *promere, haurire.*' The word also occurs in the Ancien Riwle, pp. 114 and 226, and in Wyclif, Jeremiah xxv. 15, 17, and Amos ii. 12. Icel. *byrta*, A. S. *byrdian*, to give to drink.

<sup>5</sup> '*Camus*. A bitte; a snaffle.' Cooper. See also *Barnakylle*.

<sup>6</sup> '*Canterium*, a marking yron; a searyng yren; a painters instrument.' Cooper. 'Burn-aim. An iron instrument used, red-hot, to impress letters, or other marks, on the horns of sheep.' Jamieson. '*Canterium: ferrum quo latro signatur. Quo latro signatur dic canterium fore ferrum.*' Medulla. 'Burning yron. *Canteria.*' Huloet.

a Birnynge; *incendium, estura, ar-sura.*

a Byrth; *fetus terre est, natus, par-tus hominum, ortus, origo, na-tivitas, natalis, principium, na-talicius: versus:—*

¶ *'Natalis vel -le cum quis terris moriatur, Transitus a mundo natalicium reputatur.'*<sup>1</sup>

† Birthfulle; *fetosus.*

† A Birtylle<sup>2</sup> (Byrtyltre A.); *malomellum.*

† a Birtylle tre; *malomellus.*

a Bischope; *antestes, episcopus; episcopalis participium; presul, pontifex, pontificalis.*

† a Byschope sete; *orchestra.*

† A Byschope hede; *an[ti]sticium, presulatus, pontificatus.*

a Bischoperyke; *episcopatus.*

† Bischope schoyn; *sandula.*

to be a Bischope; *pontificari.*

to Bite; *modere, de-, re-, dentibus scindere vel comprimere, morsare, morsilare.*

† Biteabylle; *morsalis.*

Bytynge; *mordens, mordax.*

Bitter; *acer, acerbus, avidus, amar-us, amaricusus, amarulentus, fellitus, salebrosus, mirratus.*

† to be made Bitter (to be or make Byttir A.); *amarere; pa-sine amarescere; amaricare.*

a Bitternes; *acribitas, acritas, amar-ritudo, thamer.*

a Bittyrswete; *amarimellum.*

Bittyrswetre; *amarimellus.*

Bizonde; *ultra, & comparatur.*

B ante L.

Bla<sup>3</sup>; *lividus, & cetera; rbi pale.*

† to be Bla; *livire, livescere.*

† a Blabery<sup>4</sup>.

to Blabyr<sup>5</sup>; *blaterare.*

† Blabyrlyppyd<sup>6</sup>; *broccus, labrosus.*

a Blade; *sinclola.*

<sup>1</sup> See Ducange, s. v. *Natalis.*

<sup>2</sup> 'Birtle. A summer apple. Yorkshire.' Halliwell. '*Malomellum.* Genus pomi molli-flui et dulcis.' Ducange. Cooper also gives '*Malimellum.* A kinde of sweete apples; pome paradise.' '*Malomellon: est genus dulcis pomi. anglie, a brytyl. Malomellus: a brytyl tre.*' *Ortus Vocab.* They are mentioned in Pliny. Cotgrave, s. v. *Paradis*, says, '*Pommo de Paradis.* An excellent sweet apple that comes of a Pearmayn grafted on the stocke of a Quince; some also call so our Honnymeele, or S. John's apple.' '*Malomellum: genus dulcis pomi.*' Medulla. Lat. *mel*, honey, and *malus*, apple. '*Malomellus.* The Sweet-apple or Sweeting-tree.' Gouldman.

<sup>3</sup> Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 5260, tells us that our Lord

'hinged on þe rode tre Alle bla and blodly;'

and in the Romance of Sir Isumbras, l. 311, we are told how the Saracens seized the knight, 'And bett hym tille his rybbis braste, And made his flesche fulle bla.' The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Blo, blackblew, *lividus*,' and Earet translates '*lividus*' by 'he that hath his flesche well beaten and made blacke and blewe.' '*Livor.* Blohede.' Medulla. See Jamieson, s. v. Bla. O. H. Ger. *blaw, blaw*, blue, O. Fris. *bla, blô*, 1eel. *blâr.* Palsgrave gives 'Blo, blewe and grene coloured as ones bodie is after a drie stroke. *jaunastre.*' '*Livor.* The colour appearyng after strokes, commonly called blacke and blue, a leadie colour. *Livro.* To be black and blewe.' Cooper. 'Beaten blacke and bloo, *sug-gilatus.*' Huloet. See Bloo in P.

<sup>4</sup> Probably a bilberry. Still called in the North a *blueberry* from the colour. But the word here may perhaps be connected with the following verb.

<sup>5</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Baboyer.* To blabber with the lips; to famble: to falter,' and the Medulla, '*blatero.* To stotyn, *stulte et sine causa loqui.*' '*Prestis . . . blabien* out matyns and massis.' Wyclif, English Works, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Matthew, p. 168, l. 6. '*Blatero*, to bable in vayne; to clatter out of measure; to make a noyse lyke a cammel. *Blatero*, in. a babler; a iangler; a pratler.' Cooper. Jamieson gives 'To Blether, Blather. To talk indistinctly; to stammer, &c.' 'And so I *blaberde* on my beodes,' P. Plowman, A. v. 8. '*Balbus, qui vult loqui et non potest*, whips *vel* swetwerda. *Bal-butus*, stomer.' M.S. Harl. 3376.

<sup>6</sup> In P. Plowman, B. v. 190, 'Covetsey' is described as  
'bitelbrowed and babertipped also, With two blered eyghen, as a blynde hagge.'  
See Florio, s. v. *Chilone*, and Ducange, s. v. *Balbus*. Huloet translates blabber-lipped by

a Blayne<sup>1</sup>; *pustula, marisca.*

to make Blak; *nigrare, de-, e-, nig[r]escere, de-, e-, incandere, -descere.*

to make Blak; *fuscare, & cetera*; *rbi* to blek.

Blak; *Aquileus, Ater, subater, Abominabilis coloris est qui dicitur funereus, fuscus, neque album neque nigrum sed medij coloris est, niger est albo contrarium, nigellus, teter, pullus, & cetera*; *rbi* myrke.

A Blame; *crimen, culpa, culpanen, increpamen, reprehensio, vituperium.*

to Blame; *Accusare, culpate, culpitate, criminare, increpare, impropere, inhonorare, redarguere, reprehendere, probare, vituperare.*

† Blameles; *inculpabilis.*

\*a Blankyt<sup>2</sup>; *ludix.*

a Blast of wynd; *flubrum, flatus, flamen*; *f[?]atilis participium.*

† Blawemanger<sup>3</sup>; *peponus.* (A.)

to Blawe; *flare, suf-, cornare est cornu flare.*

†to Blawe belows; *follore, follescere.*

to Blawe owte; *efflare.*

to Blede; *cruentare, sanguinare.*

a Bleddyr; *vesica, vesicula diminutivum.*

to Blek; *atramentare, cacabare, fuliginare, fuscate, ob-, in-, gersare<sup>4</sup>, in-, nigrare, de-.*

\*Blek; *atramen, atramentum, gersa, blacta.*

†a Blek potte<sup>5</sup>; *atramentorium.*

†to Blend; *miscere, con-.*

\*to Blere; (*lippire, lippiscere.* A.)

to be Blerid<sup>6</sup>; *lippire, lippescere.*

Blere eede (Blered A.); *lippus.*

a Blerednes; *leppitudo, apifora.*

†to Blessum<sup>7</sup>; *Arietare, luere, silire activum.*

*Achilles*, and Baret has 'blaber-lipped, *dimissis labiis homo, labeo.*' 'No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blereyed man or gogleyed or tongetyed . . . or fumbler or blaberlypped (*chilonem*) or bounche backed.' Horman. See also P. Plowman, B. xvii. 324. 'Blabber-lipped, *lippu.*' Sherwood. Cooper renders *Brochus* by one 'that hath the nether iawe longer than the other, with teethe blendynge oute; tutte-mouthed.' 'Labrosus. Babyrlypped.' Medulla.

<sup>1</sup> A.S. *blēgn*, D.n. *blēgn*. See Wyclif. Exodus ix. 9. '*Pustula.* A lytyl bleyne. *Marisca.* A bleyne.' Medulla. 'Blayne or whealke. *Papula.*' Huloet.

<sup>2</sup> *Lodic*, according to Cooper, is a *shete*. See Glossary to Liber Custumarum, Rolls Series, s. v. Blacket. 'Blankettes. Lodices, Plage.' Huloet.

<sup>3</sup> '*Blawmanger* is a Capon roast or boile, minced small, planched (*sic*) almonds beaten to paste, cream, eggs, grated bread, sugar and spices boiled to a pap.' Randle Holme. See 'Blawmanger to Potage,' p. 430, of *Household Ordinances*; 'Blawmangere,' p. 455; Blonc Manger, *Liber Curi Cocorum*, p. 9, and Blanc Maungere of fysshie, p. 19. See also Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 49. '*Peponus*, blowmanger.' Ortus.

<sup>4</sup> '*Gerso*: *fuscate faciem.*' Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> '*Atramentarium.* An inke horn.' Cooper. In the Medulla it is explained as 'An ynkhorne, or a blekpot.' '*Atramentorium.* Blacche-pot. *Atramenta.* Blacche.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 181.

<sup>6</sup> '*Lippio*, to be pore-blind, sande-blind, or dimme of sight. *Lippitudo*, blerednesse of the eyes. *Lippus*, beare eyed; having dropping eies.' Cooper. '*Lippitudo.* Blerynes off the eye. *Lippio.* To wateryn with the eye.' Medulla. In the Poem of Richard the Redeles (E. E. Text Soc., ed. Skeat), ii. 164, we have *blernyed* = beare-eyed. To blere one's eye is a common expression in early English for to deceive one; thus Palsgrave gives '*I beare*, I beyle by dissimulacyon;' and the Manip. Vocab. has 'to blirre, *fallere.*' For instances of this use of the word see Wright's *Sevyn Sages*, pp. 48, 77, and 100; the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 3912, &c.; *Ly Beaus Disconus* (in Weber's *Met. Rom.*, vol. ii.) l. 1432; Wright's *Political Poems*, ii. 172; *Sir Ferumbras*, ed. Hertridge, l. 391, &c.

<sup>7</sup> '*Arieto.* To blesmyne.' Medulla. Icel. *blasma*, to be *maris appetens* from *blar*, a ram. See also Turre, below. 'To blissom or tup, as a ram doth the ewe. *Coco, inco.*' Littleton. 'To blissome as a ram doth the ewe. *Comprimo.* To go a blissoming, or to desire the ram. *Catulio.*' Gouldman.

to Blete (Bleyte A.); *balare, balascere*.  
†a Blyndman; *palpo*.

Blynde; *cecus, orbis*; versus:—

¶ ‘*Lumine priuatus violenter  
dicitur orbis,*

*Cecus inutiliter gerit instru-  
mentu ridenti*<sup>1</sup>.’

a Byndnes; *cecitas*.

to make or wax Blynde; *caligare*,  
*pro-, cecare, ex-, ob-, obscureare*,  
*obtenebrare, occultare, cecutire*,  
*obliterare ut in libris*.

to Blyndfeyld<sup>2</sup> (Blyndfelle A.); *velare*.

†a Blynde worme; *cecula*.

to Blysse; *beare, beatificare, benedi-  
cere*.

Blyssyd; *beatus, beatificatus, beatu-  
lus, faustus, fortunatus, felix*,  
*gloriosus*.

to make Blyssyd; *beare, beatificare*,  
*felicitare, felicere, fortunare, glo-  
riare*.

†to make vn Blyssyd; *infelicitare*,  
*infortunare*.

Blyth; *ubi glad*.

†a Blossom<sup>3</sup>; *colloquintida, quinticie*.

Blude; *cruur, sanguis, est mas*;  
versus:—

¶ ‘*Sanguis alit corpus, cruor est  
A (de A.) corpore fusus.*’

a Blude hunde; *molosus*.

a Bluderyne<sup>4</sup> (Blodeyreñ A.); *fleu-  
botomum, lanciola*.

†a Blude lattyng<sup>5</sup>; *fleubotomia*,  
*minucio sanguinis*.

to latt Blude; *fleubotomare, minu-  
ere sanguinem*.

Bludy; *cruentatus, cruentus, san-  
guinole*[u]tus.

a Blome; *flos*.

to Blume; *florare, florescere*.

†to Blundir<sup>6</sup>; *balandior*. (To Blun-  
dyr; *Blandior* A.)

to make Blunte; *ebetare, obtundere*,  
*re-*.

Blunte; *ebes*.

to be Blunt; *hebere, hebescere, hebe-  
tare, hebetesce*. (A.)

a Bluntnes; *ebitudo*.

Blew<sup>7</sup> (Blowe A.); *blodius*.

<sup>1</sup> A different version of the second of these two lines is given by Withals in his Dic-  
tionary, where it runs ‘*Dicitur orbatus exatus, vel ridenti*.’

<sup>2</sup> In the Ancien Riwele, p. 100, we read that our Lord ‘*Polede al pūdeliche pet me  
hine blindfellede, hwon his eien weren þus ine schendlac i-blindfelled, vor to ziuen þe ancre  
brihte siððe of heouene.*’ ‘*Velo. To hyllyn or blyndfellyn.*’ Medulla. ‘*Of pain that er  
blynfelde and er as blynde þou schalle wit þat thay er fulisch folke that leues but in þer  
kynne . . . the folkes makes þam blyndfelde, &c.*’ De Deguileville’s Pilgrimage, MS.  
John’s Coll. Camb., leaf 117. ‘*I blyndefelde one, I cover his syght. Je rende les yeulx.*’

Palsgrave.

<sup>3</sup> Ducange gives ‘*Colloquintida*. *Colocynthis; colocynthe*.’ and Cotgrave renders  
‘*Colocynthe*’ by ‘*the wilde and flegme-purging Citrull Colocquintida*.’ Cooper has ‘*Colo-  
cynthis*. A kynde of wyld gourdes purgeyng fleume, called *Colocquintida*.’ ‘*Colloquintida*:  
*genus herbe amarissime, i. e. cucurbita. Quinticie, Blossmes.*’ Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Phlebotomon*. The instrument to let blood; a fleume.’ Cooper. ‘*Fleubotomo; san-  
guinem minere. Fleubotomum: instrumentum cum quo sanguis minuitur.*’ Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> Omitted in A.: the Latin equivalents being given to Blodeyren. ‘*Vnderstondeð,  
hwuc was his diete þet dei, iðen ilke blodletunge.*’ Ancien Riwele, pp. 112, 114. See  
also *ibid.*, p. 260.

<sup>6</sup> The Latin equivalent would lead us to consider this word to be the same as ‘*Blander*’  
in Jamieson, which he explains by ‘*to babble, to diffuse any report, such especially as  
tends to injure the character of another.*’ Halliwell says that ‘*To blunder water, to stir or  
puddle, to make it thick and muddy,*’ is given as a Yorkshire word in the Kennett MS.  
Lansdown, 1033, and the word does appear with that meaning in Mr. C. C. Robinson’s  
Whitby Glossary. On the other hand, the word occurs twice in the Man of Lawe’s Tale,  
ll. 670 and 1414, with apparently much the same meaning as the modern to blunder. In  
either case, however, the word is evidently connected with A. S. *blendan*, to mix, confuse,  
*blend*; *blond, bland*, mixture, confusion. ‘*I blonder, je perturbe.*’ Palsgrave.

<sup>7</sup> Ducange says ‘*Blodeus*. Color sanguineus, a Saxonico *blod*, sanguis; intelligunt alii  
colorem cœruleum.’

## B ante O.

†a **Bob** of **grapys**<sup>1</sup>; *botrus, bubas-tus, vva.*

a **Bockelere**; *pelta, antele, & cetera*: versus:—

¶ *Dic parmas, clepios, antele  
vel egida, scutum,  
Pelta; rotundata clepei pars  
umbo vocatur.*<sup>2</sup>

†a **Bock**[el]ere maker; *peltarius.*

†a **Bode**<sup>2</sup>; *pola.*

†to **Bode**; *portendere, preostendere, pronosticare; pronosticativus.*

a **Body**; *corpus, corpusculum, corporalis, corporeus.*

**Bodyly**; *corporaliter, corporee.*

a **Boke**; *carta, cartula, codex, co-*

*dicillus, liber, libellus, volumen, pagina, pagella, secula.*

a **Boke** bynder or seller; *bibliopola*<sup>3</sup>, *bibliator.*

†a **Bole** of a tre<sup>4</sup>; *cadea, & cetera*; *ubi a stolke.* (Stoke A.)

A **Bolle**<sup>5</sup>; *scapha.*

\*to **Bolne**<sup>6</sup>; *gliscere, inflare, tumere, ob-, con-, per-, tumescere, con-, turgere, con-, de-, ob-*.

a **Bolnyge**; *tumor, inflacio.*

**Bolnyd**; *tumidus, tumedulus.*

a **Bolster**<sup>7</sup>; *cervical, cubitale, pulvinar, pulvillus.*

a **Bolte**<sup>8</sup>; *petilium.*

†a **Bolte** hede; *capitellum.*

†to **Bolt** up; *emergere.*

**Bonde**<sup>9</sup>; *nativus, servilis.*

A **Bonet** of a saille<sup>10</sup>; *superus.*

<sup>1</sup> 'A bobbe of leaues, *frondetum*; A bob of flowers, *flortum*;' Manip. Vocab. 'They saw also thare vynes growe with wondere grete *bobbis* of grapes, for a mane myzt unnethe; bere ane of thame.' Thornton MS., leaf 42. 'A *boh* of cheris.' Towneley Mysteries, p. 118. See Jamieson, s.v. *Bob*. '*Botrus*. A cluster of grapes.' Cooper. '*Botrus*, clystra.' MS. Harl. 3376.

<sup>2</sup> Ducange gives '*Pola; peltica, vel alius modus agri*.' This is of course our *perch*. The word *bode* is derived by Diez from a radical *bod*, which is still found in the Eng. *bound*. Diez rejects a derivation from the Celtic, but Webster, s.v. *Bound*, refers *inter alia* to O. Fr. *boude, bodue*, L. Lat. *bodina*, and says, 'cf. Arm. *boun*, boundary, limit, and *bôden, bôd*, a tuft or cluster of trees by which a boundary could be well marked.' Compare also O. Icel. *botr*, a limit. Cooper renders *Lines* by 'a bounde or *buttyng* in fieldes.' In Huloet we find '*Butte* of a lande, *Jugus, eris*;' and in the Manip. Vocab. '*Butte* of land, *Jugerum*,' evidently the same word; cf. to *abut*. Compare P., *But*.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *bibliappa*, corrected by A.

<sup>4</sup> '*Bole* of a tree, *corpus, stemma*.' Manip. Vocab. Hence we have '*a bolling*. A tree from which the branches have been cut, a pollard.' The compound *boleac* occurs in the Romance of Octavian, 1039, and *bolare* in Ormulum, 9281.

<sup>5</sup> Defined by Halliwell as '*a small boat able to endure a rough sea*.' Evidently connected with the preceding. '*Scapha*. A shippe boate: a boate made of an wholle tree.' Cooper. '*Scapha*, A bolle.' Medulla. Cf. the nursery rhyme—

'Three wise men of Gotham Went to sea in a *bowl*,' &c.

<sup>6</sup> In P. Plowman, B Text, v. 118, Envy says:—

'þus I lyue lonelees, lyke a luther dogge,  
That al my body *bolneth* for bitter of my galle.'

Lord Surry in his Translation of the Æneid, ii. 615, speaks of

'the adder with venomous herbes fed,

Whom cold winter all *bolne* hid under ground.'

'*Boulne, tumere, turgescere*.' Manip. Vocab. Danish *bolne*, O. Icel. *bolgna*. '*Tumeco*. To *bolnyn*.' Medulla.

<sup>7</sup> William Paston in his Will, dated August 18, 1479, bequeaths to Master Robert Hollere, '*unum pulvinar vocatum le bolstar*.' '*Pulvillus*. A bolstere.' Medulla. '*Bolster* of a bedde, *Cervical*. Bolsters whyche bearers of burdens, as porters, &c. do weare for freatyng. *Thomius*.' Huloet. A. S. *bolster*.

<sup>8</sup> A. inserts '*A betilium*' after *Bole* of a tre.

<sup>9</sup> The status of a bondman (Low Lat. *bondemannus*) was that of serfdom, but the name is not properly rendered by *nativus*, which means a serf by birth.

<sup>10</sup> '*Bonnet (bonnette, Fr.)*, an additional part made to fasten with latchings to the foot of



**Borage**<sup>1</sup>; *harba, borago*: versus:—  
¶ ‘*Dicit borago gaudia semper*  
*Ago.*’

†**Borace**; *Borax* (A.).

a **Bordylle house**<sup>2</sup>; *crepido, crissatorium, ephedianimale, fornix, corus, genetheca, lupanar, prestibulum, proscenia, teges, lustrum, stupratorium, theatrum; tetralis, teatricus participium.*

to **Bore**<sup>3</sup>; *cabiare, perforare, forare, terabrare, con-*

a **Bore**; *foramen, & cetera; ubi a hole.*

†a **Borer**; *forator, perforator.*

\*a **Borgh**; *fideiussor, vas, pres, sponsor, obses.*

\*to be **Borghe**; *Fideiubere, Spondere.*

**Borñ**; *natus, ortus, oriundus & construitur cum genitio, et, ‘sunt oriundus parvum tuarum.’*

to be **Borne**; *nasci, de vtero oriri, exoriri, renasci, enasci de terra vel aqua, renasci sicut in baptismo.*

†**Borne in wedlayke**; *legittimus.*

**Borne be-fore þe tyme**; *abortivus.*

†**Borne after hys fader dede**<sup>4</sup>; *posthumus, opiter, -ris vel opitiris in genitio casu.*

**Borne vp**; *apportus.*

to **Borowe**; *mutuari.*

a **Borowyng**; *mutuacio.*

a **Bose** (**Boste** A.) of a buclere<sup>5</sup>; *umbo.*

a **Boste**; *ampulla, iactancia, pompa, magnificencia; ampullosus participium.*

the sails of small vessels with one mast, in moderate winds. It is exactly similar to the foot of the sail it is intended for. They are commonly one-third of the depth of the sails they belong to.’ Falconer’s Marine Dict., ed. Burney. In the *Morte Arthure*, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Brock, l. 3656, the sailors in getting ready for sea ‘*Bet bonette; one brede, bettrede hatches.*’ ‘*Superitis, Superna.* A bonet of a seyle or a shete. *Supera velox perituras colligit auras.*’ Medulla. ‘*Bonnette*, f. the bonnet of a sail. *Bonnette traineresse*, a drabler, a piece added unto the bonnet when there is need of more saile.’ Cotgrave. In Richard the Redeles, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Skeat, iv. 72, we read—

‘And somme were so fiers at þe fiirst come,

þat they bente on a *bonet*, and bare a topte saile.’

See also Lonelich’s History of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xlii. 119. ‘*Bonet of a sayle, bonette dung tref.*’ Palsgrave.

<sup>1</sup> The Prompt. gives the complete couplet, of which only the last line is found here—

‘*Stultis leprosis, scabulis, tumidis, furiosis,*

*Dicit borago, gaudia semper ago.*’

‘*Bourage, herbe, borache*; *Burrage, herbe, boorache.*’ Palsgrave. ‘*Baurage* or *buglosse.*’ Baret.

<sup>2</sup> ‘*Bordel.* A brothel.’ Jamieson. ‘*Bordell house, bordlear.*’ Palsgrave. ‘*Illec fornix, a bordyl-hows.*’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab., 235. ‘*Bordeau*, a brothell, or bawdie house; the Stewes. *Bordelage*, brothelling wenching, whore-hunting; *Bordelier*, m. a wench, whore-monger, whore-hunter, haunter of bawdy-houses.’ Cotgrave. It seems most curious that *crepido* should be inserted as the equivalent of *bordylle house*; *crepido* is a brim or border; according to the Melulla, ‘the heyte off an Roff, or off an hyl, or begares hous;’ whether the compiler of the dictionary fell into the mistake from the similarity of *bordylle* and *border*, I do not know, but it seems so. In Wynkyn de Worde’s ed. of the *Gesta Romanorum* (reprinted in my ed. for the E. E. Text Society), Tale No. 37, it is told of one of the sons of an emperor that ‘*agaynst his faders wyll, he had wedded hymselfe, to a comune woman of the bordelt.*’ See also Early English Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 104, l. 92, and Wyclif, Levit. xix. 29.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Cabiare.* Cavare, fodere; *creuser, fouiller.*’ Ducange.

<sup>4</sup> Cooper explains ‘*Opiter*’ as ‘one whose father died before his graundefather.’ A. adds

‘*Versus*:— *Postumus est natus post exequias genitoris.*’

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Umbo: medius scuti.*’ Medulla. ‘*Umbo.* The bosse of a buckler or shielde.’ Cooper. Chaucer, describing Alcinous in the Miller’s Tale, says—

‘*A broch sche bar upon hir loue coleer*

*As brod as is the bos of a bocleer.*’

C. T. l. 3265.

to **Boste**<sup>1</sup>; *ampullare, ascribere, iactare, iactilare.*

a **Boster**; *ampullator, iactarius, pompator, iactator.*

a **Bosum**; *gremium, sinus.*

**Bot**; *nisi, sed. quin: versus:—*

*‘Si nisi non esset perfectus quilibet esset.’*

†**Bot if** (**Botyffe** A.); *Sinautem, sed si.*

a **Bottelle**; *obba, & cetera; ubi a flaskett.*

\*a **Bottelle of hay**<sup>2</sup>.

a **Bothome**; *fundus, fuadulus.*

\*a **Bothome of threde**<sup>3</sup>; *flarium.*

†**Bothomles**; *pertusus, et saccus pertusus.*

a **Bowe**; *archus, arcus diminutivum.*

†a **Bowe of a bryge**<sup>4</sup>; *ubi a wawte. (Volte A.)*

†a **Bowe of a chare**; *fultrum.*

to **Bowe**; *flectere, de- plectere, humiliare, curuare, clinare, de-*

†**Bowabylle**; *ubi pliabylle.*

to **Bowe doune**; *Acclinare, de- Clinare. jn-, cl[in]ere, procumbere. (A.)*

†**Bowed**; *clinatus, deuevus, declinatus, & cetera.*

a **Bowelle**; *intestinum, viscus, & cetera; ubi a tharme.*

†to drawe oute **Bowells**<sup>5</sup>; *deuiscerare, euiscerare, exenterare.*

a **Bower**; *arcuarius.*

†a **Bowge**<sup>6</sup>; *gibbus, struma, gibbositas, strumosis; gibbosus, strumosus participia.*

†**Bowyng**; *acclinis, acclinus, cliuis, clinatus, obstipus, deuevus.*

†a **Bowyng**; *inclinaci, enclisis.*

a **Bowkyng**<sup>7</sup>; *liscivarium.*

a **Bowkynstoke** (**Bowkynstole** A.); *liscivatorium, bowinarium.*

\*a **Bowrde**<sup>8</sup>; *iocus.*

\*to **Bowrde**; *iocari.*

\*a **Bowrder**; *mimularius, mimilogus,*

<sup>1</sup> Compare Horace, ‘*Proiecit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.*’ *Ars Poet.* 97.

<sup>2</sup> ‘A bottle of hay, *manipulus.*’ *Manip. Vocab.* Fr. *botte*, a bundle, bunch; dimin. *botel, bateau*, a wisp, small bundle; Gael. *botteal, botteau*, a bundle of straw or hay. Harrison tells us that Cranmer, from having been a student at a Hall (also called a Hostel) at Oxford, was popularly supposed to have been an ostler, ‘and therefore in despite, diuerse hanged up *bottles* of haie at his gate.’ *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, i. 87. ‘*Boteler.* To botle or bundle up, to make into botles or bundles.’ *Cotgrave.* ‘*Manipulus.* A gavel.’ *Medulla.*

<sup>3</sup> ‘Botom of yarne, *glomus.*’ *Manip. Vocab.* See also **Clewe**, below.

<sup>4</sup> ‘Bow, s. (1) An arch, a gateway. (2) The arch of a bridge. Bow-brig. s. An arched bridge; as distinguished from one formed of planks, or of long stones laid across the water.’ Jamieson. A. S. *boga*. Compare **Brace of a bryge**, &c., below.

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Euiscecro.* To bowellyn. *Exentero.* To bowaylyn.’ *Medulla.*

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Gibbus.* A greate bunche or dwelling. *Struma.* A swellynge in the throte, the king’s euill; a bunche on the backe. *Strumosus.* That hath the impostume in the throte, or the king’s euill.’ Cooper. Baret has ‘A great bunch or swelling, *gibbus.* He that hathe a crooked backe, or a bunch in any place of the bodie; that hath the rounde figure of a thing embossed, *gibbus.*’ ‘*Gibber.* That hath a bunch on his brest. *Gibbosus.* Wennely. *Gibbus.* A broke bak. *In dorso gibbus, in pectore gibber habetur.* *Struma: genus pectoris, or bolnyng of the brest.*’ *Medulla.*

<sup>7</sup> In *Piers Plowman*, B-Text, xiv. 19, we read ‘Dobet shal beten it and *bouken* it;’ on which see Prof. Skeat’s note, in which are cited the following: ‘I bucke lynen clothes to scoure off their fylthe and make them whyte, *je bue.*’ *Palsgrave.* ‘*Buandière*, f. a laundresse or buck-washer.’ *Cotgrave.* In the *Unton Inventories*, p. 28, is mentioned a ‘*Bouckfutt*, or washing tub.’ In the St. John’s College, Cambridge, MS. of De Deguileville’s *Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhode*, leaf 21 back, we find, ‘Of thaym I make a *boukyng* for to putte in and *bouke* and wasche alle fylthes.’ See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 108. ‘*Liscivium.* Lye made of ashes.’ Cooper. See *Wedgwood and Jamieson.*

<sup>8</sup> ‘Bourd, *secommo.*’ *Manip. Vocab.* ‘To bourde, and jest on some bodie, to tell merry jests.’ Baret. ‘Bourde, or sport.’ *Huloet.* ‘*Iocor.* To speake in jest or bourde.’ Cooper. ‘*Bourde*, a feast, fib: tale of a tub.’ *Cotgrave.* See Prof. Skeat’s *Etym. Dict.* s. v.

<i>lusor, ioculator, &amp; cetera; ubi a harlotte.</i>	A Brace <sup>5</sup> ; <i>defensorium, brachiale.</i> (A.)
*a Bowrdeworde <sup>1</sup> (Bowdword A.); <i>dicerium, dictorium.</i>	†a Brace of a bryge or of a wate <sup>6</sup> (Vawte A.); <i>sinus, arcus.</i>
a Bowre <sup>2</sup> (Bowe A.); <i>conclaua, conclavis, conclauē.</i>	a Brachett <sup>7</sup> (Brache A.); <i>oderensicus vel oderinsiquus.</i>
a Bowestrynge; <i>cordicula, funiculus.</i>	Bracere <sup>8</sup> .
a Box <sup>3</sup> ; <i>picis, lechitus olei est.</i>	Brade; <i>latus, amplius.</i>
a Box tre; <i>buxus, buxum; buxeus participium.</i>	*a Brade arrowe <sup>9</sup> ; <i>catapulta, scorpio.</i>
B ante R.	a Brade axe; <i>dolabrum.</i>
†a Bra <sup>4</sup> ; <i>ripa, &amp; cetera; ubi a banke.</i>	†to make Brade; <i>ampliare, amplificare, &amp; cetera; ubi to sprede owte.</i>

<sup>1</sup> In Rauf Coilgear, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Murray, l. 905, Magog in warning Rauf of the approach of the Saracens, says—

‘We sall spuilze þow dispittonly at the next springis,

Mak þou biggingis full bair, *bodword* haue I brocht.’

In the Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 634, l. 11047, Elizabeth, addressing the Virgin Mary, says— ‘Blissed be þou þat mistrud nocht Fe hali *bodword* þat þe was broght.’

See also p. 76, l. 1192, Ormulum ll. 7 and 11495, Destruction of Troy, ll. 6262, 8315, &c. A. S. *bod*, a message, *bodon*, to bode, offer; Icel. *bodord*, a command, message.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Boure, *conclave*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Conclavis*. A prevy chambyr.’ Medulla. ‘Bowre, *salle*.’ Palsgrave. ‘*Conclave*. An inner parlour for chamber; a bankettyng house.’ Cooper. A. S. *būn*.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Leecythus*. A pottle of earth that serued only for oyle; an oyle glasse; a viole.’ Cooper. ‘*Lecithus*: *ampulla olei*.’ Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> ‘Bra, Brae, Bray, s. v. The side of a hill, an acclivity. The bank of a river.’ Jamieson.

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Brachialium*. Propugnaculum; *braie unde fausse-braie*.’ Ducange. ‘*Bracuts*, Brasses, or Vambrasses; armour for the arms.’ Cotgrave. See also Brassure.

<sup>6</sup> See Bowe of a bryge, above.

<sup>7</sup> ‘*Odorincus*. A spanyel.’ Medulla. ‘*Catellus*, a very littell hounde, or *brache*, a whelp.’ Elyot. ‘*Odorincus*, canus venaticus, qui odore feras sequitur: *chien de chasse*.’ Ducange. See also *ibid.*, s. v. *Bracco*. ‘There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and no where else in the world: the first kind is called *une rache* (Scotch), and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also, which lie hid among the rocks: the female thereof in England is called a *brache*. A *brache* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches.’ Gentleman’s Recreation, p. 27. A. S. *ræcc*, M. H. G. *bracke*. ‘There be many maner of dogges or houndes to hawke and hunt, as grayhoundes, *braches*, spanyellis, or suche other, to hunt hert and hynde & other bestes of chace and venery &c. and suche be named gentyll houndes.’ Laurens Andrewes, The Noble Lyfe, chap. xxiiij, ‘of the dogge,’ quoted in Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 109. *Brache* occurs several times in Shakespeare; see King Lear, i. 4. 108 and iii. 6. 72; 1 Henry IV, iii. 1. 240, &c. ‘A *brache, canicula*.’ Manip. Vocab. Palsgrave gives ‘Brache, a kynde of hounde, *brachet*,’ and Baret has ‘A *brache* or *biche, canicula*,’ while Huloet mentions ‘a *brache* or *lytle hounde*.’ ‘*Bracca*, a *brache*, or a bitch, or a beagle.’ Florio. ‘*Brachet*, m. a kind of little hound. *Brague*, m. a kind of short-tayled setting dog; ordinarily spotted, or partie-coloured.’ Cotgrave. ‘*Brachell*, s. a dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent.’ Jamieson. See Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, ed. Morris, 1142. On the derivation see Prof. Skeat’s Etym. Dict., and cf. Gabriell *rache* below.

<sup>8</sup> See Brassure and Brace.

<sup>9</sup> Judging from the Latin equivalents given for this word the meaning seems to be a *catapult* or engine of war for shooting stones or arrows. Cooper renders *catapulta* by ‘An ingenne of warre to shoote dartes and quarels: a kynde of slyng,’ and *scorpio* by ‘an instrument of warre like a scorpion that shooteth small arrows or quarels.’ ‘*Catapulta*. An hokyd harwe. *Scorpius*. A venym arwe.’ Medulla. ‘*Hec catapulta*, A brodarw.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab., p. 278.

\*Bragott<sup>1</sup>; *jdromellum*.

\*to Bray<sup>2</sup>; *pilare, cum pila tundere vel terere, & cetera; chi* to stampe.

a Brayn; *cerebrum, cerebellum vel cerebulum*.

\*a Brakan<sup>3</sup>; *filix; filiceus parti* i-pium: *versus*:—

¶ *Ardentes filices homines dicuntur esse felices.*

\*a Brakanbuske; *filicarium, felicitum*.

a Brake<sup>4</sup>; *pinsella, vibra, rastellum*.

a Brandryth<sup>5</sup>; *tripos*.

†a Brandryth to set begynnyge (byggyng A.) on<sup>6</sup>; *loramentum*.

a Brande; *fax, fucula, ticio, teda, torris*.

\*Bran; *cantabrum, fursur*.

<sup>1</sup> In the Miller's Tale, Chaucer describing Alison says—

'His mouth was sweete as *bragat* is or heth.

Or hoord of apples, layd in hay or nette.'

C. T. 3261.

'*Idromellum*. Mede.' Melulla. 'A Bragget. drink. *promulsis*.' Manip. Vocab. The following recipe for making Bragget is given in Cogan's Haven of Health, p. 230: 'Take three or foure gallons of good ale, or more, as you please, two daies or three after it is cleansed, and put it in a pottle by it selfe, then draw forth a pottell thereof, and put to it a quart of good English Hony, and set them ouer the fire in a vessell, and let them boyle fair and softly, and alwaies as any froth ariseth, scumme it away and so clarifie it; and when it is well clarified, take it off the fire, and let it coole, and put thereto of Pepper a peny-worth, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, of each two penny worth beaten to powder, stir them well together, and set them ouer the fire to boyle againe a while, then being Milke-warme, put it to the rest, and stirre all together, & let it stand two or three daies, and put barne upon it, and drinke it at your pleasure.' In Lancashire Bragat is drunk on Mid-Lent Sunday, which is hence called *Braggat Sunday*.

'Spiced cakes and wafers worthily Withe *bragot* and methie.'

John Russell's Boke of Nurture, in the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 55. l. 816.

Another recipe for Bragget is as follows: 'Take to x gallons of ale, iij pottell of fine wort, and iij quartis of hony, and putt thereto canell 3, iij, peper schort or longe 3, iij, galin-gale 3, j, and clowys 3, j, and gingiver 3, ij.' MS. 14th Century. Taylor, in Drink and Welcome, 1637, A 3, back, says of Braggot, 'This drinke is of a most hot nature, as being compos'd of Spices, and if it once scale the sence, and enter within the circumsclusion of the *Pericranion*, it doth much accelerate nature, by whose forcible attraction and operation, the drinker (by way of distribution) is easily enabled to afford blowes to his brother.'

<sup>2</sup> In Trevisa's version of Glanville, De Propriet. Rerum, lib. xvii, c. 97. Flax, we are told, after being steeped and dried, is 'bounde in praty nycthes and boundels, and afterward knocked, beaten, and *brayed*, and earled, redded and gnodded, ribbed and hekked, and at the laste spoone.' O. Fr. *bracier, bracier*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Brake or *Brachen* appears to have been used for many purposes, for Tusser says—  
'Get home with the *brake*, to brue with and bake, To lie vnder cow, to rot vnder mow,  
To couer the shed drie ouer head, To serue to burne, for many a turne.'

Five Hundred Points, E. Dial. Society, ed. Heritage, p. 33 st. 33.

See also *ibid.*, p. 42. st. 33. '*Filix*. A brak.' Medulla. A. S. *bracce*, pl. *braccan*.

<sup>4</sup> Palsgrave gives 'Brake, an instrument *braye*,' and Huloet has 'Brake, for to worke dough or past. *maetra*.' The Manip. Vocab. and Baret also give 'Brake. *frangibulum, maetra*.' In Jamieson we find 'Brak, break. An instrument used in dressing hemp or flax, for loosening it from the core.' Cf. Dutch *braak*, a brake; *vlasbraak*, a flax-dresser's brake, and A. S. *bræcan*. '*Brioche*. A brake for hempe. *Braquer de chambre*. To brake hempe.' Cotgrave.

<sup>5</sup> In the Inventory of Thomas Robynson of Appleby, 1542, quoted in Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Coningham, we find 'One brass pott. iij pannes, *brandyt*, cressyt, iij's'; and in the Line Med. MS., leaf 283, is a recipe quoted by Halliwell, in which we are told to 'Take grene serdis of esche, and laye thame ouer a *brandrethe*, and make a fire under thame &c.' 'Brandliron. *andena*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A brandliron or posnet, *chyltra*.' Baret. In the list of articles taken by the Duke of Suffolk from John Paston in 1465 we find 'ij rakks of yron, ij *brandlittes*, a almayr to kepe in mete,' &c. Paston Letters, iii. 435. See Brandelele in P.

<sup>6</sup> Ducange renders *Loramentum* by 'Concatenatio lignorum quæ solet fieri in fun lamentis

†to Branyeh<sup>1</sup>; *crispare, vibrare, librare.*

†Branit (Brante A.)<sup>2</sup>; *abrugatus.*

Brasen; *eneus.*

Brasse; *es; ereus, participium.*

a Brasse pot; *aenum.*

†a Brassure<sup>3</sup>; *braciule vel brachiale.*

to Brawde<sup>4</sup>; *epigramme.*

†a Brawdester; *epigramator, epigramatrix.*

†to Brawnche; *Frondere, -descere, frondare.*

a Brawnche; *antes, frons, frondicula, propago, ramus, surculus; frondeus, frondosus, ramalis participia.*

†a Brawnche gederer; *frondator.*

\*pe Brawne of a man<sup>5</sup>; *musculus, furca.*

\*Brawne<sup>6</sup>; *aprina, pulpa; aprinus, pulposus.*

*redificiorum; assemblage de bois en usage pour maintenir les matériaux dans les fondement d'un edifice.* The description seems to answer to our word *piles*. Halliwell gives 'Brandrith. A fence of wattles or boards, &c.' We have already had *loramentum* as the Latin equivalent of a Bande of a howse. The Catholicon explains *loramentum* to mean boarding or frame-work compacted together. '*Loramentum* (concatenatio lignorum), gruntestunge, gruntest von holtz geschlagen.' Dief. Compare Key, or knyttyng of ij wallys & Pyle in P.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently an error for Brandyeh: I know of no instance of the spelling Branyeh; but the Medulla has '*cibro*. To braunchyn, or shakyn.' Cf. also P. Brawndeschyn (*braunchyn* as man K).

<sup>2</sup> 'Brent. High, straight, upright, smooth, not wrinkled.' It most frequently occurs in one peculiar application, in connection with *brow*, as denoting a high forehead, as distinguished from one that is flat.' Jamieson. In this sense it is used by Burns in 'John Anderson, my Jo,' where we find 'Your bonnie brow was *brent*.' A. S. *brant*, O. Icel *brattr*. See Halliwell, s. v. Brant.

<sup>3</sup> Armour for the arms. In Ascham's, Toxophilus (Arber's reprint, pp. 107, 108), we find the following passage: 'PHI. Which be instrumentes [of shotynge]? Tox. *Bracer*, shotynge-glove, strynge, bowe and shafte . . . A *bracer* serveth for two causes, one to saue his arm from the stryng of the strynge, and his doublet from wearynge, and the other is, that the strynge glydyng sharpely and quickely of the *bracer* may make the sharper shoote.' Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, 111, describing the Yeoman, says—

'Upon his arm he bar a gay *bracer*.

And by his side a swerd and a bokeler.'

In the Morte Arthure (E. E. Text Soc., ed. Brock), l. 1859, in the fight with the king of Syria, we are told that '*Brasers* burnyste briste; in sondyre;' see also l. 4247. Baret gives 'a bracer, *brachiale*,' and in the Manip. Vocab. we find 'a bracher, *brachiale*.' '*Brachale*. A varbras.' Medulla. '*Brasscelet*, a bracelet, wristband, or bracer.' Cotgrave. See also Florio, s. v. *Braceide*. '*Brachiale*. Torques in brachio, dextrale; *braclet*.' Ducange. '*Brachiale*. A braccelle; also a bracer.' Cooper. See also Brace, above, and P. Warbrace.

<sup>4</sup> 'Alle his clothes *brouded* up and down.' Chaucer, Monke's Tale, 3659. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods, amongst the cloths and dress occurs 'j peece of rede satyne, *brauden* with the faunt fere.' Paston Letters, ed. Gardner, i. 477. 'Browdyn. Embroidered. Broudster. An embroiderer.' Jamieson. See also Brothester. In Cotgrave we find 'Broder. To imbroyder. *Brode*. Imbroydered.' See also Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xi. 464. A. S. *bregdan*, to braid, pp. *brogden, broden*.

<sup>5</sup> '*Musculus*. A muscle or fleashie parte of the bodie compacte of fleash, veines, sinewes and arteries, seruyng especially to the motion of some parte of the bodie by means of the sinewes in it. *Musculosus*. Harde and stiffe with many muscels or brawnes of harde and compacte fleash.' Cooper. Chaucer, in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, 546, tells us that

'The Mellere was a stout carl for the nones,

Ful big he was of *braun*, and eek of boones.'

and in the Legende of Goode Women, Dido, l. 145, Eneas is described as of

'a noble visage for the noones,

And formed wel of *brawnes* and of boones.'

<sup>6</sup> Cooper gives '*Pulpa*. The woodde of all trees that may be seperated or clefte by the grayne of it, and is the same in timber that *musculus* is in a mans bodie. A muscle or

\***Brede**; *artocopus, artocria, artocasius, libum, panis, pastellus, paniculus, placenta, simila, similago, siligo*. Sed hec tria per *melanomiam*.

\***Breke**<sup>1</sup>; *bracce, femorale, perizoma, saraballa*; *braccatus* participium.

\***Breke of women**; *feminalia*.

†**a Breke belte**<sup>2</sup>; *brachiale, braccale, braccarium, lumbare, lumbatorium*.

to **Breke**; *frangere, collidere, confringere, ja-, per-, ef-, findere, con-, dif-, de-, contundere, frustrare,*

*frustellare, quassare, rumpere, cor-, ab-, pro-, terere, con-, secure, dis-, ruptare, ruptitare.*

to **Breke or tryspas**; *infringere, precuvaricari, transgredi.*

†**a Breker or tryspaser**; *preuicator, transgressor.*

†to **Breke garth**<sup>3</sup>; *desepire.*

†to **Breke as a man brekis his fast**; *dissoluere.*

**a Brekyng**; *fraccio, fractura, fragmen, ruptura.*

**a Breme**<sup>4</sup>; *brenus.*

†**þe Brede**<sup>5</sup> (**Brerde A.**) of a wessille; *labrum, abses, absidia, ripa.*

fleashie parte in the bodie of man or beaste. A peece of fleash.' *'Pulpa. Brawne.'* Medulla. O. Fr. *braon*.

<sup>1</sup> *'Perizoma. A breeche: a codpeece.'* Cooper. *'Feminalis, -le. A womanis brech.'* Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> See **Bygirdle**, above, and **Pawncherde**, below. In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, ed. Herrtage, l. 2448, Guy of Burgundy cuts down Maubyn the thief, so that

'Forw is heued, chyn & berd And into þe breggurdel him gerd,  
þat swerd adounward fledde, þan ful he adoun and bleide;'

and again, l. 3008, Roland cleaves King Conyfer, and

'At ys breggurdle þat swerd a-stod.'

*Brechgerdel* occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyrt, ed. Morris, 205, and Sir J. Maundeville tells us in his Voiage and Travaile 'that balsam (bawme) comethe out on smale trees, that ben non hyere than a mannes breck-girdille.' *'Perizonia. A brekegyrdyl. Renale. A breke gyrdyl or a paunce. Bracco. To brekyn. Saraballa: crura, bracce.'* Medulla. See Mr. Way's note, s. v. Brygyrdyll.

<sup>3</sup> Compare Tusser, p. 53, st. 36—

'Keep safe thy fence,

Scare breakhedge thence.'

See **Garthe**, below.

<sup>4</sup> Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, 352, tells us of the Frankeleyn, that

'Ful many a fat patrich had he in mewe,

And many a *brem* and many a luce in stewe.'

Neckham, De Naturis Rerum, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, says, p. 148, '*Brenna vero hostis declinans insidias, ad loca cœnosa fugit aquarum limpilitatem quas a tergo habet perturbans, sieque delusa tyranni spe, ad alios pisces se transfert.*'

<sup>5</sup> In the Ancien Riwe, p. 324, we are told that 'He þat napped upon helle *brerde*, he topleð ofte al in er he lest wene.' Compare P. 'Berde, or brynke of a vesselle. *Margo.*' Cotgrave has '*Aile*, a wing; also the brimme or brerewoode of a hat.' Carr gives *Breward* as still in use in the same sense. 'The cornys croppis and the beris new *brerd*.' Gawin Douglas, Prol. Æneid xi, l. 77. '*Brird*. The surface, the uppermost part, the top of anything, as of liquids.' Jamieson. In Chaucer's description of the Pardoner, Cant. Tales, Prologue, 687, we are told that—

'His walet lay byforn him in his lappe, *Bret-ful* of pardoun come from Rome al hoot;'  
And in the Knight's Tale, 1305, 'Emetreus, the kyng of Ynde,' is described as having

'A mantelet upon his schuldre hangynge,

*Brent-ful* of rubies reede, as fir sparkinynge.'

So also Hous of Fame, 1032, '*Bretful* of leseynge,' and in P. Plowman, C. Passus I, 42, we read, 'Hure bagge and hure bely were *bretful* y-crammyd.' Compare Swed. *bräddful*, brimfull. See also Ormulum, 14529, Seven Sages, ed. Wright, p. 33, l. 945, and Wright's Political Poems, i. 69. A.S. *brerd*, brim, top. '*Crepido*, *brerd vel ofer*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 54.

a Brere<sup>1</sup> (Breyr A.); *carduus, tribulus, vepres, veprecula.*

†a Brerecruke<sup>2</sup>; *faleastrum.*

\*a Brese<sup>3</sup>; *atelabus, brucus vel locusta.*

a Breste; *pectus, torax, pectusculum; pectoralis.*

a Breste plate; *torax.*

\*a Bretasyng<sup>4</sup>; *propugnaculum.*

a Breth; *vbi ande.*

to Brethe; *susspirare, spirare, spiritum trahere, &cetera; vbito Aude.*

a Brethyng; *spiraculum, spiramen.*

to Brewe; *pandocor.*

a Brewer; *pandoxator -trix, brasia-tor -trix.*

†a Brewhowse; *pandoxatorium.*

\*a Bribur; *circumforanus, lustrum, siccifanta.*

a Bridalle<sup>5</sup>; *nuptie.*

a Bride; *sponsa, sponsus vir eius.*

a Bridylle; *lorum, aurea, aurex, aurias, frenum, ora, baiulum, luputum est frenum Acutissimum.*

to Brydelle; *frenare, infrenare.*

†with owtyn Bridylle; *effrenis, effrenus, jufrenis, jufrenus.*

†a Bridylle reno; *habena, habenula, lorum.*

a Bryge<sup>6</sup>; *pons, ponticulus; ponticus participium.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Carduus. A brymbyl.' Medulla. A.S. *brêr*. 'Now in the croppes, now down in the breres.' Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 674.

<sup>2</sup> The *faleastrum* was a sickle at the end of a long pole used for cutting brushwood. Soldiers armed with weapons resembling it (see Chaucer, *Legende of Good Women*, Cleopatra, l. 68, 'He rent the sayle with hokes like a sithc') were called in Old French *bidaux* (Roquefort). Tusser, in his list of tools, &c. necessary for a farmer, mentions a 'Brush sithc,' which is the same instrument.

<sup>3</sup> 'A Brizze or Gadbee. *Tahon, taon, mouche aux bœufs.*' Sherwood. Cotgrave gives 'Tahon. m. A brizze, Brimsee, Gadbee, Dunflie, Oxeflie. *Tahon marin.* The sea brizze; a kind of worm found about some fishes. *Tavan de mer.* The sea Brizze: resembles a big Cheslop, and hath sixteene feet, each whereof is armed with a hook, or crooked nail: This vermin lodging himselfe under the finnes of the Dolphin, and Tunny &c. afflicts them as much as the land Brizze doth an ox. *Bezer.* A cow to runne up and downe holding up her taile when the brizze doth sting her. *Bezet. Aller à Sâinet Bezet.* To trot, gad, runne, or wander up and downe, like one that hath a brizze in his taile. *Oestre Imonique.* A gad-bee, horse-flie, dunfly, brimsey, brizze.' Halliwell (who has the word misspelt *Briefe*) gives a quotation from Elyot. Cooper has '*Bruchus.* A grasse worme or locuste that hurteth corne, *Species est locustæ parvum nota.*' *Asilus*, which is given in the Prompt. as the Latin equivalent, is rendered by Cooper, 'A greate flie biting beasts; an horse-flie or breese.' In the Reply of Friar Daw Topias (Wright's Political Poems, ii. 54) we read—

'Whan the first angel blew,  
Ther was a pit opend,  
Ther rose smotheryng smoke,  
And brese therinne,

Alle thei weren lich horses  
Araied into bataile,  
Thei stongen as scorpioun,  
And hadden mannys face

Tothed as a lion.'

'*Brucus.* A short worm or a brese. *Locusta.* A brese, or a sukkyl.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> '*Bretesque.* A port, or portall of defence, in the rampire, or wall of a towne.' Cotgrave. It properly means wooden towers or castles as appears from Ducange, s. v. *Bretachiv*.

'And þe brytasges on þe tour an heze

Dulfuly a-doun wer caste.' Sir Ferumbras, ed. Herrtage, 3315.

<sup>5</sup> Originally a *bride-ale* or wedding feast. An *ale* is simply a feast of any kind: thus we find leet-ales, scot-ales, church-ales, &c. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 89-99.

<sup>6</sup> 'Pai drou it pen and mad a brig  
Ouer a litel burn to lig,—

þe burn of Sylloe, and said,  
Quen þai þis brig par-ouer laid,' &c.  
Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 514, l. 8945.

A.S. *brygc*. 'Pons. A brygge.' Medulla.

†a Bryge of a nese; *interfinium*.

Bryght; *vbi clere*.

†to Bryme<sup>1</sup>; *subare*.

Bryne; *salsugo; sulsuginosus participium*.

to Brynge jn or to; *aduehere, afferre, inferre, annunciare, adducere ad rem turpem, apportare, in-, deferre, jmmittere, ducere, con-, jn-, jntroducere, re-, perducere ad stulia, adducere ad honorem, illuminare, jgerere, irrogare, indere, redigere, scribere, subducere naues ad terram, deducere a terra*.

to Bryngfurth; *producere, proferre*.

\*Brysille<sup>2</sup>; *fragilis, fisilis, fracticius, fractilis, frangibilis*.

\*to Bryse<sup>3</sup>; *quater, quassare*.

Brysed; *quassatus, quassans*.

to Briste; *crepare, crepere, crepitare, rumpere*.

†to Bryst vp; *erumpere, irrumperere*.

†to Brystylle; *restillare*.

\*a Broche; *veru*.

a Broche for garñ<sup>4</sup> (gerne A.); *fussillus*.

to Broche; *verudare*.

†to Brod<sup>5</sup>; *stimulare, stigare, instigare*.

a Brod<sup>6</sup>; *archus (Acus A.), aculeus, aporia, stimulus, stiqa*.

\*a Brokk<sup>7</sup>; *castor, beuer, feber, melota, taxus; taxinus, castoreus*.

†Brokylle<sup>8</sup>; *vbi brysille*.

Brokyn; *ruptus, ab-, fractus, fresus*.

†Brokyn mete; *fragmentum, fragilum*.

<sup>1</sup> Still in common use. A sow is said to 'go to brimme,' when she is sent to the boar. See Ray's Glossary. Cooper gives 'Subo. To grunte as the sowe doth, desyring to haue the boare to doo their kynde. Subatio. The appetite or steeryng to generation in swyne.' 'Subo. To brymmyn as a boore.' Medulla. 'A brymmynng as a bore or a sowe doth, *en rougr.*' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> See note to Brokylle.

<sup>3</sup> Jamieson gives 'To birse, birze, brize. To bruise: to push or drive: to press, to squeeze.' 'Briser. To burst, break, bray in pieces; also to plucke, rend, or teare off, or up; also to crush or bruise extremly.' Cotgrave. The MS. has *quarsare*.

<sup>4</sup> 'Fusus. A spindell.' Cooper. 'Broche. A wooden pin on which the yarn is wound.' Jamieson. 'Fascellus. A lytyl spyndyl.' Medulla. See note to Fire yrene below.

'Hir womanly han lis nowthir rok of tre, Qulhik in the craft of daith mahyng Ne spyndil vsis, nor brochis of Minerve, dois serve.'

See also *ibid.*, p. 293, Bk. ix. l. 40.

<sup>5</sup> 'Brod, to prick or poke.' Peacock's Glossary of Manly and Conyngnam (E. D. Soc.). Compare our *prod.* Florio, p. 68, ed. 1611, mentions a kind of nail so called, now known as *brads*. See also Jamieson, s. v. Icel. *broddr*, a spike; cf. Swed. *brodd*, a frost-nail.

<sup>6</sup> 'Brod. A goad used to drive oxen forward.' Jamieson.

<sup>7</sup> In P. Plowman, B. vi, 31. Piers complains of the 'Bores and brockes pat breketh adown mynne hegges.' The name seems to have been also applied to a *beaver*, as in the Medulla we find it rendered by *Castor*. Baret gives 'Broche, a grail, a bauson, or badger; *melis*,' and Huloet 'Broche or badger, or graye beast, *taxo*.' In the Reliq. Antiq. i. 7, *taxus* is translated *brokke*. In the Morte Arthure, ed. Broek, l. 1095, we find the expression *Brokbrestede*, having a breast variegated, spotted, or streaked with black and white like a badger. Compare *Broek-faced* in Brockett. 'Tarus. A gray; a badger; a broche.' Cooper. Icel. *brokk*, a badger; Welsh *brech*, brindled, freckled.

<sup>8</sup> In the English Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, on p. 120, l. 5, and again on p. 154, l. 12, we have the word *brokel*, and in each case the Cambridge MS. reads *brysell*. The Ancien Riwle, p. 164, says, 'pis bruchle uetles, þet is wummone vleschs. Of þisse bruchle uetles þe apostle seið: "Habemus thesaurum in istis vasis fictilibus." . . . þis bruchle uetles is bruchlure þene beo eni gles,' &c. Harrison, in his Description of England (New Shakspeare Society, ed. Furnivall), i. 340-1, says that 'of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more spalt and brickle than the hedge oke.' Elyot, s. v. Aloe, gives 'brokle, brittle,' and Huloet has 'Brokell, rubbish. In the Manip. Vocab. we find 'Brickle, fragilis,' and this form still survives in the north. Te Medulla gives 'Fracticus. Brekyl. Fragilis. Freel, or brekyl.' See Jamieson, s. v. Brukil, Brickle.



†Brokyn lendis<sup>1</sup> (Broken lendydē A.); *lumbifRACTUS*; *lumbifragium est fraccio lumborum.*

Brostyn<sup>2</sup>; *herniosus.*

A Brostynes; *hernia.*

a Broth; *brodium, muria est piscium.*

†a Brothester<sup>3</sup> (Broudster A.); *anaglaFURIUS, anaglaFARIA.*

a Browe; *cilium, supercilium, jntercilium est spacium juter cilia.*

\*Browes<sup>4</sup>; *Adipatum*; *Adipatus participium.*

Browyn; *fuscus, & cetera*; vbi blake.

\*a Broche; *firMACULUM, monile, piarium, spinter, spinterculum*; *versus* :—

¶ ‘*Pectoris est spinter propriū,  
pariter que monile,  
Ornatus colli sit torques, &  
auris inauris,  
Torques corpus habet, humeros  
armilla, monile  
Colla, perichitides brachia,  
gemma manus,*

*Annulus in digito splendet, sed  
inauris in aure*<sup>5</sup>.

a Broder; *frater ex eodem patre sed ex diuersis matribus*; *fraternus, germanus ex eadem matre, vterinus, conterminus ex uno vtero.*

a Broder in law (Broder elawe A.); *leuir.*

a Broder soñ; *fratrus.*

†a Broderdoghter; *fratria.*

†to folow Broder in maneris; *fratrisare.*

†a Broderslaer; *fratricida.*

†a Brodir hede; *fraternitas.*

†a Broder wyfe; *fratrisa, glos, fratria.*

to Brue<sup>6</sup>; *pandoxari.*

a Bruer; *pandoxator, pandoxatrix.*

†a Bruhows; *pandoxatorium.*

to Brule<sup>7</sup>; *assare.*

Brume<sup>8</sup>; *genesta, merica, trama-rica.*

to Brunne; *ardere, cremare, adolere, ardescere, ignire.*

<sup>1</sup> ‘*LumbifRACTUS.* Brokyn in the [l]endys.’ Medulla. See Lendē. For *fraccio* the MS. has *spacio*.

<sup>2</sup> ‘*Herniosus.* He that is burste or hath his bowells fallen to his coddēs. *Hernia.* The disease called hursting.’ Lyte, in his edition of Dodoens, 1578, tells us, p. 87, that ‘the Decoction of the leaues and roote [of the Common Mouse eare] dronken, doth cure and heale all woundes both inward and outward, and also *Hernies, Ruptures, or burstings* ;’ and again, p. 707, that ‘the barke [of Pomegranate] is good to be put into the playsters that are made against *hurstings*, that come by the falling downe of the guttes.’ ‘*Hernia.* Bolnyng of the bowaylles. *Herniosus.* Brostyn.’ Medulla. Cotgrave mentions a plant ‘*Boutouner.* Rupture-wort, Burst-wort.’ ‘*Hernia*, broke-ballochyd.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab., p. 177.

<sup>3</sup> Jamieson gives ‘*Broulster*, an embroiderer; *Browdyn*, embroidered.’ See also Brawdester.

<sup>4</sup> Baret has ‘*Brewis, bruisse, or soppes*; *ossule adipatæ*; *soupe*.’ See Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 3077, and Havelok, ed. Skeat, 924. *Bruys* occurs in the Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 19. See also Jamieson, s. v. *Brose*.

<sup>5</sup> The following explanations of the various ornaments here mentioned are from Cooper: ‘*Spinter.* A tacke; a bouckle; a claspe. *Monile.* A colar or iewell that women vsed to weare about their neckes; an ouche. *Torques.* A colar, or chayne, be it of golde or siluer, to weare about one’s necke. *Inauris.* A rynge or other lyke thinge hangyng in the eare. *Armilla.* A bracelette. *Annulus.* A ringe.’ The Medulla renders them as follows: ‘*Spinter.* A pyn or a broche. *Torques.* A gylt colere. *Inauris.* Fe Aryng in the ere. *Perichelis*: *ornamentum mulieris circa brachiū et crura*.’

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Suilk as þai brue now ha þai dronken.*’ Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 170, l. 2848. See also to Brewe, above.

<sup>7</sup> Chaucer, in describing the Cook, says ‘He cowde roste, and sethe, and *broille*, and frie.’ Prologue, C. T. 383. O. Fr. *bruiller*.

<sup>8</sup> Lyte, Dodoens, p. 666, tells us that the juice of the broom ‘taken in quantitie of a ciat or litle glasse ful fasting is good against the Squinsie [quinsey] a kind of swelling with heate and payne in the throte, putting the sicke body in danger of choking; also it is good against the sciatica.’ See Wyclif, Jeremiah xvii. 6. A. S. *bróm*.

a **Brunstone**<sup>1</sup>; *sulfur*; *sulferosus*.  
 †a **Brusket**<sup>2</sup>; *pectusculum*.  
 a **Brusch** for paynterys; *celeps*.  
 a **Brustylle**; *seta, setula diminutivum*; *setosus*.

## B ante V.

a **Bucher**; *carnifex*, & cetera; vbi a fleschour (fleschener A).  
 †a **Buchery**<sup>3</sup>; *carnificium*.  
 a **Buclere**; *antile, clepius, egida, egis, parma, pelta, umbo*, & cetera; vbi a buclere.  
 †a **Bucler plaer**<sup>4</sup>; *gladiator*.  
 †a **Bucler playnge**; *gladiatura*.

a **Bufet**<sup>5</sup>; *Alapa, Aporia, colaphus, ictus, iccio, percussio*.  
 to **Buffet**; *Alapare, Alapizare, colaphizare*.  
 a **Buffetter**; *Alapus, versus*:—  
 ¶ 'Qui dat qui recipit alapas alapus vocitatur.'  
 a **Buke**; *liber*, & cetera; vbi a boke.  
 \*a **Bugylle** (**Bogyll** A.)<sup>6</sup>; *bubalus*, *Animal est*.  
 †**Bugille**<sup>7</sup>; *buglossa, lingua bovis, herba est*.  
 a **Buk**; *dama, damula*.

<sup>1</sup> In the Pricke of Conscience we are told that at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah 'It rayned fire fra heven and *brunstanc*.' l. 4853. And in the Cursor Mundi account, ed. Morris, p. 170, l. 2841—

'Our lauerd rai[n]d o þam o-nan Dun o lift, fire and *brinstan*.'

Cf. Icel. *branni-stein*, sulphur, from *bruma*, to burn, and *steinn*, a stone.

<sup>2</sup> 'Bricket. The brisquet, or breast-peice.' Cotgrave. 'Brisket, the breast.' Jamieson.

<sup>3</sup> A slaughter-house, shambles. In the Pylgrymage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Aldis Wright, p. 129, Wrath says, 'neuere mastyf ne bieche in *bocherye* so gladliche wolde ete raw flesh and I ete it.' 'Macellum. A bochery. *Maceria*. A bochery off [or] flesshstall.' Medulla. 'Boucherie. A butcher's shamble, stall or shop.' Cotgrave. Amongst the officers of the Larder in the Household Ordinances of Ed. II. are mentioned 'two valletes de mestier, porters for the lardere, who shal receve the flesh in the *butchery* of the achatour, &c.' Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 34. 'Bocherye or bochers shambles, where fleshe is solde. *Carnarium, Macellum*.' Huloet. 'Bochery, *boucherie*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> 'Gladiator. One playynge with a swoorde. *Gladiatores*. Swoorde players in Rome set together in matches to fight before the people in common games thereby to accustom them not to be afraide of killynge in warre.' Cooper. 'Gladiatura. A bokeler pleyng.' Medulla. Fencing with the bucler, or bucler-play, is alluded to in the Liber Customarum, ed. Riley, pp. 282-3. For an account of this play, see Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1858, p. 560, and Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. Hazlitt, ii. 299.

'Upon the morn after, if I suth say,

A mery man, sir Robard out of Morlay,

A half 'eb in the Swin sought he the way;

There lered men the Normandes at *bukler to play*.'

Song on King Edward's Wars, printed in Wright's Political Poems, i. 70.

<sup>5</sup> Compare **Nekherynge**, below, and P. Bobet.

<sup>6</sup> 'Bewgle, or bugle, a bull, Hants.' Grose. 'The *bugill* drawer by his hornis great.' The Kinge's Quhair, ed. Chalmers, p. 87. 'Buße. bugle or wyld ox, *bubalis*.' Huloet. 'A bugle, *bubalus*.' Manip. Vocab. In Dunbar, The Thissil and the Rois, we read

'And lat no *boegle* with his busteous hornis The meik pluck-ox oppress.' St. xvi. l. 5. 'Bugles or buffes. *Uris*.' Withals. O. Fr. *bugle*. Lat. *buculus*. See also Jamieson, s. v. Bowgle. Andrew Boorde, in his account of Bohemia, says 'In the wods be many wyld beastes; amonges al other beastes there be *Bugles*, that be as bigge as an ox: and there is a beast called a Bouy. lyke a *Bugle*, whyche is a vengeable beast.' Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, pp. 166, 167. In his note on this passage Mr. Furnivall quotes a passage from Topesell's History of Four-footed Beasts: 'Of the Vulgar *Bugil*. A Bugil is called in Latine, *Bubulus*, and *Buffulus*; in French, *Beylle*; in Spanish, *Bufano*; in German, *Buffel*; &c. See Maundeville, p. 259, and Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 17.

<sup>7</sup> Of this plant Neckham (De Naturis Rerum) says, p. 477—

'Lingua bovis purgat choleram rubeamque nigramque,

Et vix cardiaci gratior herba datur.

Vim juvat occipitis quotiens sibi tradita differt,

Solvere cum fidei desinit esse bonæ.'

See **Oxetonge**, below.

a Buket; *situla, eustrum, hauritorium, sitella.*

a Bukylle; *buccula, pluscula.*

a Bukylle maker; *plusculus, plusculator, -trix.*

†to Bokylle; *plusculo; plusculans, plusculatus.*

\*A Bulas<sup>1</sup>; *pepulum.*

\*a Bulas tre; *pepulus.*

to Bule; *bulire, & cetera; ubi* to sethen.

a Bulynge; *bullor, bullio.*

†a Bulhede<sup>2</sup>; *bulbus, capito, piscis est.*

a Bulle; *taurus; taurinus* participium.

a Bulle (Bwille A.) of lede; *bullā.*

†a Bulle (Bwyllle A.) of a dore<sup>3</sup>; *grapa.*

to Bulte; *polentriduare.*

†a Bultyng cloth (Bult clothe A.)<sup>4</sup>; *polentriduum; polentridualis.*

a Bune; *precaria, postulacio, & cetera; ubi* a askynge.

a Buntynge; *pratellus.*

\*a Burbylle in y<sup>e</sup> water<sup>5</sup>; *bullā.*

†a Burde dermande (dormande A.)<sup>6</sup>; *Assidella.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Bullace, a small black and tartish plum.' Halliwell. They are mentioned in Tusser's Five Hundred Points, chap. 34. 4. Bullace plums are in Cambridgeshire called *cricksies*. 'Bolaces and blacke-beries yat on breres growen.' William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 1809. See also Romaunt of the Rose, 1377. Irish *bulos*, a prune; Breton *polos*, a bullace; Gael. *bulais-tear*, a sloe. 'Bellocier. A bullace-tree or wilde plum-tree.' Cotgrave. 'A bullace, frute. *Prunecolum.*' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>2</sup> 'Bullhead, the fish, Miller's thumb.' Cotgrave gives 'Asne, m. an asse; also a little fish with a great head, called a Bull-head, or Miller's thumb.' According to Cooper *Capito* is a 'coddefish.' The term is still in common use in the North for a *tud-pole*, in which sense it also occurs in Cotgrave: 'Caresot. A Pole-head, or Bull-head; the little vermine, whereof toads and frogs do come.' See also *ibid.*, s.v. *Testard*. 'Hic nullus, A<sup>re</sup>, a bulhyd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 253.

<sup>3</sup> Apparently this means either the *handle* or a *stud* of a door. In Mr. Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, E. Dialect Society, is given 'Bule. The handle of a pot, pan, or other utensil. At Lancaster the flat wooden handle of an osier market-basket.' Halliwell also has 'Bolts. The ornamental knobs on a bedstead. See Howell, sect. 12.' A.S. *bolta*. See note to *Burdun of a Buke*, below. The Medulla explains 'Grappa' by '*foramen*,' but *grapa* in the present instance appears to be a made-up word, suggested by the knob-like or grape-like form of the thing meant.

<sup>4</sup> In the Treatise of Walter de Bibbesworth (13th century), Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, p. 155, is mentioned 'a *bolenge*' or *bolting-clot*, the glossary continuing—

'Per *bolenger* (*boltingge*) est ceverē

La flur e le furie (of bren) demorē.'

And in Kennet's Antiquities of Ambrosden, a '*bulter-cloth*.' The mediæval Latin name for the implement was '*turulantara*' (see Ælfrie's A.S. Glossary), from the peculiar noise made by it when at work; a word borrowed from Ennius, as signifying the sound of a trumpet, in Priscian, bk. viii. A portable *boulter* was called a 'tiffany.' *Bultellus* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 106. '*Bolting Cloth*, a cloth used for sifting meal in mills. In 1534, the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Boston possessed 'a *bultyng* pipe covered with a yearde of canvesse,' and also 'ij *bultyng* clothes.' Peacock, English Church Furniture, p. 189, quoted in Peacock's Glossary of Manley &c., E. D. Soc. In the Unton Inventories, p. 29, occurs, 'in the *Boultyng* house, one dough trough, ij *bolting wittches*' (hutches), i.e. vessels into which meal is sifted. '*Boltings*, the coarse meal separated from the flour.' Peacock's Glossary. See also Paston Letters, iii. 419. The word came to be used metaphorically as in the phrase 'to *boulte* out the truth,' i.e. to sift the matter thoroughly and ascertain the truth. Thus in Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandrie (E. Dial. Soc., ed. Herrtage, p. 152)—

'If truth were truly bolted out, As touching thrift, I stand in doubt

If men were best to wiuē,

'Boultyng clothe or bulter, *bletear*. Boultyng tubbe, *husche a bluter*.' Palsgrave. 'Pi-tores habent servos qui politrudant farinam grossam cum polentrudio delicato . . . Politrudant, id est *buletent*, et dicitur a pollem quod est farina et trudo. Politrudium Gallice dicitur *buletel* (*bultel*).' Dictionarius of John de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 127.

<sup>5</sup> 'Bulla. A burbyl. *Scateo*. To brekyn vp, or burbelyn.' Medulla. See also *Belle in the Water*.

<sup>6</sup> In Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, we are told of the Frankelyn that

a **Burde**; *Abacus, discus, mensa, tabule, thorus; mensalis, commensalis; versus* :—

¶ *‘Rec sedet in disco tendens sua brachia disco,  
In disco disco discens mea dogmata disco’.*

a **Burdecloth**<sup>2</sup>; *discus, gausape, mappa, mantile, manitergium, mensale, mappula.*

a **Burdun of a buke**<sup>3</sup>; *clauillus.*

† **Burdus** (*Burdeus* A.); *ciuitas est, burdigallus.*

†a **Burghe**; *burgus.*

†a **Burges**; *burgensis, ciuis.*

† **Burgoñ**; *burgundia.*

\*to **Burion**<sup>4</sup>; *frondere, germinare; frondens & germinans.*

a **Buryonyge**; *germen, genimen.*

to **Burle cloth**<sup>5</sup>; *extuberare.*

†a **Burler**; *extuberarius, -tor, -trix.*

a **Burre**<sup>6</sup>; *bardona, glis, lappa, patulus.*

†a **Burre hylle**; *lappetum, est locus ubi crescent lappe.*

‘His table dormant in his halle alway

‘Kyng Arthour than verament

The tabull dormounte, withouten lette.’

Stood redy covered al the longe day.’ l. 355.

Ordeynd throw hys awne assent,

The Cokwold’s Daunce, 50.

A *dormant* was the large beam lying across a room, a joist. The *dormant table* was perhaps the fixed table at the end of a hall. See **Tabyll-dormande**, below. At the bottom of the page in a later hand is ‘*Ille dixer, -is. A<sup>o</sup>, a burde, sicke as dores & wyndows be made of.*’

<sup>1</sup> The Medulla gives the following verses on the same word—

‘*Est discus ludus* [quoits], *lecternum* [couch], *mensa* [table], *parapsis* [dish];

*Discus et Aurora, sic est discus quoque mappa* [table cloth].

<sup>2</sup> Dame Eliz. Browne, in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 465, bequeaths ‘a *bordecloth* of floure de lice werke and crownes of x yerdis and an half long, and iij yardis brode.’ ‘*Gausape*. A carpet to lay on a table: a daggeswayne.’ Cooper. ‘*Gausape*. A boord cloth.’ Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Clavi*. Varro. Rounde knappes of purple, lyke studdes or nayle heads, wherwith Senatores garments or robes were pyrled or powdred. *Clauata vestimenta*. Lampridius. Garments set with studs of golde, of purple, or any other lyke thyng.’ Cooper, 1584. Here the meaning appears to be *studs* or *embossed ornaments*. Thus Elyot renders *Bulla* by ‘a buillon sette on the cover of a booke, or other thyng;’ and Cooper gives ‘*Umbilicus*. Bullions or bosses, suche as are set on the out sydes of bookes.’ But possibly a *clasp* may be meant. Compare Cotgrave, ‘*Clavau*. The Haunse or Lintell of a doore; also a clasp, hook, or buckle.’ ‘*Clauillus*. a burden of a buke.’ Ortus.

<sup>4</sup> Baret gives ‘to *burgen*; to budde, or bringe foorth flowers.’ ‘*Burgen, geminare*;’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Burgeon*, to grow big about or gross, to bud forth.’ Bailey’s Dict. ‘*Bourgeon, bourjon*, the young bud, sprid or putting forth of a vine.’ Cotgrave. Harrison, Description of England, ed. Farnivall, ii. 91, uses the word in the sense of a *root*, a *source*: ‘Caser the sixt rote of the East Angle race, and Nascad originall *burgeant* of the kings of Essex.’ ‘*Germen*. A bergyng. *Gramino*. To spryngyn or bergyn.’ Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> A *burdler* was a maker of burel or borel, a coarse grey or reddish woollen cloth, formerly extensively manufactured in Normandy, and still known in France as *burcau*. ‘Borel men,’ or ‘folk,’ as mentioned by Chaucer, Prologue to Monkes Tale, &c, were humble laymen, customarily dressed in this cloth. The Burellers also seem to have prepared yarn for the use of the weavers (see Liber Custumarum, pp. 420, 423). Henry III ordered that ‘the men of London should not be molested on account of their *burels* or *burelled* cloths.’ To *burl* cloth is to clear it of the knots, ends of thread, &c. with little iron nippers, which are called *burling-irons*. ‘*Burau*. m. A thicke and course cloath, of a browne russet, or darke mingled colour. *Burail*. Silke rash: or any kind of stuffe thats halfe silke and halfe worsted.’ Cotgrave. Elyot has ‘*desquamare vestem*. to burle clothe.’ See also to do **Hardes away**, and to **Noppe**, below.

<sup>6</sup> ‘A *Burre*, or the hearbe called cloates, that beareth the great *burre, personata*. The sticking *burre, tenax lappa*.’ Baret. ‘*Burre, lappa, glis*.’ Manip. Vocab. Frisian *borre, burre*; Danish *borre*. ‘*Lappa*. A *burre*. *Lappetum*. A burry place.’ Medulla. See also **Clette**.

†a **Bur tre**<sup>1</sup>; *sambucus, sambucetum vbi crescant.*

a **Buschelle**; *batulus liquidorum est, bacus, modius, butillus, modiolus, tessera.*

a **Buse for a noxe**<sup>2</sup>; *bocetum.*

†a **Busserd**<sup>3</sup>; *arpiu, picus.*

\*a **Buske**<sup>4</sup>; *arbustum, dumus, frutex, fructectum, fruticetum, rubus, rubetum.*

\*a **Buyste**<sup>5</sup> (**Bust A.**); *alabastrum, alabastratum, picis, hostitrium pro hostijs.*

\***Bustus**; *ruldis, rigidus.*

to be **Bustus**; *rudere.*

a **Bute** (**Buyt A.**) of **ledir** or **wan-**

**dis**<sup>6</sup>; *crepida, crepidula, diminutivum, oeria.*

\***Bute** (**Buyt A.**); *Auctorium, augmentum As in cosynges.*

\*to **Bute** (**Buytt A.**); *Augmentare.*

to **Bute** (**Buyyt A.**); *ocreare, ocreis ornare.*

a **Butewe**<sup>7</sup>; *ocreola.*

a **Buthe**; *emptorium, cadurcum, tenerium, meritorium, opella, staciuncula.*

**Buytinge vbi Buytt** (**A.**).

a **Butler**<sup>8</sup>; *acalicus, indeclinabile, acellarius, pincerna, promus, propinator.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Bur-tree, or Bore-tree, the elder tree. From the great pith in the younger branches which children commonly bore out to make pot-guns (*sic*) of them.' Ray's Glossary of North Country Words. In Lancashire elderberry wine is called *Bortree-juice*: see Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, E. D. Soc., and Jamieson, s.v. Bourtrees. '*Sambuca, Sambucus*. Hyldyr.' Medulla. Lyte, Dodoens, heads his chapter xliij, p. 377, 'Of Elder or Bourtrees.' '*Sambucus*. Burtre or hydyl tre.' Ortus Vocab.

<sup>2</sup> 'Boose, an ox or cow-stall. Ab. A.S. *bosih*, præsepe, a stall.' Ray's Gloss., ed. Skeat. 'A boose, stall, *bovile*.' Manip. Vocab. See also Booc, and Cribbe, in P.; and Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, E. D. Soc., s.v. *Boose*. '*Hoc boster*, a bose.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 235. 'Buse, Buise, Boose. A cow's stall. To Buse. To enclose cattle in a stall.' Jamieson. '*Boia*. A boce.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> '*Picus*. A byrde makyng an hole in trees to breede in: of it be three sortes, the first a Specht, the seconde an Hiewaw, the thyrd which Aristotle maketh as bigge as an henne is not with us. Plinie addeth the fourth, whiche may be our witwall.' Cooper.

<sup>4</sup> 'Buske, *dumetum*.' Manip. Vocab. *Boscus* = woodland, occurs in Liber Custumarum, pp. 44, 670. 'Abod vnder a *bush*.' Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, l. 3069.

<sup>5</sup> In English Metrical Homilies, p. 148, the devil is described as passing a certain hermit's cell, and we are told that

'Boystes on himsele he bare,                      And ampolies als leche ware.'

See also P. Plowman, A. xii, 68, and the History of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xv. 463, 479, xvii. 131, 137, &c. 'Buist, Buste, Boist. A box or chest. Meal-buist, chest for containing meal.' Jamieson. '*Boiste*. A box, pix, little casket.' Cotgrave. 'A Booste, boxe, *picis*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>6</sup> I know of no instance of boots made of twigs (*wandis*), which appears to be the meaning here, being spoken of, but the Medulla gives '*Carabus*. A boot made of wekerys,' and renders *ocrea* by 'a boot or a cokyr.' '*Ocreo*. To botyn.' '*Crepidus*. Calceamenti genus cujus tabellæ lignæ suppedales pluribus clavis compingebantur; *chaussure à semelle de bois* (*Acta Sanctorum*).' D'Arnis.

<sup>7</sup> '*Butewe*, a kind of large boot, covering the whole leg, and sometimes reaching above the knee. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV, p. 119; Howard Household Books, p. 139.

<sup>8</sup> See his duties &c. described in the Boke of Curtasye, printed in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 190, and also at p. 152. The Middle English form was *botder, botler*, as in Wyclif, Genesis xl. 1, 2. Ducange gives the form *butellarius* as occurring in the Laws of Malcolm II of Scotland, c. 6, § 5. The word is derived from the Norm. Fr. *butuiller* from L. Lat. *bota*, or *butta*, a butt, or large vessel of wine, of which the *buticellarius* (*bouteiller*, or *butler*) of the early French kings had charge. So the *botiler* of the English kings took prisage of the wines imported, one cask from before the mast, and one from behind. *Butt* in later times meant a measure of 126 gallons, but originally it was synonymous with *dolium* or *tun*. *Bouteille* is a diminutive from *butta*; and the 'buttery' is the place where the *butta* were kept.

a <b>Buttok</b> ; <i>nates, natica, naticula, diminutivum.</i>	a <b>Buttir</b> <sup>3</sup> ; <i>vbi myredromylle; Avis est.</i>
a <b>Buttoñ</b> <sup>1</sup> ; <i>fibula, nodulus, bulla.</i>	* <b>Buxum</b> ; <i>clemens, propicius, flexibilis, flexuosus, paciens, obidiens, pronus.</i>
to <b>Buttoñ</b> ; <i>fibulare, confibulare.</i>	† <b>Buxumly</b> ; <i>clementer, pacienter, prone, obidienter.</i>
a <b>Butry</b> ; <i>Apotheca, cellarium, pincernaculum, promptuarium, propina, penus, -i, penus -nus, penus, -oris, penum, penu indeclinabile.</i>	a <b>Buxumnes</b> ; <i>clemencia, cohibencia, collibencia, flexibilitas, paciencia, propiciacio.</i>
*a <b>Butte</b> ; <i>meta.</i>	†vn <b>Buxum</b> ; <i>inobidiens, contumax, impaciens, ostinax, pertinax, rebellis, inclemens.</i>
<b>Buttyr</b> ; <i>butirum.</i>	
<b>Buttir marke.</b> (A.)	
†a <b>Buttyr flee</b> ; <i>papilio.</i>	
a <b>Buttyr</b> <sup>2</sup> ; <i>scalprum, scalprus, scaber, scabrum.</i>	

## Capitulum Tercium C.

C ante A.

†a <b>Cabañ of cuke</b> (coke A.) <sup>4</sup> ; <i>capana.</i>	a <b>Cabille</b> ; <i>rudens, &amp; cetera; vbi a rape.</i>
	†a <b>Cade</b> <sup>5</sup> ; <i>domē[s]tica vel domesticus, vt ovis vel avis domestica.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Compare **Knoppe of a scho.**<sup>2</sup> This appears to mean a pruning-knife. Cotgrave gives '*Boter*, to prune or cut off the superfluous branches of a tree.' *Scalprum*, according to Cooper, is 'a shauynge knife; a knife to cutte vines,' and according to the *Medulla* 'a penne knyf.'<sup>3</sup> 'Myrdrumnyl, or a *buture*.' *Ortus*. The bittorn is still known as a 'Butter-bump,' or a 'mire-drum,' in the north of England. In the *Nominale* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 220) it is called 'butturre,' other forms of which were *bitter, bittor, and bittour*. In the *Liber Customarum* we find, pp. 304-6, the form *butor*, and on p. 82, *butore*. *Bitter* occurs in Middleton's Works. v. 289, and in the *Babees Book*, p. 37, amongst other birds are mentioned the 'bustard, *bitouere* and shovelere,' a form of the name which also occurs on p. 49, l. 696, and p. 27, l. 421. In the *Boke of Kernynge*, printed in the same volume, p. 162, are given directions for the carving of a 'byturre.' Five herons and *bitors* are mentioned amongst the poultry consumed at a feast, temp. Richard II, *Antiq. Report*, i. p. 78. 'Bernakes and *botures* in baterde dysches.' *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock. 189. 'Hearon, *Byttour*, Shouelar, being yong and fat, be lightlier digested than the crane, and be *bittour* sooner then the Hearon.' Sir T. Elyot, *Castell of Health*, leaf 31. '*Galerand*, the fowle tearmed a bittor. *Butor*, a bittor.' Cotgrave. The bittorn is said to make its peculiar noise, which is called *bumbling*, and from which it derives its second name, by thrusting its bill into the mud and blowing. To this Chaucer refers in the Prologue to the *Wyf of Bathe*, 116—

'As a bytoure humblith in the myre,  
She layde hir mouthe unto the water donn.'

See also **Mire-drombylle**. '*Oncrotulus, byttore*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176.<sup>4</sup> '*Caupona*. A tauerne or victaylyng house.' Cooper.<sup>5</sup> '*Cade lamb*, a pet lamb "reared by hand." Peacock's Gloss. of Manley &c. 'Corset lamb or colt &c., a *cade* lamb, a lamb or colt brought up by the hand.' Ray's South Country Glossary, E. D. Soc., ed. Skeat. In the *Nominale* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 219) the word *cauaria* (probably for *senaria* = a six-year-old sheep) is explained as 'Anglice, a cad.' 'A cade lamb. *Agnus Domesticus, domi eductus*.' Littleton. Still in use, see Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Glossary*, 1879.

**Caffe**<sup>1</sup>; *acus, palca, palcola, folliculus, theca.*

†a **Caffe** hows; *paliare, paliarium.*  
a **Cage**; *catasta, voluericium.*

a **Cake**<sup>2</sup>; *torta, tortula, diminutivum.*

**Calde**; *frigus, frigiditas, tepeditus, geliditas, algor, algeria.*

†**Calde** of þe axes<sup>3</sup>; *frigor.*

**Calde**; *algidus, frigidus, tepidus, gelidus, frigorosus, gabidus.*

to be **Calde**, or make **calde**; *Algere, -gescere, frigere, re-, frigescere, re-, frigidare, re-, in-, tepefacere.*

†a **Calde** plase; *frigidarium.*

**Caldrekyn**<sup>4</sup>; *frigorosus, & cetera; ubi calde (A.).*

a **Calderon** (**Caldrone** A.)<sup>5</sup>; *caldria, lebes, eniola, cocutum (coculum A.), enium, enulum*

(*eniolum* A.), *feruorium, (eniola A.).*

†**Cale**<sup>6</sup>; *olus, olusculum, diminutivum, caulis, olerens.*

†a **Cale** lefe (**Calefe** A.); *caulis.*

†a **Cale** seller; *olitor, -trix.*

\*a **Cale** stok<sup>7</sup>; *maguderis.*

†a **Cale** worme<sup>8</sup>; *eruca, atacus, cuculio, cucurliunculus, vria, vrica.*

a **Calfe**; *vitulus; vitulinus, participium.*

†to **Calfe**; *fetare.*

†with **Calfe**; *fetosus.*

þe **Calfe** of þe lege; *crus, cruscum, sura.*

†a **Cale** garth; *ortus, & cetera; ubi a gardynge.*

**Calke**<sup>9</sup>; *creta, calx.*

†**Calke**; *cretosus.*

<sup>1</sup> A. S. *ceaf*, chaff. Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 3148, says—

‘als fyre þat *caffe* son may bryn,  
gold may melt þat es long þar-in.’

Chaucer, Man of Lawe's Tale, l. 701, has—

‘Me lust not of the *caf* ne of the stree,  
Maken so longe a tale as of the corn.’

See **Barlycaffe**, above.

<sup>2</sup> ‘*Tourte*. A great loafe of household or browne bread (called so in Lionnois and Daupliné). *Tourteau*. A cake (commonly made in haste, and of lesse compasse than the *gastean*); also a little loafe of household or browne bread; also a Pancake.’ Cotgrave.

<sup>3</sup> Palsgrave gives ‘*Chyueryng* as one dothe for colde. In an axes or otherwise, *frilleux*. Ague, axes, *fyreure*.’ See also **Aixes**. *Axis* or *Azes* is from Lat. *accessum*, through Fr. *acez*, and is in no way connected with A. S. *ace*. Originally meaning an approach or coming on of anything, it at an early period came to be specially applied to an approach or sudden fit of illness: thus Chaucer has, ‘upon him he had an hote *accesse*.’ *Black Knight*, l. 136, and Caxton, ‘fyl into a sekenes of feures or *accesse*.’ *Paris & Vienne*, p. 25.

<sup>4</sup> Very susceptible of cold, or very cold. ‘Coldrycke, or full of cold. *Algosus*.’ Huloet. Jamieson gives ‘*Coldruch* adj. used as synonymous with *Caldrife*. Perhaps of Teut. origin, from *koude*, cold, and *riek*, added to many words, as increasing their signification; *blind-riek*, rich in blindness, *doof-riek*, very deaf, &c.’

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Lebes*. A caudron to boyle in; a kettle.’ Cooper. *Enium* is of course for *aheneum* or *acneum*, a vessel of brass.

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Chou*. The herbe Cole, or Coleworts.’ Cotgrave. See Jamieson, s. v. Kail.

‘Quils he was þis *cale* gaderand,

And stanged Jan in þe hand.’

A nedder stert vte of þe sand

Cursor Mundi, p. 718, l. 12526.

‘*Olus*. A courte.’ Medulla.

<sup>7</sup> ‘*Magutus*. A col stok.’ Medulla. ‘*Magudaris*. A kinde of the hearbe *Lascipitium*; after other onely the stalke of it; after some the roote.’ Cooper. In Skelton's Why Come ye Nat to Court? 350, we read—

‘Nat worth a shyttel-cocke,

Nat worth a sowre *calstocke*.’

<sup>8</sup> ‘*Eruca*. A coolwurm or a carlok.’ Medulla. ‘*Eruca*. A coleworm or a carlok.’ Ort. Vocab. ‘*Eruca*. The worme called a canker, commonly upon the colewourtes.’ Cooper. ‘Canker worm which creapeth most comonly on coleworts, some do call them the deuyls goldrynge & some the colewort worme. *Eruca*.’ Huloet.

<sup>9</sup> A. S. *cealc*.

\*to Calkylle<sup>1</sup>; *calcularē*.

to Calle; *ciere, ea-, Acciere, Accerciere, concire, cire, Acciere, adscire, vocare, e-, ad-, nuncupare, nominare, propellare, appellare, com-, accessere, calare, censere, censire, conuenire, rocitare, vociferare.*

to Calle in; *invocare.*

to Calle owtte; *enocare.*

to Calle agane; *reuocare.*

†to Calle a hawke<sup>2</sup>; *stupare.*

a Callynge; *vocacio, vociferacio; vocatinus.*

\*a Calle trappe<sup>3</sup>; *hamus, pedica medio correpto.*

a Cambe (Came A.); *pecten*<sup>4</sup>.

†a Cambake (Camboke A.)<sup>5</sup>; *cam-buca.*

†Cambrige; *cantibrigia, villa est.*

a Camelle; *camelus, camelio.*

a Camerelle<sup>6</sup>; *camerella.*

Camomelle; *camomillum.*

†a Can; *orca, orcula, diminutiuum, & cetera; ubi a potte.*

a Candelle; *candela, scindula.*

\*a Candler; *candelarius.*

†Candylmes (Candiimesday A.)<sup>7</sup>; *ypopanti, indeclinabile, festum purificationis beate marie.*

a Candylstyke; *candelabrum, candeferum.*

†a Candyl schers<sup>8</sup>; *emunctorium.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Of þat was *calculated* of þe clymat, the contrarye þey fyndeth.' P. Plowman, C. xviii. 106. 'He *calcleþ* [calculat] and acounteþ þe ages of þe world by þowsendes.' Trevisa's Higden, vol. ii. p. 237. Rolls Series.

<sup>2</sup> That is to call back a hawk from his prey by showing him food. The *Ortus Vocab.* gives '*Stupo*: to call a hawke with meat.' It appears to be a word coined to represent the English *stoop*, for the only meaning assigned to *stupure* in the dictionaries is 'to shut up in a bath;' and so Cotgrave, '*Estouper*. To stop, to close; to shut or make up.' This meaning also appears in the *Ortus*, for it continues, '*ad aliquid stupa obturare*.' To *stoop* or *stoup* was the regular term in falconry for a hawk swooping down on its prey: thus Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 3, has, 'Here stands my dove; *stoop* at here, if you dare.' See also Spenser, *Faery Queen*, I. xi. 18.

<sup>3</sup> '*Caltropes* used in warre, to pricke horses feete; they be made so with foure pricks of yron, that which way soeuer they be cast, one pike standeth up. *Tribuli*?' Baret. See also Florio, s. v. *Tribolo*, and Prof. Skeat's exhaustive note on the word in *Piers Plowman*, C. xxi. 296. '*Hamus*. An hook, or an hole of a net, or a mayl of an haburion, or a caltrappe. *Pedica*. A fettere, or a snare.' Medulla. 'A forest uol of þyeues an of *calketreppen*.' Ayenbite of Inwytt, ed. Morris, p. 131. Caxton, *Faytes of Armes*, pt. ii. ch. xiv. p. 119, mentions amongst the implements of war 'sharp hokes and pynnes of yron that men calle *caltrappes*.' 'Caltropes, engines of warre sowne abroad to wynde horse & man by the legges. *Spara*.' Huloet. 'The felde was strowed full of caltropes. *Locus pugna muricibus erat instratus*.' Horman.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *penten*; correctly in A. <sup>5</sup> *Cambuca* is defined in the Medulla as 'a buschoppys cros or a crokid staf,' which is probably the meaning here. In the *Ortus Vocab.* we find '*Cambuca*, a crutche,' and hereafter will be found 'A *Cruche*. *Cambuca*, *pedum*.' The word is doubtless derived from the Celtic *cam*, crooked, Gaelic *camag*. The Rest-harrow (short for *arrest-harrow*), also called *Cammoke*, or *Cammoock* (*onona arvensis*) derives its name from the same source from its roots being tough and crooked. See P. Plowman, C. xxii. 314.

<sup>6</sup> '*Camerula*. Parva camera, cellula ad colloquendum, *chambrete, cabinet*.' Ducange.

<sup>7</sup> '*Hypopanti*. Barbare ex Græc. ὑποπαντή, festum Purificationis Beate Mariæ; la fête de la Présentation au temple, le 2 février.' Ducange. '*Hoc ipopanti*. Candylmesse.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 229. The *Ortus* explains *ypopanti* by 'obuiatio *ad* occursum domini, ab ipa grece, quod latine dicitur *cie*, et anti, quod est contra: anglice, the feast of candelmas, or metynge of candelles.'

<sup>8</sup> 'Candel shears. Snuffers.' Jamieson. '*Emunctorium*. A snuffynge yron.' *Ortus Vocab.* In the 'Boke of Curtasye' (Sloane MS. 1986) pr. in the *Babees Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 205, the following description of snuffers is given—

'Fe snof [the Candler] dose away      Fe sesours ben schort & rownde y-close,  
With close sesours as I sow say;      With plate of irne vp-on bosc.'

'*Emunctorium*: ferrum cum quo candela emungitur.' Medulla. Wyclif, Exodus xxv. 38, renders *emunctoria* by 'candelquenchers,' and *emuncta* by 'snoffes' [snottis in Purvey].



†a Candylweke; *lichinus, lichinum*.  
 †a Candylsnytynge<sup>1</sup>; *licinus, licinum*.

†Caned; *Acidus*.

†Canynge of ale<sup>2</sup>; *Acor*.

Canylle<sup>3</sup>; *cinamomum, Amomum*.

a Cankyr; *cancer, -is secundum antiquos, sed modo est secunde declinationis, cancer, -eri*.

a Canon; *canon*.

\*Canope; *canopeum; canopeus, participium*.

\*a Cantelle<sup>4</sup>; *minutall*.

†Cantebery (Cantyrbery A.); *cantuariu; cantuariensis*.

a Canvas; *canabus, carentiuillum*.

\*a Cape; *capa, capula, caracalla, caracallum, dalmatica cantoris est*.

\*a Capyll<sup>5</sup>; *caballus*.

a Capon<sup>6</sup>; *capo; Atilis, gallinacius*.

<sup>1</sup> There appears to be some error here, the scribe having apparently copied the same Latin equivalents for Candylsnytynge as for Candylweke, to which *lichinus* or *lichinum* properly apply. Candylsnytynge is the act of snuffing a candle, or, if we understand the word *instrument*, a pair of snuffers. 'Suite. To snuff, applied to a candle.' Jamieson. '*Lichinus*. Candell weyke.' Ortus. '*Female*. The weyke or [of] a candyl. *Lichinus*. A weyke off a candyl. *Lichinum*. The knast off a candyl.' Medulla. See to Snyte and Weyke.

<sup>2</sup> Said of vinegar when containing mould, or turned sour. Similarly in the version of Beza's Sum of the Christian Faith, by R. Fyll, Lond. 1572, l. 134, we find—'It is meruaille that they [the Priests] doe not reserue the wine as well as the breade, for the one is as precious as the other. It were out of order to saye they feare the wine will *eger*, or waxe palled, for they hold that it is no more wine.' See P. Egyr. '*Acor*.' canyunge of ale.' Ortus Vocab.

<sup>3</sup> '*Canelle*, our moderne Cannell or Cinnamon.' Cotgrave. 'And the Lord spak to Moyses, seiynge, Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis . . . the half of the *candel* [*cinamomi*].' Wyclif, Exodus xxx. 23. 'I ha sprengd my liggig place with myrre, and aloes, and canell;' *ibid*. Proverbs vii. 17. See also *Romanul of the Rose*, p. 58, '*canelle*, and setewale of prys.' In Trevisa's Higden, i. 99, we are told that 'in Arabia is store mir and *candel*.' In John Russell's Boke of Nurture (pr. in the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall), p. 11, 'Synamone, *Canelle*, red wyne hoot & drye in þeir doynge,' are mentioned amongst the ingredients of Ypocras. Is the name derived from its tube-like stalk? *Candel* also occurs in the Recipe for Chaudon sau; of Swannes, given in Harl. MS. 1735, l. 18. See note to Chawdewayn. '*Cinomomum*. Canel.' Medulla. See also *Cinamome*. 'Canel, spyce, or treso called. *Amomum*.' Huloet. '*Cancle* & gingiuere & licoris.' Lazamon, l. 17,744.

<sup>4</sup> Chaucer, in the Knight's Tale, l. 2150, says that—

'Nature hath nat take his byggyning  
 Of no partye ne *candel* of a thing,  
 But of a thing that parfyt is and stable.'

Shakspeare also uses the word—

'See, how this River comes me cranking in,  
 And cuts me from the best of all my land,  
 A huge halfe moone, a monstrous *cantle* out.'

1st Hen. IV., III. i. 98.

And also in Ant. & Cleop. III. x. 4. According to Kennett MS. 38, *Cantelle* means 'any indefinite number or dimension:' thus in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, l. 123 (quoted by Halliwell) we read—

'And a *cantell* of hys schylde Flewe fro hym ynto the fylde.'

Burguy gives 'Chantel. cantel, *coin, quartier, morecau, chanteau*.' '*Minutal*. A cantyl of bred.' Medulla. Compare P. 'Partyn, cantyn, or delyn, *parciour*.'

<sup>5</sup> 'Capyll, Capul. s. A horse or mare.' Jamieson. '*Caballus*. A horse; a caple.' Cooper. From a passage in Rauf Coiljear, E. E. Text Society, ed. Murray, a 'Capyll' appears to be properly applied to a *cart-horse*, as distinguished from a 'coursour,' a charger or saddle-horse. Rauf on his arrival home orders 'twa knaifis'

'The ane of 3ow my *Capill* ta,

The vther his [King Charles'] *Coursour* alsua.' P. 6, l. 114.

See Carte hors below. 'Thanne Conscience vpon his *Caple* kaireth forth faste.' P. Plowman, B. iv. 23. '*Caballus*. A stot.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> *Atilis* is rendered by Cooper, 'franked or fedde to be made fatte.'

\*a Cappe<sup>1</sup>; *pilius, galerus*.  
 \*a Cappe of a flaylle<sup>2</sup>; *cappa*.  
 †Cappyd; *cappatus*.  
 †to Cappe; *cappo -as, -aui, -re*.  
 a Captan; *Architenens, capitaneus, castellanus, castellarius*.  
 \*a Caralle<sup>3</sup>; *corea, chorus, pecten*.  
 a Carde<sup>4</sup>; *cardus, carptarium*.  
 a Carde maker; *carptarius*.  
 †a Carder; *carptrix*.  
 a Cardiakylle or cardiake<sup>5</sup>; *cardia, cardiaca*.  
 †a Cardynge; *carptorium*.  
 a Cardinale; *cardinalis; cardinalis participium*.

a Cariage; *vectra, cariagium*.  
 \*a Carion; *calauer, funus, funus-tulum, morticinum, corpus; morticius participium*.  
 a Carkas; *carnicucium*.  
 \*a Carle (Caryle A.)<sup>6</sup>; *rusticus, & cetera; ubi a churle*.  
 a Carre; *saratum, carrus, carrum*.  
 †Carsay<sup>7</sup>; *bilix*.  
 a Carte; *biya, biunga, carecta, carrus*.  
 †a Carte band (Carbond A.)<sup>8</sup>; *crusta, crustula diminutivum*.  
 a Carter; *Auriya, veredus, veredarius, quadrigarius, carectarius*.  
 †a Carte hows; *carecturea*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Galerus. An hatte: a pirwike.' 'Pilius. A cappe or bonet.' Cooper. 'Galerus. A coife of lether.' Medulla. A.S. *cappe*, which appears as the gloss to *plauta* in Ælfric's glossary. 'Galerus, vel pilius, fellen hæet.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> 'The band of leather or wool through which the middle-band passes loosely. There is one cap at the end of the hand-staff. generally made of wood, and another at the end of the swivel, made of leather.' Halliwell *in v.* See **Flayle**, below.

<sup>3</sup> In the Cursor Mundii, p. 438, l. 7600, we are told that after David had slain Goliath 'þer caroled wiues bi þe way. Of þair *carol* suche was þe sange, &c.' Compare the account of the same event in Wyclif, 1 Kings, xxi. 11. *Pecten* is used hereafter as the equivalent for a **Wrast**. 'Faire is *carole* of maide gent.' Alisaunder, 1845.

<sup>4</sup> 'Cardes or wool combes. *Hani vel Hani, pectines*.' Baret. 'Cardes. Cards for wooll, &c., working cards. *Cardier*. A card-maker.' Cotgrave.

<sup>5</sup> 'Cardiaque. A consumption, and continuall sweat, by the indisposition of the heart, and parts about it.' Cotgrave. 'Cardiacus. That hath the wringyng at the hearte.' Cooper. Batman vpon Bartholomæ. lib. vii. cap. 32. 'Of heart-quaking and the disease *cardiacle*, says, 'heart-quaking or *Cardiacle* is an euil that is so called because it commeth often of default of the heart,' &c. 'Cardiacus, (1) qui patitur morbum cordis; (2) morbus ipse.' Ducange. 'Cardiacus; *quidam morbus*. A cardyake.' Medulla. See Piers Plowman, C. vii. 78 and xxiii. 82. The word also occurs in Chaucer's Pardoner's Prologue, l. 27, and in the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, l. 493, where we are told that the Pardoner 'caust a *cardiakill*, & a cold sot.'

<sup>6</sup> 'Rusticus. An uplandman.' Wright's Vol. Vocab. p. 182. 'Rusticus. A charle.' Medulla. 'A carle. *Rusticus*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>7</sup> Cooper renders *Bilix* by 'A brigantine, or coate of fence double plated, or double mayled.' Palsgrave gives 'Carsey cloth. *cresy*,' and Cotgrave 'Carizé, *cresau*, kersie.' Harrison in his Description of Eng. ed. Furnivall, i. 172, says that an Englishman was contented 'at home with his fine *carsie* hosen and a meane slop.' 'Carsaye. The woollen stuff called Kersey.' Jamieson. The Medulla explains *bilix* as 'a kirtle off cloth off ij thredes woundyn.' For the origin of the word see Skeat, Etym. Dict. s. v. Kersey.

<sup>8</sup> A plate of iron. Cotgrave gives 'Happe. f. A claspe, or the hooke of a claspe; or a hooke to claspe with; also the clowt, or band of iron thats nailed upon the arme, or end of an axletree, and keeps it from being worne by the often turning of the nave (of a wheele).' This appears from the definition of *crusta* given by Cooper, 'bullions or ornaments that may be taken off,' to be the meaning in the present instance, but a *cart-band* also signifies the *tire* of a wheel. Cotgrave has 'Bande. The streak of a wheele,' and Elyot, Dict. 1559, gives '*Absis*. The strake of a cart whele, wherin the spokes bee sette: *ricus*. A hoope or strake of a carte.' W. de Bibbesworth in naming the parts of a cart speaks of *les bandes de les roes*, which is rendered in the gloss 'the carte-bondes.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 167. 'Bunde. A welt or gard; the streak of a cart wheel.' Cotgrave. See also **Clowte** of yren, and cf. **Copbande**.

†a Carte hors; *veredus, caballus*.  
 †a Carte spurre<sup>1</sup>; *orbita*.  
 †a Cartewright; *carectureus*.  
 †a Carte sadille<sup>2</sup>; *sella veredaria, lolilodidum*.  
 a Case; *casus*.  
 †a Case for sponys or oder thyngis; *theca*.  
 to Caste; *jacere, emittere, effundere, torquere, con-, jaculari, balein grece, exigere, jactare; versus—*  
     ¶ *Si non vis jacere, lapidem permitte jacere*.  
 to Cast agayn; *reicere*.  
 to Caste away; *abacere, proicere, abicimus voluntate, proicimus iussu aliorum*.  
 to Caste a darte; *jaculari, torquere, con-*.  
 †to Caste be hinde; *deiacare, deicere*.  
 to Castin; *juicere, jmmittere*.  
 to Caste down; *sternere, ab-, con-*,

*pro-, diruere, demoliri, subuertere, obruere, pessundare*.  
 Caste down; *stratus, pro-, dirutus, demolitus*.  
 to Caste owte; *ecicere, eiactare, eliminare*.  
 †to Caste ouer; *traicere*.  
 †a Castelle; *castrum, castellum, castellulum, defensio, munimen, municipium, oppidum, oppidulum, opus, (ops, menea A.)*.  
 †to sett in Castelle; *jueastrare*.  
 †Castynge; *jaciens, emittens, iactans*.  
 †Castynge as a bowe; *flexibilis, vt, Arcus meus est flexibilis, an<sup>te</sup> vellecastyng<sup>3</sup>*.  
 a Castyngdown; *prostracio, subuercio*.  
 a Catte; *catus, murcligus, musio, pilus*.  
 †a Cattyle (Catalle A.)<sup>4</sup>; *lanugo, herba est*.  
 †a Cature<sup>5</sup>; *escarius*.

<sup>1</sup> Cooper gives 'Orbita. Virg. Cic. A carte wheele: the tracke of a carte-wheele made in the gronde.' 'The tracke, or Cart-wheele Rut. *Orbita*.' Withals. The Medulla has '*Vadium*. A forthe or cart spore. *Orbita*. A cart spore,' and The Ortus explains *orbita* as '*vestigium curri vel rote: ab orbe et rota dicta: et dicitur orbita quasi orbis iter vel via*'. A. S. *spor*, a track; which we still retain in the term *spoor*, applied to the track of deer, &c. Compare 'Fosper, *Vestigium*.' Manip. Vocab. and P. Whele Spore.

<sup>2</sup> 'Carsaddle. The small saddle put on the back of a carriage-horse, for supporting the trams or shafts of the carriage.' Jamieson. 'The saddle placed on the shaft-horse in a cart, carriage, or waggon.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. Compare P. Plowman, B. ii. 179. '*Cartesaddl*, pe commissarie, owre carte shal he leve.' '*Cartsaddle, dorsuale*.' Huloet. Fitzherbert. Boke of Husbandry, lf. B 5, speaks of '*a cartsaddl, bakbandes and belybandes*.'

<sup>3</sup> That is 'well-casting.'

<sup>4</sup> '*Cat-tails*. The heads of the great bulrush.' Peacock's Glossary of Manley, &c. '*Lanugo*. The softe heares or mossinesse in fruites and herbes, as in clarie, &c.' Cooper. Jamieson says, '*Cats-Tails, s. pl. Hares tail-rush, Eriophorum vaginatum* Linn. also called Canna-down, Cat-tails.' Lyte, Dodoens, p. 512, says that the 'downe or cotton of this plant is so fine, that in some countries they fill quishions and beddes with it.' He adds, 'Turner calleth it in Englishe, Reed Mace, and *Cattes tayle*: to the which we may ioine others, as Water Torche, Marche Betill, or Pestill, and Dunche downe, bycause the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happen to fall in to the eares. . . . The leaves are called Matte reede, bycause they make mattes therewith. . . . Men haue also experimented and proued that this cotten is very profitable to heale broken or holowe kibes, if it be layde vpon.' See also the quotation from Gerarde in Mr. Way's note s. v. Mowle. '*Cat's-tail; typha*.' Withals. '*Cattes tayle, herbe, whiche some cal horse-taille. Cauda equina*.' Huloet.

<sup>5</sup> '*Escarius*: a cater.' Ortus Vocab. Baret gives '*a Cater: a steward: a manciple: a prouider of cates, opsonator, un despensier; qui achete les viandes*,' and Palsgrave '*Provider acator, despencier*.' Catour of a gentylmans house, *despencier*.' Tusser, in his Five Hundred Points, &c., p. 20, says—

'Make wisdome controler, good order thy clarke, Prouision *Cater*, and skil to be cooke.'  
 'Catour, or purueyore of vitayles, *Opsonator*.' Huloet. 'The Cater buyeth very dere cates. *Obsonator caro foro emit obsonia*.' Horman. From a Fr. form *acatour* from *acate*, a buying, used by Chaucer, Prol. 573.

\*a Cawcion<sup>1</sup>; *caucio*.

\*a Cawdille<sup>2</sup>; *cahdarium*.

a Caule<sup>3</sup>; *caula*.

a Cause; *causa*, *erga*, *declinabitur antiquitus*, *argum*, *gratia* & *ratio*; sed *causa* multas habet species, *ratio pa[n]cissimas*. & *causa* rem antecedit, *ratio perficit*; *jus*, *occasio*, *res*.

be Cause; *causa*, *pretextu*, *contemplatione*, *gratia*, *intuitu*, *obtentu*, *occasione*.

C ante E.

a Cedir tre; *cedrus*, *cedra*; *cedrinus*.

†Cele<sup>4</sup>; *ubi* happy (& *ubi* blyssede A.).

Celydoñ<sup>5</sup>; *celidonia*, *herba* est.

a Celle; *cella*, *cellula*, *conclauis*.

a Celler; *cellarium* (*Apoteca*, *cella-*

*rium*, *penus*, -i, *penus*, -ris, *penum*, *peni*, *indeclinabile*, *penus*, -eris, A.), & cetera; *ubi* a butry.

a Cellerer; *cellarius*, *cellarius*.

a Censure; *vide* in S. littera.

Centary<sup>6</sup>; *centauria*, *fel terre*.

a Cepture; *ceptrum*.

\*a Cerkylle; *Ambago*, *Ambages*, *ambicio*, *ambitus*, *circus*, *circulus*, *cichus*<sup>7</sup>, *siculus*, *circuitus*, *girus*, *lustrum*, *lustracio*, *lustramen*, *spera*, *sperula*, *diminutivum*.

half a Cerkylle; *semicirculus*.

Certan; *certus*, *verus*.

†to be Certan; *constare*, *restare*.

Certainly; *certe*, *quoque*, *porro*, *quin*, *utique*; *versus*:

¶*Est stultus porro qui nescit viuere porro.*

<sup>1</sup> 'The king suor vpe the boc, and *caucion* vond god,  
That he al clanliche to the popes lokyng stod.'

Robert of Gloucester, ed. Hearne, p. 506.

So also in King Alisaunder, l. 2811, in Weber Metr. Rom. i. 110—

'And they wore proude of that cite; And ful of everiche iniquyte:

*Kaucyon* they nolde geve, ne bidde.'

The word frequently occurs in this sense of 'hostages, security;' see Holinshed, iii. 1584, 'hostages that should be given for *cautions* in that behalfe.' It is still in use in Scotland for 'bail, security.'

<sup>2</sup> In the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn. Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 14, l. 431, we are told how Kit, the tapster, her Paramour, and the Ostler

'Sit & ete þe *cardell*, for the Pardonere þat was made

With sugir & with swete wyne, riȝt as hymselfe bade.'

'A cadle. *Potinnula ovacea*; *ovaceum*. A caudel. *Potio*. An ote caudel. *Arceaceum*. Manip. Vocab. 'Of sweet Almondes is made by skille of cookes . . . *cardles* of Almonds, both comfortable to the principall parts of the body and procuring sleepe. . . . Almond *cardels* are made with ale strained with almonds blanched and brayed . . . then lightly boyled and spiced with nutmeg and sugar . . . as pleaseth the party.' Cogan, Haven of Health, 1612, pp. 98, 99. See also Rob. of Gloucester, p. 561.

<sup>3</sup> '*Caula*. A sheepe house; a folde.' Cooper. '*Caular*. munimenta ovium; *barrières pour renfermer les moutons, parc*.' Ducange. '*Caula*. A stabyl, a folde, or a shep cote.' Medulla. 'A Caule, pen; *caula*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>4</sup> A. S. *selig*. '*Felix*, sely or blisful: *Felicio*, to make sely.' Medulla Grammatica.

'There is *sely* endeles beyng and endeles blys.'

MS. Addit. 10053.

<sup>5</sup> '*Chelidonia*. The hearbe Selandine [*Celandine*].' Cooper. Of this plant Neckham says—

'*Mira chelidonia, virtus clarissima reddit  
Lumina, docta tibi probat hirundo jidem.*'

De Naturis Rerum, p. 478 (Rolls Series).

See also Lyte's Dodoens, p. 31.

<sup>6</sup> '*Centaury*. A herb of Mars.' Coles' Dict. 1676. '*Fel terre*. Centanrium.' Cooper. The plant is mentioned in the Promptorium, p. 154, under the name '*Feltryke*, herbe,' on which see Mr. Way's note.

<sup>7</sup> MS. *Clicus*.

†to Certefye; *certificare, cerciorare.*

†to Ceruyll<sup>1</sup>; *excerebrare.*

†a Ceruyller; *excerebrator.*

to Cese; *cessare, desinere, descistere, dimittere, destare, omittere est ordinem interrumpere, premittere ex toto relinquere, super-sedere.*

a Cessynge; *cessacio, deficio, intermissio.*

like to Cesse; *cessabundus* (A.).

C ante H.

\*Chafir (Chafare A.)<sup>2</sup>; *commercium.*

to Chafir; *commercari.*

a Chafiryng; *commercium, commutacio.*

\*a Chafte<sup>3</sup>; *maxilla, mala, faux, mandibula, manubula, mola; maxillaris, participium.*

A Chafte; *vb[i]* Arowe (A.).

A Chafte; *vb[i]* spere, &c. (A.)

Chaftmonde<sup>4</sup>. (A.)

a Chayere; *cathedra, orcestra.*

†a Chare bowe<sup>5</sup>; *fultrum.*

\*to Chalange<sup>6</sup>; *reudicare, calumpniari.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Excerebro. To beate out the braynes of a thyng.' Cooper. 'Ceruelle, f. The braine.' Cotgrave.

<sup>2</sup> 'And some chosen *chaffure*, they cheuen the bettare.' P. Plowman, B Prologue 31. 'Greet pres at market makith deer *chafare*.' Chaucer, Wyf of Bath, Prologue, l. 523. A.S. *ceap, chēp.*

<sup>3</sup> In the Anturs of Arthur (Camden Soc. ed. Robson), xi. 2, we read—

'Alle the herdus myztun here, the hyndest of alle,  
Off the *schaf* and the shol. shaturt to the skin.'

Halliwell quotes from MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. leaf 7—

'With the *chafte-ban* of a ded has Men sais that therwit slan he was.'  
See also E. E. Alliterative Poems, ed. Morris, p. 100, l. 268.

'With this *chavyl-bon* I xal sle the.' Cov. Myst. Cain & Abel, p. 37.

Gawin Douglas describing the Trojans on their first landing in Italy, tells how they

'With thare handis brek and *chafteis* gnaw The crustis, and the coffingis all on raw.'

*Eneidos*, Bk. vii. l. 250.

In the Cursor Mundi, David, when stating how he had killed a lion and a bear, says—

'I had na help bot me allan . . . And scoik þam be þe berdes sua  
And I laid hand on þaim beleue þat I þair *chaftes* raue in tua.' ll. 7505-7510.  
where the Fairfax MS. reads *chaudis*, and the Göttingen and Trinity MSS. *chaudis*.

'He strake the dragon in at the *charyl*, That it come out at the navyl.'

Ywaine & Gawin, 1991.

See also Chawylle and Cheke-bone. 'Chafteis, Chafte, the chops. Chaf-blade, the jaw-bone. Chaf-tooth, a jaw-tooth.' Jamieson. A.S. *ceaf*. S. Saxon, *cheude*.

<sup>4</sup> This word does not appear again either under C or S. It was a measure taken from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, generally considered as half a foot. Ray in his Gloss. of North Country Words gives 'Shafman, Shafinet, Shaftment, *sb.* the measure of the fist with the thumb set up; ab A.S. *scæft-mund*, i.e. *scinipes*.' According to Florio, p. 414, it means 'a certain rate of clothe that is given above measure, which drapers call a handfull or *shaftman*.' In the Morte Arthure, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Brock, in the account of the fight between Sir Gawaine, and Sir Priamus, we are told—

'Bothe schere thorowe shoulders a *shaft-monde* longe!' l. 2456.

See also ll. 3843 and 4232. In the Anturs of Arthur, Camd. Soc. ed. Robson, xli. 2, we read, 'Thro his shild and his shildur, a *shaft-mun* he share.' 'Not exceeding a foot in length nor a *shaftman* in shortness.' Barnaby Googe, Husbandry, 78a. In the Liber Niger Domus, Ed. IV, pr. in Household Ordinances, 1790, p. 49, it is stated that the Dean of the Chapel 'hathe all the offerings of wax that is made in the king's chappell on Candyhnasse-day, with the moderate fees of the beame, in the festes of the yere, when the tapers be consumed into a *shaftmount*.'

<sup>5</sup> See also Bowe of a chaire.  
<sup>6</sup> MS. Chanlange. This word occurs with the meaning of *blame, accuse* in the Ancræn Riwele, p. 54, 'hwarof *kulenges* tu me?' and in P. Plowman, B. Text, v. 174, Wrath tells how the monks punished him—

'And do me faste frydayes, to bred and to water,  
And am *chalanged* in þe chapitelhous, as I a childe were.'

a Chalange; *calumpnia*.  
 †a Chalanger; *calumpniator*.  
 a Chalice; *calix, caliculus*.  
 \*a Chaloñ<sup>1</sup>; *Amphitapetum*.  
 a Cha[m]pioñ; *Athleta, puginator, pugnill*.  
 \*a Chandelers; *cerareus*.  
 a Chanoñ; *canonicus*.  
 \*a Chape of a knyfe<sup>2</sup>; *vomellus*.

a Chapelle; *capella, capellula*.  
 a Chapiture; *capitulum*.  
 a Chaplett.  
 \*a Chapman<sup>3</sup>; *negociator, & cetera; ubi a merchaunde*.  
 a Chapmanry; *negociacio*.  
 \*a Chapmanware; *vendibilis*.  
 \*to Chappe<sup>4</sup>; *mercari, com-, nundinari, negociari*.  
 a Charbunkylle<sup>5</sup>; *carbunculus*.

In the Pricke of Conscience we are told how the devil demanded from St. Bernard

‘By what skille he walde, and bi what ryght

*Chalange* þe kingdom of heven bright.’ l. 2252.

The claim of Henry IV. to the crown of England is stated as follows in the Rolls of Parliament, ‘In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, *challenge* the realm of England,’ &c. (Annals of Eng. p. 210). In *Morte Arthure*, Arthur in his dream sees two kings climbing to the chair of power.

‘This chaire of charbokle, they said, we *chalange* here-aftyre.’ l. 3326.

‘*Chalonger* . . . demander, contester, provoquer, attaquer, defendre, refuser, prohiber, blâmer; de *calumnia*, fausse accusation, chicane.’ Burguy, s. v. *Chalonge*. ‘*Challonger*. To claime, challenge, make title unto, set in foot for; also to accuse of, charge with, call in question for an offence.’ Cotgrave. See also Ducange, s. v. *Calengium*. ‘I calenge a thyng of dutye or to be myne owne. *je calenge*.’ Palsgrave. ‘To calenge. *Vindicare*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘We ben broȝt in for the monei whiche we baren aȝen bifore in our sackis, that he putte *challenge* into us [*ut decolent in nos calumniam*].’ Wyclif, Genesis xliii. 18. So also in Job xxxv. 9: ‘For the multitude of *challengeres* [*calumniatorum*] thei shul crie.’ ‘I *calenge* to fyght with the hande to hande. *Ec provocacione tecum dimicabo*.’ Horman. See also Wyclif, Select Works, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, p. 161, l. 7.

<sup>1</sup> Cooper gives ‘*Amphitapa*, idem quod *Amphimallum*,’ which latter he renders by ‘A cloath or garment frysed on both sydes,’ and in MS. Lambeth, 481, it is explained as ‘*tapetu ex utraque parte villosa facta*.’ In the directions for furnishing a room given in Neckham’s *Treatise de Utensilibus*, we find—

del piler chalun idem

‘*Atilis, sive epistilis columpne, tapetum sive tapete dependant*.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab.

p. 100.

<sup>2</sup> In the Inventory of the goods of Sir J. Fastolf, of Caistor, taken in 1459, are mentioned ‘Item, j bollok haftyd dager, harnessyd wyth sylver, and j *chape* thertoo. Item, j lytyll schort armyng dagger, withe j gilt *schape*.’ Paston Letters, i. 478. ‘*Chappe*, f. The chape, or locket of a scabbard.’ Cotgrave. ‘Here knyfes were *i-chaped* nat with bras.’ Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 366.

<sup>3</sup> Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, 396, in describing the Shipman says—

‘Ful many a draughte of wyn hadde he ydrawe

From Burdeux-ward, whil that the *chapman* sleep.’

‘Chapman. A pedler, a hawker, a merchant.’ Jamieson. See *Lazamon*, vol. iii. p. 232.

<sup>4</sup> ‘And who so *cheped* my chaffare, chiden I wolde,

But he profred to paye a peny or tweyne

More þan it was worth.’ P. Plowman, B. xiii. 380.

A. S. *ceapian*. ‘Cheape the pryce or valewe of a thyng. *Licetari*.’ Huloet.

<sup>5</sup> The Carbuncle was supposed to have light-giving powers. Thus in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 7, we are told in the account of the Enchanted Chamber that there was there ‘standing a *charbuncle* ston, the whiche ȝaf list over all the hous.’ Alexander Neckham in his work *De Naturis Rerum*, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, p. 469, refers to this supposed quality as follows—

‘*Illustrat tenebras radius Carbunculus auri*

*Fulgorem vincit ignea flamma micans.*’

The same supposed property of the stone is referred to in *The Myroure of Our Lady*, E. E. Text Society, ed. Blunt, p. 175, where we read:—‘There is a preycous stone that is called

\*a Chare<sup>1</sup>; *ca[r]pentum*.

to Charge<sup>2</sup>; *onuslare, sarcinare, onerare, grauare*.

a Charge; *cura, onus, grauamen*.

†to dis-Charge; *exonerare*. (to vn-charge; *vbi* to discharge A.)

Charged; *onuslus, oneratus, onuslatus*.

†a Chargere; *onerator, sarcinator*.

\*A Charyooure; *vbi* a chare.

†Charls; *Karolus, nomen proprium*.

†Charelwayñ (Charlewayn A.)<sup>3</sup>; *arthurus, plaustrum*.

to Charme; *incantare, fascinare, carminare*.

A Charmer; *incantator, -trix, carminator, -trix*.

Charmynge; *incantans, carminans, fascinans*.

a Chare<sup>4</sup>; *vbi* to chase.

A Chartyr; *carta, monimen, cirographum, scriptum, seeda*.

†A Chase; *fuga*.

†to Chase; *fugo, re-, con-, dif-, ef-*.

Chaste; *castus corpore, pudicus animo, nuptus, continens*.

vn Chaste; *inpudicus, incontinens*.

†to lyf Chaste; *eunuchidare, continere, caste viuere*.

a carbonele, whyche shyneth bryghte as fyre, of hys owne kynde, so that no darkenesse may blemyshe yt ne no moysture quenche yt. And to thys stone ye lyken oure lorde god, when ye saye, *Per se lucens*. The carbonele shynynge by itselfe nedeth none other lyghte.'

<sup>1</sup> See also Carre. 'Penne seyde the Emperoure, when the victory of the bataill wer come home, he shulde have in the first day iiij. worshipis; of the whiche this is þe first, he shalle be sette in a charr, & iiij. white hors shulle drawe hit to the palyse of the Emperour; The seconde is, þat all his trespassours & Aduersarijs shulde folowe his chare behynde him, withe bounden hondis & fete.' *Gesta Romanorum*, ed. Herrtage, p. 176. 'And [Pharao] putte aboute his [Joseph's] necke a goldun beere, and made him steý; vpon his second char.' Wyclif, Genesis xli. 43.

<sup>2</sup> In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, l. 3136, the French knights when on a foraging expedition discover

'Two and þyrtý grete somers:

J-charged alle and some

Wyþ fair flour, y-maked of whete:

And wyþ bred and flechs and wyn.'

'And therfor, seiþ Matth. *Jugum enim meum suauis est, et onus meum leue*, þis is to seye, My yoke, *scil.* penaunce, is swete, *scil.* for it turnithe to swetnesse, & my charge or my burdyn, *scil.* commaundement, is light.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 177. 'Charger. To charge, burthen, onerate, load; lye heavy upon, lay on, or lay load on, &c.' Cotgrave. 'Pondus. A charge.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> The Constellation *Ursa Major*. Böotes was called either Wagoner to Charles' Wain or Keeper to the Great Bear (*arctophylax*), according to the name given to the chief northern group of fixed stars. (See Barrewarde ante.) Cooper gives 'Plaustrum, Charles Wayne, nigh the North Pole.' The word occurs also in Gawin Douglas, and in the Medulla we find '*Arctophilax (sic)*. The earle wen-terre. *Arturus: quoddam signum celeste: anglice, A earwaynesterre*.' Withals mentions 'Charles Waine. *Ursa minor, Cynosura*,' and 'A starre that followeth Charles waine. *Bootes*.' Jamieson gives 'Charlewan' and 'Charlewaigne.' Compare Spenser, Faery Queene, l. ii. l. A. S. *carleswæn*. See also Cotgrave s. v. *Boîte*. The idea that Charles' Wain is a corruption of Charles or Churls Wain is a complete error. The Charles is not in any way connected with the A. S. *ceorl* or any of its later forms, but refers to the Emperor Charles, the Charlemagne of romance, who, as Spenser tells us, in the *Tears of the Muses*, was placed by Calliope 'amongst the starris seaven,' and who was addressed by the priests of Aix-la-Chapelle as 'Rex mundi triumphator, Jesu Christi conregnator.' The Woden's Wain of the North became the Charles' Wain of the Teutons. Holland, in his trans. of Suetonius, p. 74, speaks of the 'starris of the celestial beare,' the marginal note being '*Charlemaine* his waine,' and in Trevisa's trans. of Bartholomæus de *Proprietatibus Rerum*, viii. 35, we are told that 'Arcturus is comynly clepid in Englis *Charlemaynes wayne*.'

<sup>4</sup> A. S. *cecran, cyrran*, to turn, drive. In the Coventry Mysteries, p. 325, we find 'Chare away the crowe.' 'Fulst me euer to gode and cher me from sunne.' E. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 215. See other examples in Stratmann. Compare P. 'Charyn a-way,' p. 70.

†to Chasty<sup>1</sup>; *castigare, corripere.*

A Chastyser; *castigator, -trix.*

A Chastysynge; *castigacio, correctio.*

Chastite; *contineucia, proprie viduarum, castitas corporis scilicet proprie virginum pudicia, monogamia, integritas, celibatus, castimonia religionis.*

†vn Chastite; *incontineucia; inprudicia.*

†a Chaterer<sup>2</sup>; *futillis, garulus, verbosus, loquax, loquatulus, magniloquus, poliloquus.*

to Chatir as byrdis<sup>3</sup>; *cornicari, corniculari, garrere.*

to Chatir as a man; *garrulari, verbosari.*

†A Chaterynge; *garrulitas, verbositas, loquacitas.*

†a Chaterynge of byrdis; *garritus.*

†Chaterynge as birdis; *garrulans, loquax.*

†to Chatte<sup>4</sup>; *Garrulare.*

\*a Chawylle (Chavylle<sup>5</sup>; vbi A chafte).

Chawdepysse<sup>6</sup>; *stranguria.*

†Chawdewayn<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> 'Als þe gude son tholes mekely þe fader, when he wille hym *chasty*.' Pricke of Conscience, 3549. 'To *chasty* þaim and hald þaim in awe.' Ibid. 5547.

'Bot luke now for charitee thow *chasty* thy lypes.' Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1019. O. Fr. *chastoier, chastier*; Lat. *castigare*. See also Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, i. 122, ix. 743. &c., and P. Plowman, A. xi. 195.

<sup>2</sup> See also to Chiter as byrdis dose. 'Cornicari. To chatte or cackle like a cough. *Garrula ares*. Chatterynge byrdes, singynge birdes. *Garrilo*. To babble or chatte; to talke many wordes folishly; properly to chirpe or chatter as a bird.' Cooper.

<sup>3</sup> 'Garrulitas. Chattynge; janglyng; babbling; busie talkynge. *Rauca garrulitas pitarum*, Ovid. Chattynge of pies.' Cooper. 'Babillarde, f. A tittle-tattle; a prating gossip; a babling huswife; a chatting or chattering minx.' Cotgrave. 'Garrulo. To Jangelyn. Medulla. 'Som vseþ straunge wlafterynge *chiterynge*.' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 159.

<sup>4</sup> See note to Chafte. In Wright's Political Poems (Camden Soc.) p. 240, we find, 'to *chawle* ne to chyde,' i.e. to jaw, find fault. In Sloane MS. 1571, leaf 48<sup>b</sup>, is given a curious prescription 'for bolnyng vndur þe *chale*,' the principal ingredient of which is a fat cat. 'Brancus. A gale or a chawle.' Vocabulary, MS. Harl. 1002. In the Master of Game, MS. Vespas. B. xii, leaf 34<sup>b</sup>, mention is made of the '*iawle-bone*' of a wild boar. 'Bucca, mala inferior. The cheeke, iawe or iowll.' Junius.

<sup>5</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Pisse-chaude*. A burnt Pisse; also the Venerian flux; the Gonorrhœan, or contagious running.' The Ortus curiously explains '*Stranguria*: as the colde pysse; *difficultas urine quam guttatim micturiunt*.' 'A recipe for the cure of *Chawdepys*, or strangury, is given in MS. Lincoln. Med. fo. 298.' Halliwell. 'Stranguria, otherwise called in Latine *stilleidum*, & of our old farriers (according to the French name) *chawdepis*, is when the horse is provoked to stale often, & voideth nothing but a few drops—which cometh, as the physitians say, either through the sharpness of the urine, or by some exulceration of the bladder, or else by means of some apostume in the liver or kidneys.' Topsell, *Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, ed. Rowland, 1673, p. 304. I know of no other instance of the word except in the curious O. Fr. poem 'Des xxiii Manières de Vilains,' Paris, 1833, ed. Franc. Michel, p. 13, where we read—

'Si aient plenté de grume,  
Plenté de frièvre et de gaunisse!  
Et si aient le *chawdepisse*,

Mal ki les faiche rechaner,  
Et plaie ki ne puist saner.'

Jamieson gives '*Chaudpecc*: Gonorrhœa,' and refers to Polwart. Fr. *chaude-pisse*. See P. Cawepys.

<sup>7</sup> A recipe for 'Chaudewyne de boyce' as follows is given in Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 25—

'Take smalle notes, schale out kurnele,  
As þou dose of almondes, fayre and wele;  
Frye hom in oyle, þen sethe hom ryȝt  
In almonde mylke þat is bryȝt;  
þen þou schalle do in flour of ryce

And also oper poulder of spyce;  
Fry oper curneles besyde also,  
Coloure þou hit with safron or þou fer goo,  
To divers þo mete þou schalt hit set,  
With þo fryed curnels with outen let.'

See also ibid. p. 9, for another recipe for '*Chaudon*;' for wylde digges, swannes, and pigges,' composed of chopped liver and entrails boiled with blood, bread, wine, vinegar, pepper, cloves



to **Chauffe**<sup>1</sup>; *calefacere*.

**A Chafer**<sup>2</sup>; *calefactorium, stutra, coculum*.

**a Chaumbere** (**Chamer A.**); *camera, thalamus, tristegum, zetu, conclave*; versus—

¶ *Est sponsi thalamus, cameram dic esse scholaris,*

*Ac secreta loca templi penetralia dicus.*

**a Chaumberlayn**<sup>3</sup>; *camerarius, creditarius, cubicularius, paranimphus, ennuaphus, talumista*.

**Chaumpe**<sup>4</sup>; *intercapedo, intersticium*.

**a Chawmse**; *casus aduersus est, auspicium prosperum est, fortuitus aduersus est vel prosper, euentus, fatum, fors ablativo -te, occasio, successus prosper est*.

**a Chawnceler**; *cancellarius, secretarius, apocripharius*.

**a Chawncery**; *cellaria*.

**to Chawnge**; *alterare, alternare, variare, flectere, mutare, commutare*.

† **Chawngeabyl**; *mutabilis, commutabilis, flexibilis*.

**a Chawnginge**; *mutacio, commutacio*.

† **a Chawnginge clath**<sup>5</sup>; *mutatorium*.

\* **a Chawnter**; *parophonista, cantor, precentor, succentor, fabarius*.

**a Chawntury**; *cantaria*.

**a Chawntury**; *precentura*.

**a Cheftane**; *Architenens, capitaneus*.

**a Cheke**; *gena, bucca, buccella, fauix, mala, maxilla*.

**a Chekebone**; *ebi a chafte*.

**a Chekyn**; *pullus, pulliculus diminutivum*.

† **Chekyn mete**<sup>6</sup>; *ipia*.

and ginger. Another for 'Chawden for Swannes' is given in Household Ordinances. p. 441. See also Sloane MS. 1201, leaf 63. MS. Harl. 1735, leaf 18, gives the following recipe—'Chawdon sau3 of Swannes. Tak þe issu of þe swannes, & wasche hem wel, skoure þe guttys with salt, seth; al to-gidre. Tak of þe flesche; hewe it smal, & þe guttys with alle. Tak bred, gyngere & galingale, Canel, grynd it & tempre it vp with bred; colour it with blood ore with brent bred, seson it vp with a lytyl vinegre: welle it al to-gydere.' 'Beeff, moton, stewed feysaund, Swan with the Chawdwyn.' J. Russell's Boke of Nuture in Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 48, l. 688.

<sup>1</sup> 'Charcoal to chaufin the knyzte.' Anturs of Arthur, st. 35. 'He sethede potage and is fild; and is chaufid [*calefactus est*], and seide, Vah, or weel, I am hat.' Wyclif, Isaiah xlv. 16. See also Esther i. 10.

<sup>2</sup> A saucepan. Dame Eliz. Browne in her will, Paston Letters, iii. 4661, bequeaths 'a grete standing chafer of laton with a lyon upon the lydde, ij chafers of brasse, and ij litill brasse pottys.'

<sup>3</sup> On the duties of a Chamberlain see Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, pp. 59-69 and 168-9.

<sup>4</sup> 'Intercapedo, Cic. A space or pause: a space of time or place betwene.' Cooper. 'Chaumpe' is the word always used in the marginal directions for the illuminator of the Corpus (Oxford) MS. of the Canterbury Tales, when a small initial is to be made. 'Vignel' (our 'vignette') is used for the large letters. An example may be seen at the beginning of several of the letters in the present work. The scribe has left a space to be filled in by the illuminator with the proper capital letter, which for the guidance of the latter is written small. It is not an unusual thing to find these chaumpes in MSS. unfilled in. The Ortus explains *intercapedo* as '*distancia localis et inter duas parietes*'. See an example in Addit. 22,556 in Mr. Way's Introd. p. xl.

<sup>5</sup> 'Mutatorium. Pars mulierum vestimentorum; partie du vêtement des femmes, sorte de pèleriné.' (S. Hier.) D'Arnis. 'Mutatorium. A chaungyng cloth.' Medulla. Wyclif, Isaiah ii. 22, speaks of 'iemmes in the frount hangend and chaungyng clothis.' The Ortus explains *mutatorium* as '*vestis preciosa pro qua sumenda alia mutatur: anglice, a precyous clothynge, a chaungynge clothe, or a holy daye clothe, et habetur quarto libro regum, v. cap.*' (2 Kings, v. 22,) in the Vulgate, *vestes mutatorias duplices*.

<sup>6</sup> 'Ipea: quedam herba: chykwe.' Ortus. In Norfolk, according to Forby, the *alsine mediu* is called *chickens meat*. A. S. *cicena mete*, alsine. Aelfric. The name is also applied to chickweed, endive, and dross corn. 'Chikne-mete, *intiba*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 140.

**Chekery**; *pannus scaccariatus*.

a **Chekyr**<sup>1</sup>; *scaccarium*.

\*to **Chepe**; *tavare* (*mercari*, *com-mercari*, *numlinari*, *negociari*, A.).

\***Chepe**; *precium* (& *cetera*; *vbi price* A.).

a **Chepynge**; *taxacio*.

a **Chere**; *vultus*.

a **Chery**; *cerasum*.

a **Cherytre**; *cerasus*.

a **Cherystone**; *cerapetra*.

to **Cherische** or **dawnte** (**Cherys** or **to daunt** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *blanditractione*.

\*a **Chesabyile**<sup>3</sup>; *casula*, *infula*, *planeta*.

\*a **Chesse bolle** (**Chesbowille** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *papaner*, *ciuolus*.

to **Chese**; *eligere*, *decerpere*, *deligere*, *legere*, *seligere*.

**Chese**; *caseus*, *caseus*, *formella*.

a **Chesfapt**<sup>5</sup>; *casearium*, *sinum*, *sitella*.

a **Cheslep**<sup>6</sup>; *lactis*.

a **Chesyng**; *electio*, *dilectus*.

**Chesse**<sup>7</sup>; *seccus* A.

a **Chestañ**<sup>8</sup> } *balanus*, *castania*.

a **Chestan tre** }

a **Chualry**; *milicia*.

to **Chew**; *masticare*.

to **Chew cud** (**Chewe þe cuyde** A.); *ruminare*.

<sup>1</sup>

‘Thenne the Kyng asket a *chekere*,

And cald a damesel here.’ *Avowyng* of Arthur, ed. Robson, lv. i.

In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, p. 74, l. 2224, Naymes in describing the amusements of the French knights says—

‘Po þat willieþ to leue at hame playeþ to þe *eschekere*.’

On the History, &c., of the Game of Chess, see note to my edition of the *Gesta Romanorum*, chapter xxi. pp. 459, 460.

<sup>2</sup> In Piers Plowman, ed. Skeat, B. iv. 117, we have ‘childryn *cherissing*,’ in the sense of the pampering or spoiling of children. Cotgrave gives ‘*Mignoter*. To dandle, fiddle, cocker, cherish, handle gently, entertaine kindly, use tenderly, make a wanton of.’ Cf. also **Dawnte**. See Chaucer, Troylus, Bk. iv. st. 220, and Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 128.

<sup>3</sup> Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 464, mentions ‘an awbe; j *chesypill*, with a stole, and all that belongeth therto.’

<sup>4</sup> Lyte, Dodoens, p. 200, says that the roote of Dogges-tooth is ‘long & slender lyke to a *Chesbol*.’ ‘*Parot*, m. Poppie, *Chesbowls*. *Olutte*, f. Poppie, *Chessbolls*, or *Cheese*. *bowls*.’ Cotgrave. ‘*Papaver*. Popie or *Chesboul*.’ Cooper. See also Halliwell s. v. *Cheseballe*. ‘A *Cheseboule*. *Papaver*.’ Withals. ‘*Chesbolle*, *hee papaver*. *Chesbole*, *hec sepula*.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. pp. 190–1. In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, ed. Murray, p. 94, when Sextus Tarquinius sent to enquire from his father what course he should pursue in order to betray Gabii, ‘Ald Tarquine gef na answere to the messanger, bot tuike his staf, and syue past throcht his gardin, and quhar that he gat ony *chasbollis* that greu hie, he straik the heidis fra them viiht his staf, and did no thyng to the litil *chasbollis*.’

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Cheese-fat*, *Chesfat*. The mould in which cheeses are made.’ Peacock’s Gloss, of Manley, &c. See note to **Frale**. ‘*Casearium*. A day house where cheese is made.’ Cooper. ‘*Esclisse*. Any small hurdle or any utensill of watted ozier, or wicker, &c., hence, a *Cheese-fat*, or *Cheesfoord* thereof. *Cagerotte*. A *Chesford*, or *Cheesfatt* (of wicker).’ Cotgrave. ‘*Multrale*. A *chesfatt* or a *deyes* payle. *Fiscella*. A leep or a *chesfatt*.’ Medulla. ‘A *cheese-fatte* to presse the cheese in. *Fiscella vel forma casearia*.’ Withals.

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Cheese-lep*. A bag used to keep the rennet for making cheese,’ according to Ray, but Peacock’s Gloss, gives ‘*Cheese-lop*, *Cheslop*, the dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk for cheese,’ as a Lincolnshire word, and with this the *Ortus* agrees: ‘*lactis est mollis et tenera pellicula in qua lac coagulatur in ventre lactentis*.’ Cooper renders *Lactis* by ‘the small guttes.’ In Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. 222, we have ‘*Cheeslep*, *cheeslep*.’ The word is compounded of A. S. *leap*, a basket; see P. Berynge-lepe and Fysche-leep. Cf. ‘*Cheeselyp* worme, otherwyse called Robyn Goodfelowe his lowse. *Tylus*.’ Huloet.

<sup>7</sup> See **Chekyr** above.

<sup>8</sup> ‘*Balanitis*. A kinde of rounde chestens.’ Cooper. ‘*Cornus*. A chestony tre. *Balanus*, *idem*.’ Medulla. ‘*Chastaigne*. A chesnut. *Chastaignier*. A chessen or chesnut tree.’ Cotgrave. Ital. *Castagna*, from *Castanea* in Thessaly, its native place. In Aelfric’s Gloss, is given ‘*Castanea*, cystel, *vel* cyst-beam,’ whence Mr. Wright explains *chestnut* as the nut of the *cyst*-tree.

to Chyde<sup>1</sup>; *litigare, certare, & cetera*;  
*vbi to flyte (flytt A.)*.

†to ly in Chilbed; *decumbere, decubere*.

\*a Chilbed; *puerperium, decubie*.

a Childe; *paruulus, pusio, puer, infans, infantulus, pusillus, puerulus, puellulus, soboles*; *puerilis, participium*; *pignus, proles*; *infantilis, infantuosus*.

to be Childeyshe; *puerare, re-, puerascere, re-*.

\*to Childe<sup>2</sup>; *parturire, eniti, fetare, parere, profundere*; *versus—*

¶ *Femina vult parere sed non vult illa parere.*

a Childe berer; *puerpera*.

†to make with Childe; *granulare, prugnare, jupregnare*.

a Childe hede; *infancia, puericia*.

†Childely; *pueriliter*.

a Chymney<sup>3</sup>; *caminus, epicasterium, fumerium, fumerale*.

\*a Chinche (Chynshe A.)<sup>4</sup>; *tenax, & cetera*; *vbi cowatus*.

Chinchery; *tenacitas, & cetera*; *vbi cowatysc*.

a Chine; *cuthena, cathenula, catella, cathenella*; *cathenatus participium*.

a Chyn; *mentum*; *mentatus participium*.

<sup>1</sup> 'I lyken the to a sowe, for thou arte ever *chyding* at mete.' Palsgrave, p. 611, col. 2. In the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 253, l. 101, we are told—

'Lette ay your chere be lowly, blythe and hale,

Withoute chidyng as that yee wolde fyhte.'

Wyclif, in one of his diatribes against the friars, says that they '*chiden & fitten as woode houndis, & sweren herte & bonys*.' English Works, ed. Matthew, p. 216.

<sup>2</sup> '*Puerperium*, Plin. The time of a woman's trauayle with childe or lying in. Sueton. The babe or infant delivered. *Parturio*. To labour or trauayle with childe.' Cooper. Fr. *enfant*. In Wyclif's version of Genesis xix. 27, 28, we read: 'The more douȝtir *childide* a sone, and clepide his name Moab . . . and the lesse douȝtir *childide* a sone, and clepide his name Amon, that is, the sone of my peple.' See also Luke i. 57; Romance of Partenay, 1157; Ormulum, 156; *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 209, &c. In the Cursor Mundi we read—

'Par dwellid or lauedi wit hir nece, And at hir *childing* was helpand.'

Til ion was born, a wel godd pece,

Ed. Morris, p. 634, l. 11057.

'*Pario*. To chyldyn. *Vir general mulierque parit sed gignit rterque*. *Parturio*. To ympyn, beryn, or chyldyn.' Medulla. Compare 'A woman hade vij childer at oon childenge.' Trevisa's Higden, i. 205.

<sup>3</sup> The original meaning of 'chimney' was a 'fireplace,' as in the following—

'Damesele, loke ther be,

Fagattus of fyre tre

A ffayre in the *chymene*,

That fetchyd was ȝare.'

Sir Degrevant, Thornton Rom. p. 234.

So also—

'His fete er like latoun bright

Als in a *chymne* brynnand light.' Pricke of Conscience, 4368.

See also Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 168, 3041. Jamieson says, 'among "moveabill heirschip," we find mentioned, "ane bag to put money in, ane eulernik, ane *chimney*, ane water-pot." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 1.' In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc. l. 2077, we read—

'Pan was þer on a *chymenay*

A greyt fyr þat brente red.'

And in the Boke of Curtasye (Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall), p. 192, l. 460, we find amongst the duties of the Groom of the Chamber, that

'Fuel to *chymne* hym falle to gete.'

'*Cheminée*, f. A chimney.' Cotgrave. '*Caminus*. A chimney: a furnayse.' Cooper. Chimnies, in the modern sense of the word, were not common until the reign of Elizabeth. Thus Harrison, in his *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, i. 338, says, 'Now have we manie *chimnies*; and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarrhs, and poses [*colds in the head*]; then had we none but reredosses [*open hearths*]; and our heads did never ake.' See also *ibid.* pp. 239-40.

<sup>4</sup> In Havelok (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat), l. 2941, we are told that he began

'His denshe men to feste wel

So þat he weren alle riche;

With riche landes and catel,

For he was large and nouth *chinche*.'

a **Chippe**<sup>1</sup>; *assula, quisquillie*.  
 to **Chippe**; *dolore, &cetera; ubi to hew*.  
 a **Chire**<sup>2</sup>; *genimen*.  
 a **Chyrne**; *ubi a kyrne*.  
 a **Cheselle**; *celtis, celium, scalprum, scalpulum, scalprus*.  
 to **Chiter os byrdis dose**<sup>3</sup>; *garrere, mimurire*.  
 \*a **Chiterlynge**<sup>4</sup>; *hilla*.  
**Chosyn**; *electus, selectus, comparantur*.

†a **Choller** (**Chullere A.**)<sup>5</sup>; *questor*.  
 a **Churle**<sup>6</sup>; *batinus, calcitro, rusticus, gello & gillo, glebo*.

C ante I.

†b<sup>c</sup> **Ciatica**; *sciatica*.  
 a **Cimbelle**<sup>7</sup>; *simbala, -lum*.  
**Ciment**; *cimentum*.  
**Cinamome**<sup>8</sup>; *cinamomum*.  
 †a **Cipirtre**<sup>9</sup>; *cipressus; cipressinus; cenus, pro arbore & fructu*.

Gower also uses the word in the *Confessio Amantis*, vol. ii. p. 288, and Skelton has '*Chyncherde*.' According to Halliwell the substantive is found in Occleve—

'And amonge other thingis that ȝowre wilne,

Be infecte with no wrecchid *chyncherie*;

and also in Chaucer, *Medeas*, p. 162. 'A chynche: *parcus*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Tenax*: sparyng, niggish.' Cooper. See Cotgrave s. v. *Chiche*, and Sevyng Sages, l. 1244.

<sup>1</sup> Palsgrave gives 'I chyppe bread, *je chappelle du pain . . . je descrouste du pain . . .* and *je paye du pain*: chippings of bread, *chapplis*.' *Assula*. A chip or lathe; a slise of anything.' Cooper. 'Chippings and parings of bread, *quisquillie*.' Baret. See Babees Boke (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 84.

<sup>2</sup> A blade of grass, or any plant. '*Chyer of grasse*.' Drayton's *Harmonie*, 1591.

<sup>3</sup> 'Sparuwe is a *cheateride* bird; *cheatered* euer ant *chirmed*.' Ancrer Riwele, p. 152. 'As eny swalwe *chiteryng* on a berne.' Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, 72, C. T. 3258. 'They may wel *chateren* as don thise iayes.' Chanonne *Yeomanis Tale*, 386. 'I *chytyer*, as a yonge byrde dothe before she can synge her tune. I *chytyer*. I make a charme as a flocke of small byrdes do whan they be together. *Je tarygoun*.' Palsgrave. In Trevisa's translation of Higden's *Polychronicon*, i. 239, the word is used of the starling: 'With mouth than *chitereth* the stare.' See also *ibid.* ii. 159.

'She withall no worde may soune

But *chitre* and as a brid jargoune.'

Gower, ed. Pauli, ii. 318.

See also Chancer, C. Tales, 3218. Wyclif says that a confused noise is 'as ȝyf iayes and pyes *chateriden*.' Works, iii. 479, and in his translation of Deuteronomy, xviii. 10. See also P. Plowman, B. xii. 253. '*Garrio*. To chyteryn as byrdis. *Garritus*. A chyteryng.' Medulla. See also **Chater**.

<sup>4</sup> In the *Nomenclator*, 1585, we find 'a *haggise*; some call it a chitterling, some a hog's harslet;' and Baret gives 'a chitterling, *omasum*; a gut or chitterling hanged in the smoke, *hilla infumata*.' '*Hilla*; a smalle gutte or chitterlyng salted.' Cooper. See Surtees Soc. Trans. ix. 57. '*Friquencelles*. Slender and small chitterlings or linkes.' Cotgrave. In Neckam's *Treatise De Utensilibus* in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 104, *hyllie* is glossed by 'aundulyes.' See also Cotgrave s. v. *Andouille*.

<sup>5</sup> A *beggar*. Lat. *questor*. See **Perdonere**, below. I know of only one instance of the word, viz., in an unpublished tract of Wyclif, in a MS. of Trinity College, Dublin, where he speaks of 'firis and *chulleris*.' Probably from French '*cueillur*. A gatherer, a reaper, a picker, chuser, or culler.' Cotgrave.

<sup>6</sup> *Gello* and *Gillo* are apparently from the Gaelic *gilla, giolla*, a boy, a servant, whence the Scotch *gillie*. *Glebo*, exactly answers to our *clod-hopper*. '*Gillo*: A cherle, *Glebo*: *rusticus*.' Medulla. Cotgrave gives '*Un gros manvoite*. A big lout; also an ougly lushe or clusterfist; also a riche churle or fat chuffe.' 'I say a *cherle* hath don a *cherles* deede.' Chaucer, *Sompnours Tale*, 2206. 'Churle or carle of the cuntry. *Petro Rusticanus*.' Huloet. See also **Carle**.

<sup>7</sup> Compare P. Chymme Belle.

<sup>8</sup> See also **Canylle**, above.

<sup>9</sup> '*Cipressus*. A cypyr tre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 192. In Sir Eglamour, ed. Halliwell, l. 235, we read—

'*Cypur treys* there growe owte longe,

Grete hertys there walke them amonge.' See also l. 277.

a Pare of cysors<sup>1</sup>; *forpex, forpacula*.  
 a Cisterne; *cisterna*.  
 a Cite; *civitas, civitacula; civilis*  
*participium; vrbs; urbanus*.  
 a Citesyn; *civis*.

C ante L.

Clay<sup>2</sup>; *argilla, argillosus, cenum;*  
*cenosus, glitosus, cenolentus; glis,*  
*gliteus, limus, lutum; luteus,*  
*lutosus, lutulentus; versus:*

¶ *Iunge luto cenum, quibus adde*  
*volutibra linum,*  
*Glaria vel glipsis, glis est argilla*  
*bitumen.*

†a Clapitte (Clay pitte A.)<sup>3</sup>; *argil-*  
*larium*.

a Clapir<sup>4</sup>.

A Clappe; *vbi* buffet (A.).

to Clappe handis; *complodere, ec-,*  
*plaudere, con-*.

a Clappe of a mylne<sup>5</sup>; *tarantanta-*  
*rium*.

to Claryfie<sup>6</sup>; *clarificare*.

Claryfied; *clarificatus*.

†a Claspe<sup>7</sup>; *offendix, signaculum*.

†to Claspe; *signare*.

a Clathe; *pannus, & cetera; vbi*  
*clothyng*.

†a Clathe maker; *lanifex*.

a Claw<sup>8</sup>; *gariofolus*.

to Claw<sup>8</sup>; *fricare, scalpere*.

a Clawse; *clausa, clausula diminutivum*.

p<sup>3</sup> Cley (Cle A.) of a beste<sup>9</sup>; *vngula*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Cysers to cut the heare with, *forpex*,' Baret. 'Cissers. *Forpacula*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Forpex. A shere.' Medulla. See P. Cysowre.

<sup>2</sup> 'Glis. Potter's claye, *lutosus*. Myrie and durtie.' Cooper. The Medulla distinguishes between the meanings, genders, &c., of the three Latin words *glis* as follows:

'*Glis animal, glis terra tenax, glis lappa vocatur;*

*Hic animal, hec terra tenax, hec lappa vocatur;*

*-Ris animal, -tis terra tenax, -tis lappa vocatur.'*

<sup>3</sup> 'A claypit, a place where clay is digged; *argilletum*,' Baret. 'Argillière, f. A claypit; or a plot where-in Potters-clay is gotten.' 'Glaire. A whitish and slimie soyle: *glaireux*. Slimie.' Cotgrave. Compare Glayre, below.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps the same as Clappe of a mylne.

<sup>5</sup> 'A mil clacke. *Crepitarulum*,' Baret. 'Clauet de moulin. The clapper or clack of a mill-hopper.' Cotgrave. 'Tarantantara. A seve, or the tre that lyth vnder the seve. *Tarantantizare: tuba clangere, vel farinam colare*,' Medulla. See also Milne Clappe. In the Apenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Morris), 58, we find it as 'pe clepper of pe melle.' See Chaucer, Persones Tale, p. 406. 'Clap of a mill. A piece of wood that makes a noise in the time of grinding,' Jamieson. L. German, *klapper, klepper*. 'Batillum, a clakke,' Wright's Vocab. p. 180.

<sup>6</sup> Used here doubtless in the sense of making clear or fining liquids; cf. Clere as ale or wyne, below. The Author of the Catholicon nowhere uses *clarus* in the sense of noble, glorious, but Wyclif, John xii. 23, has, 'Fadir, *clarifie* thi name,' and Halliwell quotes from MS. Camb. Ff. v. 48, leaf 90—

'A voice come fro hevene thore I haf *clarefid* the, he saide.'

<sup>7</sup> 'Offendix. A knot off byndyng of bokys,' Medulla.

<sup>8</sup> 'Garyophilli. The spise called cloues. *Garyophyllus*. The cloue giloefflower,' Cooper, 1584. See also Clowe of garleke, and Clowe, *gariofolus*.

<sup>9</sup> 'Vngula. A clec,' Medulla. Withals gives 'the cleyes of a fish, as of Lopsters, or such other. *Chela*.' 'Les bras d'un Scorpion. The cleyes or clawes of a scorpion,' Cotgrave. 'Brachia cancre. The clees,' Cooper. Clees is found in Gower, ii. 39—

'As a cat wolde ete fischis Withoute wetyng of his *clees*,'

and in P. Plowman, C. I. 172, 'to his *clees* clawen us.' See the directions for 'pygges farsyd' in the *Liber Cure Corcorum*, ed. Morris, p. 36,

'Fo cle of pygge shalle be Fstened in pe cheke, so mot þou þe.'

Wyclif uses the form in *Exodus* x. 26, where Moses addressing Pharaoh says—'There shal not leue a clec of the thingis that ben necessarie.' See also *Genesis* xlix. 17 and *Judges* v. 22. See note to to chewe Cud, and Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 198. The pronunciation *Cley* is still kept up in East Anglia; see Nall's Glossary of Yarmouth, &c. 'Vngula. A clec,' Medulla. A.S. *clā, clea, cleo*. pl. *clawe*.

a *Clege*<sup>1</sup>.

\*a *Clekett*<sup>2</sup>; *clauis*.

†*Clement*; *clemens*, nomen proprium est.

\**Clene*; *intemeratus, juncorruptus, juncontaminatus, jntactus, honestus, illibatus, immaculatus, illimis, in-polutus, immolatus, mundus, purus, serenus, sincerus*<sup>3</sup>.

vn *Clene*; *juexiabilis, immundus, jnpurus*.

*Clene rynyng*<sup>4</sup>; *eliquus*.

a *Clennes*<sup>5</sup>; *honestas, mundicia, puritas, sinceritas*.

vn *Clennes*; *jmmundicia, jmpudicia, jmpuritas*.

†*Clennessabylle*; *expiabilis, purgabilis*.

†vn *Clenceabylle*; *juexiabilis, jnpurgabilis*.

to *Clense*; *acerare, prod[ucitur] ce, p[er]acerare, colare, despumare, diluere, effecare, ellimare, eliquare, illimare, illuere, limare, liquare, luere, ab-, lustrare, mundare, e-, mungere, de-, e-, palare, parare, peracerare, piare, ex-, purificare,*

*purare, purgare, ex-, tergere, de-, ex-*.

A *Clensynge*; *colacio, defecacio, deliquacio, deliquamen, expiacio, expiament, expurgacio, lustracio, lustramen, lustrum, piacio, piaculum, purgacio, purgament, purificacio*.

*Clensynge*; *colans, defecans, liqua[n]s, & cetera*.

*Clere*; *clarus, pre-, fulgidus*<sup>6</sup>, *pre-, perspicuus*<sup>7</sup>; *versus*:

¶*Est aqua perspicua*<sup>8</sup>, *sunt solis lumina clara*:

*ephebus, faculentus, limpidus, liquidus, lucidus, dilucifluus, luculentus, nitidus, politus, purus, purgatus, radiosus, serenus, sincerus, sidus, splendidus, & cetera*; *vbi clene*.

*Clere as ale or wyne*<sup>9</sup>; *defecatus, merus, merac, meraculus, meratus, purgatus, perspicuus*.

to *Clere*; *clarere, -rescere, -rare, de-, clarificare, elucidare, illuminare, purificare, serenare*.

\*a *Clergé*<sup>10</sup>; *clerus, clerimonia*.

<sup>1</sup> A cleg is the Northern term for a gad-fly. Baret gives 'A clegge-flie, *solipuga*,' and Cooper has '*Solipunga*. Pismiers, that in the sunne stinge most vehemently.' 'A clegge, flee. *Solipunga*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Cleg, gleg. A gadfly, a horse-fly.' Jamieson. Danish, *klaeg*, tabanus. 'The unlatit woman . . . Mare wily than a fox, pungis as the cleg.' Fordun, Scotichronicon, ii. 276, ed. 1759. J. R. in his trans. of Mouffet's *Theater of Insectes*, 1658, p. 936, says that the fly 'called in Latine *Tabanus* . . . is of the English called a *Burrd-fly*, *Stout*, and *Breese*: and also of sticking and clinging, *Cleg* and *Clinger*.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Cleck, Click. A small catch, designed to fall into the notch of a wheel; also a door-latch.' Nodal's Glossary of Lanc. In a document of the date 1416, quoted by Ducange, s. v. *Cliquetus*, it is ordered that '*Refectorarius semper teneat hostium refectorii clausum cum cliqueto*.' See P. Plowman, B. v. 623. '*Clitella*. A clyket.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *sinceritas*.

<sup>4</sup> The MS. seems to read *ryuynge*, but the third letter is rather blotted.

<sup>5</sup> In Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse (Thornton MS. ed. Perry), p. 48, l. 12, we read, 'the Holy Goste sall sende two maydyns . . . the one is callede Rightwysnes and þe tother es called Luffe of *Clenes*.' Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, 505, says—

'Wel oughte a prest ensample for to give.

By his *clennesse*, how that his scheep schulde lyve.'

'*Puritas*. *Clennes*.' Medulla. See also The Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 10, and Lonelich's Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xxxvi. 426. See also Sir Gawayne, l. 653.

<sup>6</sup> MS. *fulgidus*.

<sup>7</sup> MS. *prospicius*.

<sup>8</sup> MS. *prospicua*.

<sup>9</sup> '*Vinum meracum*. Cicero. *Cleere wyne* without water mixed.' Cooper.

<sup>10</sup> '*Clergy*. A nombre of clerkes.' Palsgrave. *Clergie* is common in the sense of learning. See P. Plowman, A. xi. 104, 286, &c. This meaning we still retain in the phrase 'Benefit of clergy.'

a Clerke; *clericus, clerimonius, clericalis*.

a Clerenes<sup>1</sup>; *claredo, claritas, claritudo, faculencia, fulgor, iubar, limpiditas; lux oritur, lumen accenditur; luculencia, meritas; versus:*

*¶ Lux a natura sed lumen materiale:*

*serenitas, sinceritas, splendor.*

Clett (Cleyt A.)<sup>2</sup>; *glis, lappa.*

†to Clethe in manhode; *humanare.*

Clethe<sup>3</sup>; *induere, operire, vestire, tegere, & cetera; versus:*

*¶ Induit ac operit, amicit, vestit, tegit atque*

*Velat, predictis sensum dedit vsus eundem.*

*Occlut, obnubit & obumbrat<sup>4</sup>, elut & abdit.*

a Clethyng; *amicus, vestitus, vestis, vestimentum.*

Clethyng; *vestiens, amicus, induens, & cetera.*

Clettis of qwete<sup>5</sup>. (A.).

to Cleve to; *herere; ad-*

to Cleve; *scindere, findere, con-, dif-*

a Clevere; *fissor<sup>6</sup>.*

\*a Clewe<sup>7</sup>; *globus, glomus, glomeracio.*

a Cliffe; *clivus.*

a Clifte; *fissura.*

to Clymbe; *scandere, ascendere, con-, trans-, superare; vt, iste superat scalam.*

to Clippe; *tondere, de-, tonsitare.*

[vn] Clippyd; *jntonsus.*

a Clipper; *tonsor, ton[s]trix, tonstricula.*

\*a Clippyng; *tonsura, tonsio.*

†a Clippyng howse<sup>8</sup>; *tonsorium, tonst[r]ina.*

\*p<sup>e</sup> Clippys of y<sup>e</sup> son & moyñ<sup>9</sup>; *eclypsis, eclipsicus.*

<sup>1</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 12, we read, 'Ouer our hedis ys passage and goyng of peple, and þere shyneth the sonne in here clerenesse.'

<sup>2</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Napoli*, m. The Burre docke, clote burre, great burre: *Lampourde*, f. the Clot or great Burre: *Glouteron*, m. the Clote, Burre Docke or great Burre: *Bardane*, f. the Clote, burre-dock, or great Burre.' In Vergil, *Georgics*, i. 153, we read, '*lappaque tribulique*,' and a note in the *Delphin* ed. 1813, says '*Lappa*, glouteron, bardane, burdock; herba capitula ferens hamis aspera, quæ vestibus pretereuntium adhærent.' Mr. Cockayne in his Glossary to '*Leechdoms*,' &c., explains *Clate* as *aretium lappa*, with numerous references. Ray in his Glossary gives 'Cluts, clots, petasites; rather burdocks.' Halliwell suggests that *Clote* is the yellow water-lily; but see Prof. Skeat's note on Chaucer, *Chanoun Yemannes Tale*, 577, and Lyte, *Dodoens*, pp. 15, 16. See *Clote*, herbe in P. and Burre, above.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *chethe*.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *obumbrat*.

<sup>5</sup> Probably the same as *Clods*, which Jamieson explains as 'small raised loaves, baked of coarse wheaten flour, of which three were sold for five farthings.' He also gives 'Sutors' Clods, a kind of coarse brown wheaten bread, used in Selkirk, leavened and surrounded with a thick crust, like lumps of earth.'

<sup>6</sup> MS. *fissor*.

<sup>7</sup> In the *Legende of Goode Women*, *Ariadne*, l. 131, Theseus is given a 'clew' of thread—'That by a *clwe* of twyne, as he hath goon,

The same way he may returne anon,

Folwyng alway the threde.'

And in the tale in the *Gesta Romanorum*, chap. 31, p. 115, founded on the same legend, the Lady of Solace addresses the knight who is about to enter the enchanted garden—'Take of me here a *clewe* of threde, & what tyme that thou shalt entre the gardyn of the Emperour, bynde at the entering in of the gardyn the begynnynge of the *clewe*, & holde euermore the Remmant of the *clewe* in thin honde, & so go forthe into the gardyn by lyne.' 'A clew or bottome of thread. *Glomus*.' Baret. 'A clewe. *Glomus*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *cléow*. See also Wynde Clowes. The MS. reads, *hic globus, hoc glomus, hic glomus*.

<sup>8</sup> Compare also Raster Howse.

<sup>9</sup> In P. Plowman, B. xviii. 135, we read—

'And þat is cause of þis *clips*, þat closeth now the sonne.'

In De DeGuilleville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 121b, we find 'Adonaye, kyng of rightwysnes, whilke has power in the *clipse*, the grete Emperour of nature,' &c. 'Also the same seassone there fell a great rayne and a *clype*

†to make Clippys: *eclipticare*.  
 †a Clister; *clistere, clisterium, clistro*.  
 a Cloke; *Armbusa*.  
 a Clokke<sup>1</sup>; *orologium, horecium*.  
 a Close: *septum, con-, clausura, clausum*.  
 to Close; *vallare, sepire, circum-, ob-*.  
 to vnClose; *dissepire, di-cludere*.  
 a Closter<sup>2</sup>; *claustrum, claustellum; claustralis*.  
 †to Cloyke<sup>3</sup>; (*vt galina A.*); *graculari*.  
 \*to Clotte<sup>4</sup>; *occare*.  
 \*A Clotting malle<sup>5</sup>; *occatorium*.

\*a Clotte<sup>6</sup>; *cespis, occarium*.  
 a Clowe of garleke<sup>7</sup>; *costula*.  
 \*a Clowde; *nubes, nubecula, nebula, nubilosus, nubilus, nubulum; versus*:  
 ¶ *Nubila sunt proprie nubes nimis onerate;*  
*Nubila dat tellus, nebulas mare, sidera nubes.*  
 a Clowe<sup>7</sup>; *gariqfolus, species est*.  
 \*a Clowe of flodezete (A Clowre or flodzate A.)<sup>8</sup>; *singlocitorium, gurgustium*.

with a terryble thonder.' Berners' Froissart, ch. xxx. 'Hyt is but the *clippus* of the sune.' Anturs of Arthur, ed. Robson, viii. 3. 'Clips' for eclipse is still in use in Lincolnshire. In the Romaunt of the Rose, 5349, occurs the adjective *clipsy*, that is, as if eclipsed. See also the *Complaynt of Scotland*, ed. Murray, p. 56.

<sup>1</sup> See P. Orlage. '*Horologium*. An orlage.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> '*Claustrum*. A cloyster or other place where anie liueing thing is enclosed.' Cooper.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *cloyks*. A hen when ready to sit is still in many dialects said to be *clocking*, a word derived from the peculiar noise made by the fowl. Baret gives 'to clocke like a henne, *pipio*: a henne clocking, *singultius gallina*.' In Cott. MS. Faust., B. vi. leaf 91, we find—'Leef henne wen ho leith. Looth wen no *clok* seith.'

'*Pauli glossante*. A Clocking Henne.' Cotgrave. Jamieson gives 'To cleck. To hatch. Clockin-time. The time of hatching. Clock. The cry or noise made by hens, when they wish to sit on eggs for the purpose of hatching them.' Grose explains a 'Clocking-hen' as one 'desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs.' 'A clucke henne, *Gallina singultiens, gallina glaciens, vt gallina nutrix. Glacito, glacio, singultio, pipio*. To clucke as hens doe.' Withals. 'A clockynge henne, *Singultiens gallina*.' Huloet. See also to **Kaykylle**.

<sup>4</sup> '*Occo*. To harrow; to breake cloddes in the fiede eared.' Cooper. 'To clodde, or clotte land. *Occo*.' Huloet. See Harrison's Descrip. of Eng. ed. Furnivall, ii. 54. 'Admit that the triple tillage of an acre doo'h cost thirteen shillings foure pence . . . the *clodding* sixteene pence.' '*Occo*. To cloddyn.' Medulla. Latimer in his *Sermon on the Ploughers* says 'the ploughman . . . tilleth hys lande and breaketh it in furroughes, and sometime ridgeth it vp agayne. And at an other tyme harroweth it, and *clotteth* it.' ed. Arber, p. 19.

<sup>5</sup> '*Clot-mell*. A mallet for crushing clods.' Peacock's Glossary. 'Clod-mell. A large mallet for breaking the *clods* of the field especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it.' Jamieson. '*Mail*. A mall, mallet, or Beetle.' Cotgrave. '*Occa*. A clery (? cley) betel.' Medulla. 'A cloddyng betyll or malle. *Occa, Occatorium*.' Huloet. See **Melle**, *post*.

<sup>6</sup> In the Ancrer Riwe, p. 254, we read, 'fer hit lið in one *clotte* ueste ilimed togederes.' See also Harrison. Descrip. of Eng. ed. Furnivall, i. 352. 'congealed into *clots* of hard stone.' Caxton speaking of the hot wells of England says—'The maistrisse of thilke welles is the grete spirite of Minerua. In her hous the fyre endureth alway that neuer chaungeth in to ashes, but there the fyre slaketh hit chaungeth in to stone *clottes*.' *Descript. of Britain*, 1480, p. 6. Gouldman has 'to cloter or clutter together. *Concreresco, conglobo*.'

<sup>7</sup> See also **Clawe**.

<sup>8</sup> '*Clough*. A shuttle fixed in the gates or masonry of a lock which is capable of being raised to admit or discharge water so as to allow vessels to pass.' Peacock's Glossary of Manley, &c., E. Dial. Soc. 'Clouse. A sluice.' Jamieson. See Dugdale's Hist. of In-banking, 1662, p. 276. The statute 33 Henry VIII. cap. 33. grants certain duties to be levied on imported fish, in order to provide for the repair and maintenance of the walls, ditches and banks of Hull, as also to provide 'other *cloues*, getties, gutters, gooltes and other fortresses there' for the defence of the town. '*Gurgustium* ut *Gurges*. Locus in fluvio arctatus, seu ad construendum molendinum, seu ad capiendos pisces.' Ducange. '*Escluse, Écluse*. A sluice, Flood-gate, or Water-gate; also a mill-damme, &c.' Cotgrave. See also **Fludezate**, *post*.



a Clowte <sup>1</sup>; *assumentum, repecium.*

\*a Clowte of yrne <sup>2</sup>; *crusta, crusta ferrea, & cetera; vbi plate.*

to Clowte <sup>3</sup>; *pictaciari, repeciare, sarcire.*

a Clowte of ledder; *pictaciuncula, pictacium, repecium.*

Clowtyd; *pictaciatus, repeciatus.*

a Clowter; *pictaciator, pictaciarius.*

a Club; *fustis.*

†Clumsyd <sup>4</sup>; *eneraatus, euiratus.*

a Cluster of nuttis <sup>5</sup>; *complustrum.*

A Clowe; *et supra (A.).*

\*to wynde Clowys <sup>6</sup>; *glomerare.*

C ante O.

a Cobyller; *vbi a clowter.*

†a Cobyll nutt <sup>7</sup>; *moracia.*

a Cocatrice <sup>8</sup>; *basiliscus, cocodrillus.*

<sup>1</sup> The author of the *Anceren Riwe* tells us, p. 256, that 'a lute [small] *clut* mei lodlichen swiðe a muchel ihol peche;' and again, on p. 260, our lord is described as 'mid *clutes* biwrabled,' wrapped in clouts or rags. In *Havelok*, Quin first binds *Havelok* and then gags him with a 'keuel [gag] of *clutes*;' and in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2747, *Guy of Burgundy* is blindfolded with a '*cloute*.' A. S. *clut*.

<sup>2</sup> An iron plate. Amongst the implements, &c., necessary to the farmer, *Tusser* enumerates a 'strong exeltdred cart, that is *clouted* and shod;' and—

'Two ploughs and a plough chein, ij culters, iij shares,

With ground *cloutes* and side *cloutes*, for soile that so tares.'

In the *Paston Letters*, ed. *Gairdner*, ii. 125, we have '*clot* shon,' i. e. shoes tipped with iron. *Cooper* renders *Crusta* by 'bullions or ornamentes of plate that may be taken off.' See also *Carte bande* and *Cop bande*.

<sup>3</sup> See *William of Palerne*, l. 14, where the cowherd whose dog discovers *William* is described as sitting '*cloutand* kyndely his schon.' A. S. *clutian*. *Wyclif*, Wks. ed. *Arnold*, i. p. 4, says 'Antieristis lawe, *cloutid* of many, is full of errors;' and he renders *Mark* i. 19 by 'he say James . . . and Joon . . . in the boots makynge, either *cloutynge* nettis.'

<sup>4</sup> In *Wyclif's* translation of *Isaiah* xxxv. 3, this word is used—'Comfort ye *clumsid*, ether comelid hondis, and make ye strong feeble knees,' and again in *Jeremiah* vi. 24, 'oure hondis ben *aclumsid*,' [*dissolute sunt manus nostræ*,] where apparently it has the meaning of *numbed*, and hence *useless, weak*. So again in *Purvey's* version of *Zephaniah* iii. 16, 'Jerusalem, nyle thou drede; Sion thin hondis be not *clumsid*' [*non dissolcantur manus tue*:] where other versions read '*aclumsid*' and '*acumbled*.' *Holland* in his trans. of *Livy*, Bk. xxi. c. 56, p. 425, renders *torpentes gelu* by 'so *clumsie* & frozen:' and in the Gospel of *Nichodemus*, ff. 213, we read 'we er *clomsed* gret and smalle.' See also E. Eng. Poems, ed. 1862, p. 123. *Ray* in his Glossary of North Country Words gives 'Clumps, clumpst, idle, lazy, unhandy; *ineptus*,' and refers to *Skinner*, who, in his *Etymologicon* says it is a word 'agro Lincolnensi usitatissima.' *Clumsome* or *Classome* is still in use about *Whitby*. In *P. Plowman*, B. xiv. 50, we read—

'Whan þou *clomsest* for cold, or clyngest for drye;'

on which see Prof. *Skeat's* note. '*Entombi*. Stonied, benumbed, clumpse, asleep. *Ilaci de froid*. Stiff, clumpse, benumbed.' *Cotgrave*. See also *ibid.* *Destonbi*.

<sup>5</sup> Compare *Bob of grapis*.

<sup>6</sup> See *Clewe*.

<sup>7</sup> 'A colnutte, or walnutte. *Moracia*.' *Baret*. The *Medulla* explains *moracia* as 'hard notys longe kepte.'

<sup>8</sup> In *Alexander and Dindimus*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. *Skeat*, l. 158, we read how *Alexander*, when he had arrived at the river *Pison*, was unable to cross it on account of the

'Addrus & ypotamus & othure ille wormus,

& careful *cocodrillus* that the king lette.'

'Cockatryce, whyche is a Serpente, called the kynge of serpentes, whose nature is to kyll wyth hyssynge ouelye. *Basilicus Regulus*.' *Huloet*. So *Trevisa*, in his trans. of *Higden* i. 159, says 'Basiliscus is kyng of serpentes þat wiþ smyl and siȝt sleep beestes and foules.' '*Ille cocodrillus*, A cocadrylle.' *Wright's* Vol. of Vocab. p. 220. The Low Latin *cocodrillus*, itself a corruption from *crocodilus*, was still further corrupted into *cocatrice*, whence our *cockatrice*. The basilisk was supposed to have the property of infecting the air with its venom so that no other creature could live near it, and also of killing men by a mere look. In the *Gesta Roman.* chap. 57, is an account of one which in this way destroyed a large number of the soldiers of *Alexander*, and of the means adopted to destroy the monster. See a full

ta Cod<sup>1</sup>; *cervical*, *pulvinar*, &cetera;  
vbi a qvysshyn.

a Cofyre; *clitella*, *cistella*, *cistula*<sup>2</sup>,  
*cista*.

ta Corfyrled (Cofer leyd A.); *Ar-  
culus*.

a Cogge<sup>3</sup>; *scarioballum*.

Coghe<sup>4</sup>; vbi hoste (A.).

\*a Coyfe<sup>5</sup>; *pillius*, *pilleolus*, *apex*,  
*galerus*; versus:

“*Pillius est inuenum, peregrin-  
umque galerus.*”

ta Coker<sup>6</sup>; *autumnarius*.

a Cok; *gallus*, *gallulus diminutivum*

a Cokambe (Coke came A.); *galla*.

†p<sup>c</sup> Cok crawe<sup>7</sup>; *gallicantus*, *galli-  
cinum*, *gallicanus*.

†Cokett<sup>8</sup>; *effungia* (*effungia* A.), *est  
quid[am] panis*.

a Cokylle; *piscis*, *coelia*.

description in Swan's *Speculum Mundi*, 1685, chap. ix. p. 486. Alexander Neckham. *De Naturis Rerum*, ed. Wright, p. 198, quotes an account of the creature from Solinus, Polyhist. cap. xxvii. 50, in which it is said to retain its fatal qualities even after death, and to be invulnerable to the attack of any animal except the weasel. *Cocodrille* occurs in the Wyclifite version of Leviticus xi. 29, and Trevisa in his trans. of Higden i. 151, says ‘þe beep *cocodrilly* and hippotauri [*cocodrilli et hippotauri*.]’ See also K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, i. 271. ‘delfyns and cokedrill.’

<sup>1</sup> In the Inventory of Thomas Robynson, of Appleby, 1542, quoted in Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, are included, ‘iij *coddys*, one pryre of fembyll shevtes, one lynnyn sheyt & a halfe, iiiijs.’ ‘*Cervical*, *il est pulvinar aureate, angliee*, a pyllowe, or a codde.’ *Ortus*. The *Manip. Vocab.* gives ‘a codde, cushion, *pulvinar*,’ and Jamieson has ‘*Cod*, a pillow; *Cod-crine*, a curtain lecture; *Cod-hole*, a pillow-cover or slip.’ ‘I maid ane *cod* of ane gray stane.’ *Complaynt of Scotland*, ed. Murray, p. 68. In Sir Degrevant, Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell, p. 239, l. 1493, we find ‘*Coddys* of sendall.’ See also Towneley Mysteries, p. 84. *Icel. kuddi*, a pillow.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *astula*, corrected by A.; but perhaps we should read *arcula*.

<sup>3</sup> In the Owle and Nightingale, ed. Stratmann, 86, we find ‘Frogge þat sit at mulne under *cogge*.’ It appears to mean a wheel. Cf. Swedish *kagge*, an individual prominence in an indented wheel.

<sup>4</sup> Chaucer. Miller's Tale, 3697, tells us how Absolon when he went to serenade Alison—  
‘Softe he *cowthith* with a semysoun.’

See also P. Plowman, B. v. 361. ‘*Tussis*. The cowlie.’ *Medulla*.

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Galerium*. An hatte; a pirwike. *Galericulum*. An vnder bonet or ridyng cappe; a close cappe much like a night cappe.’ Cooper. ‘*Galerus*. A coyfe off lether.’ *Medulla*.

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Autumnus*. A harvest.’ *Medulla*.

‘Canstow seruen, he sede, oþer syngen in a churche,

Oþer *cok* for my *cokers*, oþer to þe carte picche?’ P. Plowman, C. vi. 12, 13.

‘*Coker*. A reaper (Warwick). Originally a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest time,’ Halliwell. It seems rather to mean a harvest labourer, one who puts hay into *cocks*. (See *Cok of hay*.) Richardson quotes the following:—‘Bee it also provided that this act, nor anything therein contained doe in any wise extende to any *cokers* or haruest folkes that traualle into anie countrie of this realme for haruest worke, either come haruest or hay haruest, if they doe worke and labour accordingly.’ Rastall, Statutes, Vagabonds, &c., p. 474.

<sup>7</sup> See Harrison, Descript. of England, ed. Furnivall, ii. 89, for an account of the divisions of the hours of the night amongst the Ancients. Chaucer. Parlement of Foules, 350, speaks of—  
‘The kok, that orloge is of thorþys lyte.’

See also *Cokerelle*.

<sup>8</sup> *Panis de Coket* is mentioned in a MS. of Jesus Coll. Oxford, I Arch. i. 29, leaf 268, as being slightly inferior to wastel bread. ‘A *cocket* was a kind of seal (see *Liber Albus*, p. 45, and Madox, Hist. Excheq. i. p. 783), and as bread in London was sealed with the baker's seal, after inspection by the Alderman, it is not improbable that this bread thence had its name; though at some periods certainly, other kinds of bread, distinguished in name from Cocket-bread were sealed as well. . . . *Cocket-bread* was most used probably by the middle classes; that of inferior quality being *trute* or *tourte*, while *sinuel* and *wastel* were finer in quality and higher in price.’ *Liber Custumarum*, ed. Riley, ii. 793. See also *Liber Albus*, Glossary s.v. *Cocket* and *Bread*; Arnold's Chronicle (ed. 1811), pp. 49, 56; and Harrison's Description of England, i. 154.

\* **Cokylle**<sup>1</sup>; *quedam aborigo*, (*herba* A.), *zazannia*.

\* **a Coknay**<sup>2</sup>; *ambro*, *mammotropus*, *delicius*; *versus* :

¶ *Delicius qui delicijs a matre nutritur.*

† **a Cok of hay or of corne**<sup>3</sup>; *Arconius*.

**a Cokerelle**; *gallinacius*.

† **Colaī**; *colonia*, *est quedam ciuitas*.

**a Cole** (**Coylle** A.); *calculus*, *carbo*, *pruna est cum igne*; *versus* :

(*Dum calor est pruna, Carbo dum deficit ignis*; A.)

¶ *Carbo nigrescit ignitaque pruna nitescit.*

\* **a Colar**; *collarium*, *Anaboladium*.

\* **a Colar of siluer or golde**; *murenula*.

**a Colar of a hund**<sup>4</sup>; *nullus*, *collarium*, *copularius*.

**a Colar of a hors**; *collarium*.

† **a Coler of yreñ**; *columber*, *collare*.

† **Coleryke**<sup>5</sup>; *colera*; *colericus*.

† **Coliandyr**<sup>6</sup>; *colia*.

be **Colike**<sup>7</sup>; *colica passio*, *yllos* *græce*, *ylion*, *indeclinabile*.

† **a Colke**<sup>8</sup>; *erula*, (*interior pars pomi*, A.)

<sup>1</sup> The corn-cockle. *Agrostemma githago*. Gaelic *cogall*. Tares, husks, the corn-cockle. *Cockle* or *Cokyl* was used by Wyclif and other old writers in the sense of a weed generally, but in later works has been confined to the *gith* or *corn-pink*. 'Coquiol. A degenerate barley or weed commonly growing among barley, and called Haver-grasse.' Cotgrave. 'Zicannia. Dravke, or darnel, or cokkyl.' Medulla. 'Cockole hath a large smal [*sic*] leafe and wyll beare v or vi floures purple colloure as brode as a grote, and the sede is rounde and blacke.' Fitzherbert, Boke of Husbandry. See also *Darnelle*.

<sup>2</sup> Tusser in his Five Hundred Pointes, &c., 92, 4, says—

'Some cocknies with cocking are made verie foolles,  
fit neither for prentise, for plough, nor for schooles.'

and again 95, 5—

'Cocking Mams and shifting Dads from schooles,  
Make pregnant wits to prooue vnlearned foolles.'

'A cockney, a childe tenderly brought up; a darling. Cockering, *mollis illa educatio quam indulgentiam vocamus*. A father to much cockering, *Pater nimis indulgens*.' Baret's *Alvearie*. Cooper gives '*Mammothreptus*': after S. Augustine a childe that sucketh longe, but Erasmus taketh it for a childe wantonly brought vp. *Delicia*: a minion boye; a cockney; a wanton.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Archonius: *accrus manipulorum*. *Manipulus*. A gavel (sheaf of corn)'. Medulla.

'A hay cocke. *Meta ferri*.' Withals. See also *Mughe*.

<sup>4</sup> '*Millum*. A mastiue's colar made of leather with nayles.' Cooper, '*Milus*. An houndys colere.' Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> Men were divided into four classes, according to their humours. Laurens Andrewes says, in his *Noble Lyfe*, 'And the bodij of man is made of many diuers sortes of lymmes as senewes, raynes, fatte, flesshe & skynne. And also of the foure moistours, as sangwyne, flematyke, coleryke & melancoly.' (fol. a iv. back. col. 2). Men die, he says, in three ways: 1. by one of the four elements of which they are made, overcoming the others; 2. by *humidum radicale*, or 'naturall moystour,' forsaking them; 3. by wounds—the coleryke commeth oftentimes to dethe be accedentall maner through his hastines, for he is of nature hot and drye.' So also John Russell in his *Boke of Nurture* (Babees Boke, p. 53), says—

'The second course *colericus* by callynge  
Fulle of Fyghtynge blasfemyng, & brallynge,  
Fallynge at veynauce with felow and fere.'

And he adds these lines—

*Colericus.*  
*Hirsutus, Fallax, irascens, prodigus, satis audax,*  
*Astutus, gracilis, siccus, crocique coloris.*

See also Dan Michel's *Ayenbite of Inwyte*, ed. Morris, p. 157.

<sup>6</sup> See also *Coriandre*. <sup>7</sup> MS. which reads *Cokylle*, corrected by A.

<sup>8</sup> Hampole in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 644, 3, tells us that

'Alle ertlie by skille may likned be      The whiche in myddes has a *colke*,  
Tille a rounde appel of a tree,      As has an eye [egg] in myddes a  *yolke*.'

And in the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 281, we read—

'It is fulle roten inwardly      At the *colke* within.'

to Colke<sup>1</sup>; *tondere, detondere.*

\*a Collemase<sup>2</sup>; *Alcedo.*

†a Collokis<sup>3</sup>; *haustellum, vel hantellum.*

a Collop<sup>4</sup>; *carbonella, frixa.*

a Colowre and to colour; *ubi colore.*

\*a Colrake<sup>5</sup>; *trulla, verriculum.*

a Colte<sup>6</sup>; *pullus.*

†a Colte brydylle; *lupatum.*

Columbyne; *columbina.*

a Coliare (Coljere A.)<sup>7</sup>; *carbonarius.*

to Come agayn; *reuenire, & cetera;*  
*ubi to turne agayn.*

to Commaunde; *censere\*, censire, hortari, mandare, iubere, precipere, imperare, edicere, indicere.*

Commandynge; *imperiosus, imperans, iubens.*

a Commaundment; *mandatum, preceptum, dicio, imperium, edictum, iudictum, iussum, iussus, preceptus, hortamen.*

Coke is still in use in Lancashire with meaning of pith, core. '*Erula: illud quod est in medio pomi, ab eruo dicitur: anglie, a core.*' Medulla. '*Couk of an apple, cor.*' Manip. Vocab. Dutch *kolk*, a pit, hollow: compare Gaelic *coach*, empty, hollow.

<sup>1</sup> Jamieson gives '*to Coll, v.a.* To cut, to clip. To coll the hair, to poll it. S. Cow. To poll the head; to clip short in general; to cut, to prune; to lop off. To be court, to be bald. It occurs as signifying shaven; applied to the Roman tonsure. Cleland. Icel. *kolkr. tonsum caput.*'

<sup>2</sup> Spelt *Calmeve* by Lydgate. '*Alcedo: quidam avis. A se-mewe.*' Medulla. '*Hec alcedo: a colmow.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 252. Caxton. Descr. Brit. 1480, p. 54, says, speaking of Ireland, '*In lagonia is a ponde ther be seen colmuns birdes, the byrdes ben cleped certelles and come homly to mames honde.*'

<sup>3</sup> '*Collock.* A large pail. Cf. Icel. *Kolla* = a pot or bowl without feet.' Nodal's Glossary. In the Will of Thomas Dautree. 1483, pr. in Testamenta Eboracensia, pt. 2, p. 61, Surtees Soc. vol. 30, the following item occurs: '*lego unam peciam coopertam, vocatam le collok ecclesie mee parochiali, ad inde faciendum unam couptum sive piculum pro corpore Christi.*' See also the Richmondshire Wills, &c., published by the same Society, vol. 26, p. 169, where are mentioned in an Inventory dated 1563, '*a kneadinge tube, iij collecks, a wynmoeke, ij stands, a churne, a fleshe collecke, &c.*'

<sup>4</sup> '*Frica.* A colop, or a pece off flesh.' Medulla. The Ortus explains *carbonella* as '*caro assata super carbonis,*' and adds the lines—

\* *Est carbonella caro: prunis assata tendla;*  
*Carbonem faciens: hic carbonarius exstat.*

'*Collop.* A slice; a rasher of bacon.' Nodal's Glossary. Wedgwood derives it from '*clop* or *colp*, representing the sound of something soft thrown on a flat surface.' The word occurs in old Swedish. Thre says—'*Kollops*, edulii genus, confectum ex carnis fragmentis, tudite lignea probe contusis et maceratis.' In Piers Plowman, B. vi. 286, Piers says—

'I have no salt bacoun. Ne no kokeney, bi cryst, *coloppes* for to maken.'

'Slices of this kind of meat (salted and dried) are to this day termed *collops* in the north, whereas they are called steaks when cut off from fresh or unsalted flesh.' Brand, Pop. Antiq. i. 62. '*Riblette*, a collop or slice of bacon. *Des œufs à la riblette*, Egges and collops; or an omelet or pancake of egges and slices of bacon mingled, and fried together.' Cotgrave. '*The collopes cleaned faste to the fryenge pannes bottom for lacke of oyle, droppyng or butter. Ofte fundo sartaginis heserunt olii distillationis desiderio.*' Horman. See also Andrew Boorde's Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, p. 273, P. Plowman, C. Text, xvi. 67, and Harrison, i. 61. '*Colloppe meate, œuf au lard.*' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> '*Colerake*, or makron. *Rutabulum.*' Baret. '*Fourgon:* a coal-rake or an oven fork.' Boyer's Dict. 1652. See also **Frugon**. Stanihurst, Descr. of Ireland, in Holinshed, vol. vi. p. 27, speaks of the '*colerake* sweeping of a puffloafe baker.' '*Colerake, ratissover.*' Palsgrave. '*Colerake. Rutabulum.*' Huloet.

<sup>6</sup> '*Pullus.* The yonge of everything; a colte; a foale; a chicken.' Cooper. '*Pululus*, or *Pullus.* A cheken or a ffole.' Medulla. '*A chicken, colt, or yong birde, pullus.*' Baret. '*Poulaine.* A fole or colt.' Cotgrave. See also **Foyle**.

<sup>7</sup> In William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 2520, we read—

\* *Choliers pat cayreden col come jere bi-side . . . .*  
*Pe kolieres bi-komsed to karpe kenely i-fere.*

See also the '*Taill of Rauf Collycar.*'

<sup>8</sup> Repeated in MS.

to **Come** ; *venire, per-, ad-, aduen-*  
*tare.*

to **Come togedyr** ; *conuenire, coire,*  
*conuentare, -ri.*

a **Comforth** ; *solamen, solacium, con-*  
*solacio, paracლის*<sup>1</sup>.

to **Comforth** ; *confortare, solari, con-*

a **Comforthther** ; *confortator, conso-*  
*lator, paracლის.*

†to **Come to mynde** ; *occurrere.*

**Comeynge agayn** ; *ubi turnynge*  
*agayn.*

†a **Commynge to**<sup>2</sup> ; *accessus, aduentus.*

**Commynge to** ; *accedens, adueniens.*

**Commendabylle** ; *commendabilis, lau-*  
*dabilis.*

a **Commontye**<sup>3</sup> ; *vulgus, populus,*  
*gens, plebs ; vulgaris, plebius,*  
*gregarius, vulgus, popularis,*  
*gentilis ; communis.*

a **Common**<sup>4</sup> ; *communis.*

to **Common** ; *communicare, commu-*  
*niare.*

**Common** ; *communis, publicus, vul-*  
*garis, generalis, vniuersalis, vsi-*  
*tatus, catholicus, canon*<sup>5</sup> *grece.*

**Commonly** ; *communiter, vniuersa-*  
*liter.*

†a **Commonslaghter**<sup>6</sup> ; *dalitaria.*

†a **Common woman** ; *Alicaria, ca-*  
*risia*<sup>7</sup>, *centrix, leua, ganea, mere-*  
*trix, scortum, thays, lupa, capra,*  
*cinera, chemera, nonaria, trica,*  
*(meretricula A.), scortulum, scor-*  
*tonicus participium, capra ; ver-*  
*sus :*

¶ *Est meretrix, scortum, thays,*  
*lupa, capra, chimera.*

a **Company** ; *agmen, cetus (fortuito*  
*congregatus) nodus peditum est,*  
*concilium*<sup>8</sup> *(conuocata multitudo)*  
*conuentus, ecclesia, uersis locis populus*  
*in unum congregatus societas,*  
*consorcium, comitina, falanx, tur-*  
*ma equitum, turmella, turba, tur-*  
*bella, caterua, cetus, contubernium,*  
*legio, cohors, manus ala est mili-*  
*tum, cuneus ; versus :*

¶ *Mille tenet cuneus sed centum*  
*continet ala ;*

*Collegium, cateruarius parti-*  
*cipium.*

a **Compas** ; *circumferencia, girus,*  
*circus, circuitus.*

to **Compas**<sup>9</sup> ; *girare, circinare, &*  
*cetera ; ubi to go a-bowte.*

<sup>1</sup> MS. *paracლის*. Greek *παράκλησις*.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *commynge to*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Plebs. Raskaly off folk. Vulgus. Raskaly.' Medulla. In the Libel of English Poliey, Political Poems, ed. Wright, ii. 186, the writer recommends the close union of England and Ireland so

'That none enmye shulde hurte ne offende

Yrlonde ne us, but as one comonte

Shulde helpe to kepe welle aboute the see.'

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden says that 'Julius Cesar his hond was as able to be penne as to be swerd ; but no man governede be comounte better pan he.' Vol. iv. p. 215. See also Wyclif, *Exodus* xix. 23.

<sup>4</sup> Here the scribe has misplaced a number of words. The mistake is corrected by the following note at the top of the page :—

'Pro istis tribus congru, congruly, congruyte ; vide postea in 2º folio sequente quod hic scriptor errauit.'

<sup>5</sup> Apparently for *κοῖνος*.

<sup>6</sup> I suppose this means 'general slaughter.' Ducange gives '*Dalitare, Falcare ; faucher, faire la fauchaison* : ol. *Hailler*.' '*Faucher*, to mow, to sweep, or cut cleane away.' Cotgrave.

<sup>7</sup> '*Carisia*. An hore or a fals seruant.' Medulla.

<sup>8</sup> MS. *concilium*.

<sup>9</sup> Thus St. Paul says in the Acts, 'From thence we fetched a compass and came to Rhegium.' xxviii. 13. In the earlier Wicliffite version, *Ezechiel*, xli. 7 is thus rendered : 'and a street was in round, and stiede upward by a vice, and bar in to be soler of the temple by *compas* ;' and in *Mark* iii. 34, we find, 'Biholdynge hem aboute þat saten in þe *campas* of hyn, he seiþ, &c.' See also *Matt.* ix. 35. '*Gyrus*. A circuite or compasse.' Cooper.

†Come (A Conne A.)<sup>1</sup>; *offendiculum*.  
 †to breke Conande; *depacisci, diffidare*.  
 †to make Conande; *pacisci, compacisci, pangere, convenire*.  
 †a Conande<sup>2</sup>; *condicio, pactum, pacio, conuencio, condictum, tenor; pactorius participium*.  
 †to Conclude; *concludere, circumscribere*.  
 †Concludyd; *conclusus*.  
 †a Concubyne; *concubina, & cetera; ubi A lemman*.  
 a Condicioa; *condicio, tenor*.  
 Conditionaly; *condicionaliter, Aduerbium*.  
 †Congru; *congruus*.  
 †Congruly; *congrue, Aduerbium*.  
 †a Congruyte; *congruitas*.  
 †[in] Congru; *incongruus*.

†[in] Congruly; *incongrue, aduerbium*.  
 Congure; *piscis est, Conger vel congruus (A.)*.  
 a Conyng<sup>3</sup>; *cuniculus; cuniculinus participium, carnes cuniculine*.  
 \*a Connyng; *sciencia, facultas; sciens*.  
 vn Connyng; *ignorancia; ignorans, qui aliquid scit; versus: ¶Inscius & nescius qui omni (quis cum A.) noticia caret, Ignorans Aliquid scit, qui nescit caret omni Rerum noticia, sic tullius approbat esse.*  
 a Connyng-hale (Cunying holle A.); *cuna*.  
 to Coniure<sup>4</sup>; *adiuro, con-, exorcizare*.  
 †a Coniurer; *adiurator, con-, exorcista*.

<sup>1</sup> Halliwell gives 'Con. A clog. North,' which is evidently the meaning here, but I have not been able to find any instance of the word in that sense, nor is it given in any of the E. Dialect Society's Glossaries. '*Offendiculum: obstaculum*.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> 'He Held thame full weill all his *cunmand*.' Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 260. See also *ibid.* i. 561, iii. 759. &c. In Rauf Coilhear, E. E. Text Society, ed. Murray, Rauf having promised to meet Charles at Paris, starts

'With ane quhip in his hand

Cantlie on catchand

'Vp gan knyt thare fordwartis and *cunmand*

To fulfill his *cunmand*.'

l. 387.

Of amyte and perpetual ally.'

Gawin Douglas, *Eneados*, x. l. 385.

<sup>3</sup> A rabbit.

'He went and fett *conynges* three

Alle baken welle in a pasty.' MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, leaf 50.

Wyclif has *coning* in Leviticus xi. 5, where the A. V. reads *coney*. In William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 182, we read, 'He com him-self y-charged wip *conyng* & hares.' Stowe mentions a locality (referred to in the Liber Custumarum, p. 229), in the vicinity of the Poultry, in the city of London, called *Conchop*, from a sign of three rabbits over a poulterer's stall at the end of the lane. In the Liber Cust. p. 344, is also mentioned a 'Conichepyng,' or rabbit-market, in the neighbourhood of St. Pauls. '*Connin, counil*. A conny, a rabbit.' Cotgrave. '*Cuniculus*. A cunnie.' Cooper. See also Liber Albus, pp. 712, 717, and 592. This word was employed in various forms in Early English: 'conyng rosted,' 'copull conyng' occur in *Purveyance made* for King Richard II. Antiq. Repert. i. 73. In Sir Degrevant (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 1405, we find 'Flat *conyngus* and newe.'

<sup>4</sup> 'This abbot, which that was an holy man

As monkes been, or elles oughten be,

'I *conioure* pee bi God, þat pou tourmente me not,' Wyclif, Mark v. 7. In Lonelich's History of the Holy Grail, xvi. 306, ed. Furnivall, we read how Joseph drove the devil out of the idols—

'To an ymage there gan he to gon

That stood in the temple vpon the chief awter

And him anon *conioured* there.

And the devel there anon forth ryht

Out of the ymage issued in al here siht.'

See also l. 387.

'*Exorcista*. An adiurour or coniurour.' Cooper. '*Conjurer*. To conjure; adjure: . . . to conjure or exorcise (a spirit).' Cotgrave. '*Exorcismus*. A coniuryson. *Exorcitas*. A benet; *coniurator*. *Exorciso; conjurare*.' Medulla. See Jamieson.

†a **Coniuryson**; *adiuracio*, *con-*, *exorcismus*.

†to **Consawe**; *concipere*, *percipere*, *conceptare*, *intelligere*.

a **Consciens**; *consciencia*.

to **Consent**; *consentire*, *Assentire*, & cetera; *vbi* to Affirme.

a **Consentyng**; *Allibencia*, & cetera; *vbi* Affermynge.

**Consentyng**; *consenciens*.

to **Consydyr**; *considerare*.

a **Consederyng**; *consideracio*.

**Consyderyng**; *considerans*.

to **Constrene**; *vbi* to garre (or to compelle) <sup>1</sup>.

to **Constru**; *exponere*, *construere*, *commentari*.

†a **Constirrere**; *expositor*, *-trix*, *constructor*, *-trix*, & cetera.

†a **Construccioñ**; *construccio*, *exposicio*.

**Construyng**; *construens*, *exponens*.  
**Contagius**.

†a **Contak** <sup>2</sup>; *vbi* stryfe.

to **Continew**; *continuuare*.

**Contyneand**; *continuus*, *continuans*.

a **Contyneuyng**; *continuacio*.

**Contra**[r]y; *contrarius loco*, *aduersarius*, *animo*, *apostatus*, *prepositus*, *transuersus*.

a **Contrarynes**; *contrarietas*.

a **Contricioñ**; *contricio*, *dolor*, *compunctio*.

**Contrite**; *contritus*.

\*a **Cop** <sup>3</sup>; *cirrus*, *crista est auium*, *vt galli vel alaude*.

a **Coppe**; *ciphus*, *condus*, *guttus*, *cantarus*; *versus*:

‡ *Canterus & patera, calices & pocula, crater,*

*Ciphus, apud veteres comitantur cornua, conca,*

*Cimbra vel ciatus, carchesia* <sup>4</sup> *iungimus jstis.*

†a **Copbande** <sup>5</sup>; *eru*[s]*ta*, *crustula diminutivum*.

\*a **Copburde**; *Abacus*.

†a **Copberer**; *ciphigerulus*.

†a **Copmaker**; *cipharius*.

a **Copy**; *copia*.

**Copir**; *cuprum*, *Auricaleum*.

**Copros** (*Coprosse* A.) <sup>6</sup>; *vitriolum*.

**Corde**; *corda*, & cetera; *vbi* a rope.

†a **Cordement** <sup>7</sup>; *concordia*, *concordancia*.

† **Cordynge** in sang; *concentus*.

†to **Corde**; *concordare*; *vbi* to Accord (A.).

**Cordynge**; *concordans*, *conueniens*, *aptus*.

<sup>1</sup> In a later hand.

<sup>2</sup> Under the various forms of 'cuntek,' 'contek,' 'conteke,' 'conteck,' and 'contake,' this word occurs frequently in early English. In Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 328, we find 'contekour,' a quarrelsome person, whence probably our word *cantankerous*. 'The keneste in *contek* that vndir Criste lenges,' Morte Arthure, 2721. 'There was *conteke* fulle kene, and crakyng of chippys,' *ibid.* 3669. 'Also stryues, *contekis* & debatis ben vsed in oure lond, for lordis stryuen wip here tenauntis to brynge hem in thraldom,' Wyclif, Select Works, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, p. 234.

<sup>3</sup> 'Acrestē. Crested, copped,' Cotgrave. A.S. *cop*. Chaucer uses the word simply as a top when he says of the Miller that

'Upon the *cop* right of his nose he had a werte,' C. T. Prologue, 554.

<sup>4</sup> 'Carchesium; a standyng cuppe with handles,' Cooper.

<sup>5</sup> In Liber Albus, p. 609, are mentioned *Cuppebonde*, which Mr. Riley, in his Glossary, explains as 'Cup-bonds or Cup-bands; braces made of metal on which masers and handled cups were strung.' Compare *Carte bande*, and the definition of *crusta* and *crustula* in note to *Clowte of yren*.

<sup>6</sup> The Kennett MS. has 'Coprose, copperas, vitriol,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'Coperouse, *chalcanthum*.' Baret gives 'Coperas or vitriol, *chalcanthum*.'

<sup>7</sup> See also under A.

'If men schal telle properly a thing

The word mot *corde* with the thing werkynge.'  
Chaucer, Maunciple's Tale, 106.

\* a Cordewayn (Corweñ A.)<sup>1</sup>; *Aluta*.  
a Cordwayner; *alutarius*, & cetera;  
vbi a sower.

Coriandre<sup>2</sup>; *coriandrum*.

Carysy<sup>3</sup>.

Corke.

a Cormirande<sup>4</sup>; *cormiranda*.

Corñ; *granum, bladium, annona, seges*,  
& cetera; cersus:

¶ *Bladium dum viride, dum in  
granario granum,*

*Est seges, atque seres sunt fruges  
& (ac eciam A.) sata messes;*

*Cum (dum A.) seritur seges est,  
satu cum radicibus herent,*

*Fruges cum (dum A.) fruimur,  
messes sunt quum metuntur.*

*De creando ceres fertur cum res  
creat omnes.*

†to Conferme; *confirmare, cathezi-  
zare, dicare, allegare; vt, ille  
Allegat literas meas.*

a Corner; *angulus*, & cetera; vbi a  
hūrñ.

\* a Corparax (Corporas A.)<sup>5</sup>; *cor-  
porale*.

†A Corrasour (Covrieure A.) of  
ladder; <sup>6</sup> *corresator*.

a Corruptioñ; *corruptio*.

†to Corrupe; *corru[m]pere*.

to Corry a hors<sup>7</sup>; *strigilare*.

a Corse; *cadaver, morticinum*.

\* Corsy (Corsy man, or woman, or  
best A.)<sup>8</sup>; *corpulentus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Aluta*. 'Soft leather tawed.' Cooper. It was probably similar to the modern morocco leather. The duty is stated in the Liber Albus, p. 231, as 'la dozein de *cordewayne* j denier.' See also the 'Ordinationes Alutiariorum,' or Ordinances of Tanners, *ibid.* p. 732. The word still survives in 'Cordwainer's Ward,' near St. Paul's, the name of which was derived from the Cordwainers or Shoe-makers settled in that district. '*Aluta*, Cordewane, *Alutarius*. A cordwanere.' Medulla. In the Libel of English Policy, Wright's Political Poems, Rolls Series, ii. 163, amongst the commodities of 'Portyngale' are mentioned 'Fygyes, reysyns, hony, and *cordewayne*.'

<sup>2</sup> Alexander Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, p. 476, assigns the following virtues to Coriander—  
'*Et tribuunt febris egi auriño coriandri,  
Et gemini testes dum tumor ambit eos.  
Lunbricos pellit, tinea delet, sacer ignis,  
Quam pestem metuit Gallia, cedit ei.*'

See also Coliandyr.

<sup>3</sup> This seems to be an error for Carsay or Corsy, which are inserted in their proper places.

<sup>4</sup> Chaucer, Parlement of Foules, 362, speaks of 'the hote *corneraunt* of glotenye.'

<sup>5</sup> In Havelok (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat), l. 188, are mentioned

'*Fe cali; and þe pateyn ok,      þe corporaus, þe messe-gere*.'

and in Guy of Warwick, Met. Romances, ed. Ellis, ii. p. 77, we read—

'After the relics they send      The *corporas*, and the mass-gear.'

'*Corporail*. The corporall: the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.' Cotgrave. In the Liber Albus, pp. 125, 126, occurs the phrase—'*corporaliter jurare*,' to take an oath while touching the *corporate* or cloth which covered the sacred elements. It also occurs in the Act 35 Eliz. c. 1, § 2. Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 465, mentions 'ij *corporas* casys of cloth of gold; j olde vestment,' &c. 'After þe passioun of Alisaundre þe pope, Sixtus was pope almost elevene yere: he ordeyned þat trisagium, þat is, "Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus," shulde be songe at masse, and þat þe corporas schulde nougt be of silk noþer sendel, but clene linnen cloþ nougt i-dyed.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 11. '*Corporas* for a chales, *corporear*.' Palsgrave. See also Shoreham, p. 50.

<sup>6</sup> '*Courroyeur*. A currier of leather. *Courroyer*. To currey; tew, or dresse, leather.' Cotgrave. In the Liber Albus, 738, is mentioned the 'Ordinatio mistere de Correcours,' or Guild of Curriers. '*Coriarius*. A tanner.' Cooper. Wyclif, in Acts ix. 10, speaks of 'Simon the *coriour*,' the Vulgate reading being *coriarius*. 'He is a *cortier* of crafte. *Pellifex* est vel *coriarius* professione.' Horman.

<sup>7</sup> '*Strigilis*. An hors com.' Medulla.

<sup>8</sup> '*Corsu*. Grosse, fleshy, corpulent, big-bodied.' Cotgrave. '*Corssy*. Big-bodied; corpulent.' Jamieson. '*Corsyfe*, to full of fatnesse, *corpulent*, *corsu*.' Palsgrave.



a Cortyn<sup>1</sup>; *cortina*, & cetera; vbi a curtyū.

\*to Coyse<sup>2</sup>; *alterare*, & cetera; vbi to chawnge.

\*a Coyseyr of hors<sup>3</sup>; *mango*.

a Cosyn; *cognatus, cognata eiusdem originis est, nepos, propinquus sanguine vel affinitate, neptis, consanguineus, consanguinea*.

a Coste<sup>4</sup>; vbi a kyndome; *clima vel climata*.

to Coste; *constare*.

Cost; *sumptus, sumptuosus (expense A.)*.

Costerd<sup>5</sup>; *querarium*.

Costy<sup>6</sup>; *sumptuosus*.

\*a Costrelle<sup>7</sup>; *oneferum*, & cetera; vbi a flakett.

†a Cottage; *contagium, domunculus*.

\*a Cotearmour (Coyturmur A.); *ju-signum*.

a Cote; *tunica, tunicella, tunicula diminutivum*.

\*a Cote (Coyt A.); *capana, est prava domus, casa, casula (caducum A.)*.

Cotuñ; *bombacium*.

‘On siclike wyse this ilk chiftane Troyane The corys passand Osiris he has slane.’

G. Douglas, *Encidos* xii. p. 426.

‘The king beheld this gathelus, Strong of nature, *corsic* and *corageous*.’ Stewart, *Chronicles of Scotl.* 1535. i. 7. ‘Coryse or fatte. *Pinguis*.’ Huloet.

<sup>1</sup> One of the duties of the Marshal of the Hall, as given in the Boke of Curtasye, Babeus Boke, p. 189, was— ‘Fe dosurs *cortines* to henge in halle.’

<sup>2</sup> ‘To cope or coase, *cambire*.’ Baret. ‘To coce, *cambire*.’ Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave has ‘*Troquer*. To truck, chop, swab, scorse, barter, change, &c. *Barater*. To trucke, scorse, barter, exchange.’ ‘The traist Alethes with him has helmes *costit*, and gair him his.’ G. Douglas, *Encidos* ix. p. 286

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Mango*. A bande that paynteth and pampereth vp boyes, women, or servauntes to make them seeme the trimmer, thereby to sell them the deerer. An horse coarser that pampereth and trimmeth his horses for the same purpose.’ Cooper. ‘*Mango*. A cource off hors.’ Medulla. See also Wyclif, *Select Works*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Matthew, p. 172, where he inveighs against the priests for mixing themselves up with trading: ‘*Fei ben corseris* & makers of malt, & bien schep & neet & sellen hem for wynnyng, & beten marketis, &c.’ ‘P. Of whom hadst thou him? T. Of one, I knowe not whether hee bee a horse corser, a hackney man, a horse rider, a horse driuer, a cariour, or a carter.’ Florio’s *Second Frutes*, p. 43. Sir A. Fitzherbert says, ‘A *corser* is he that byeth all rydden horses, and selleth them agayne’ *Boke of Husbandry*, sign. H. 2.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Clima*. A clyme or portion of the firmamente between South and North, varying in one day halfe an howres space.’ Cooper. *Coste* meant a region or district, not necessarily the sea-board. ‘This beth the wordes of cristeninge

Bi thyse Englyssche *costes*.’ Shoreham, p. 10.

In Sir Ferumbras, Charles chooses Richard of Normandy to be guide to the messengers sent to the Saracen Emir, because he ‘knew alle the *coste*.’ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 187, Jonathas, when seated on the magic cloth, ‘a-noon thovte, lorde! yf we wer now in fer cotrees, wher neuer man come afore this! And thekke wythe the same thovte þey wer bothe Reysid vp to-gedir, in to the ferrest *coste* of the worlde, with the clothe with hem.’ ‘Coaste of a country. *Confinem, fines, ora*. Coast or region, ether of the ayre, earth or sea, as of the ayre, east west north & south, &c. *Regio*.’ Huloet.

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Fruetier*. s. A fruiterer, fruitseller, costermonger.’ Cotgrave. ‘A costard. *Pomme Appie*.’ Sherwood. ‘*Pomarius*. A costardmonger, or seller of fruite.’ Cooper. ‘A Costerdmunger. *Pomarius*.’ Baret. ‘Costardmongar, *fruyetier*.’ Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> Wyclif, in his tract on Feigned Contemplative Life (*Select Works*, ed Mathew, p. 194), complains that the clergy of his time wasted all their ‘studie & traueile . . . abowte Salisbury vse wiþ multitude of newe *costy* portos, antifeners, graielis, &c.’ and that rich men ‘costen so moche in grete schaplis and *costy* bokis of mannus ordynaunces for fame and nobleie of the world.’ Again, p. 210, he says, ‘Fe feni & his techen to make *costy* festis and waste many goodis on lordis and riche men.’ See also pp. 211, 213, &c.

<sup>7</sup> In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc., Ferumbras perceiving that Oliver is wounded offers him some ointment which, he says, will cure any wound, it being made

- a Couatyse; *Auaricia*, & cetera; *vbi* curatyse.
- \*a Couent<sup>1</sup>; *conuentus*, *conuenticulus*.
- to Couere; *velare*, *ad-*, *tegere*, *con-*, *ob-*, *operire cum operculo*, *adoperimus foras*; *inoperimus*, *cum iacenti aliquid supponimus*, *cooperire*, *obumbrare*, *adumbrare*, *linere*, *nubere*, *obducere*.
- †to vn Couere; *discooperire*, *dete gere*, & cetera; *vbi* to schewe.
- a Couerakylle<sup>2</sup>; *operculum*, *operimen*, *operimentum*.
- a Couerlyt; *lectisternium*, *cooperatorium*, *tora'le*, *supellex*, *genitium -tilis*.
- †a Couerynge of a buke; *coopertorium*, *tegmen*, *tegumentum*, *velamen*, *textus*.
- to Couet; *Appetere*, *optare*, *ad-*, *Ardere*, *car-*, *Ardescere*, *ac-*, *cupere*, *con-*, *concupiscere*, *gliscere*, *Auere*, *captare*, & cetera; *vbi* to desyre.
- a Cowche; *cubile*, *cubatorium*, & cetera; *vbi* a bede.
- to Cowche<sup>3</sup>; *cubare*.
- a Cowe; *vacca*, *vaccilla*.
- a Cowhird; *vaccarius*.
- a Cowerd; *recors*, *pusillanimitis*, *ex-cors*, *secors*.
- a Cowerdnes; *pusillanimitas*, *secordia*, *recordia*.
- \*a Cowle; *cuculla*, *cula*, *cullula*, *cuculus*; *cullatus* (*cucullatus* A.).
- to aske Cownselles; *consulere*; *versus*:
- ‡ *Consulo*, *te rogo*; *tibi consulo*, *consilium do*.
- to Cownselles; *consiliare*, *consulere*, *suaudere*, *iudicare*, & *tunc constituitur cum dativo casu*.
- a Cownselles; *consilium*, *concilium*, *consultacio*, *consiliacio*; *consiliarius*.
- a Cownselour; *qui petit consilium*, *consultor* (*qui dat consilium* A.), *consultus*, *consull*, *anticularius*,

of the balm with which our Lord's body was anointed at his burial. He addresses Oliver thus— 'Ac by myddel þer hongeh þer, Hwylch ys ful of þat bame cler,

A costrel as þou mist se þat precyous ys and fre.' P. 20, l. 510.

The word occurs again at p. 32, l. 742, when Oliver with his sword

'the costrel þat was with yre y-bounde, Ferwith a-two he carf.'

'*Onophorum*. A costrel. *Ascapa*. A costrel.' Medulla. Wyclif also uses the word in Ruth ii. 9; 'if also thou thrustist, go to the litil *costrels*, and drynk watris.' 'Costrell to carve wyne in. *Onophorum*. Costrell or bottell for wyne. *Vier*.' Hulot. '*Hic colateralis*, a *costrille*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 232.

<sup>1</sup> *Conuentus*. A couent.' Medulla. 'They also that rede in the *Couente* ought so bysely to ouerse theyr lesson before.' Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 67.

'Sich as þen gaderid In *conuentis* togidere.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 64.

See also *ibid.* i. 225. A 'convent' of monks, with their Superior, properly consisted of thirteen, in imitation of our Lord and the twelve Apostles. 'Thus we read in the Sompnoures Tale, 2259—

'Bring me twelve freres, wit ye why? Your noble confessour, her God him blesse!

For *threthene* is a *covent* as I gesse; Schal parfourn up the nombre of this *covent*.'

On the same point Mr. Wright quotes from Thora, *Decem Scriptores*, col. 1807: '*Anno Domini* M.C.XLVI. *iste Hugo reparavit antiquum numerum monachorum istius monasterii, et erant lx. monachi professi præter abbatem, quinque conuentus in universo*.'

<sup>2</sup> In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's property, taken in 1459, we find—'vj bolles with oon covercle of silver . . . Item, vj bolles with oon coveracle gilt.' Paston Letters, i. pp. 468-9. '*Covercle*, A cover or lid.' Cotgrave. '*Torale*. A couerlyte.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> Wyclif in his tract on The Order of Priesthood (Select Works, ed. Mathew, p. 168), says—'Prestis also sclaudren þe peple bi ensauple of ydelnesse and wantounnesse; for comynly þei *chouchen* (*couchen* A.A.) in softe beddis, whanne opere men risen to here labour, &c.' and again, p. 211, he speaks of 'pore men þat ben beddrede & *conchen* in muk or dust.' '*Kouchid* him under a kragge.' Will. of Palerne, l. 2240. See also *Anturs of Arthur*, st. xii. l. 9.

*secretarius, assecretis indeclinabile, conciliator, infaustus malus consiliator.*

to Cownte; *calcularé, connumerare, computare, numerare, degerere.*

a Cownte; *raciocinium, compotus.*

a Cownter<sup>1</sup>; *compotista, calculator.*

†a Cownty; *comitatus.*

a Cowntyng; *libramen, libramen-tum, librare, librarium.*

a Cowntyng place; *libratorium.*

a Cownter; *Anticopa.*

a Cowntyse; *comissa. (Comitissa A.)*

Cowpe; *cupa.*

a Cowper; *cuparius.*

a Cowrsse; *cursus, decursus aquarum est.*

a Cowrssor<sup>2</sup>; *admissarius, cursarius.*

a Cowrte; *curia, curiola, curtes vel curtis, curialis, curiosus.*

A Cowrthouse. (A.)

†a Cowrbe (Cowrtby A.); *renule, emilogium.*

a Cowrteman, or a cowrtyoure; *curio, aulicus, curialis participium; paluturus de palacio dicitur.*

†from Cowrte to cuwrte; *curiatim.*

†a Cowschote<sup>3</sup>; *palumbus.*

a Cowslope<sup>4</sup>; *ligustrum, raccinium.*

C ante R.

a Crab; *piscis est, cancer.*

a Crab; *Arbitum vel Arbota.*

†a Crab of þe wod (A wode Crabe A.)<sup>5</sup>; *Acrama (Acrama A.) ab acrituline dictum.*

a Crab tre; *arbitus (Arbuta A.), macianus, macium est fructus eius.*

a Crafte<sup>6</sup>; *Ars liberalis, sciencia, articula, articularis participium, artificium manuum est; artificialis, artificiosus participia; fucultas.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Ther is no countere nor clerke con hem reken alle.' MS. Cott. Calig. A ii. leaf 110, in Halliwell. See also Political Poems, ed. Wright, i. 328. The Countor was so called from his counting counts, or, in other words, arguing pleas. Chaucer. C. T. Prologue, l. 359, says of the Frankelyn that

'A schirreve hadde he ben, and a countour.'

The Countors are in Wright's Pol. Songs (Camden Soc.), p. 227, denominated *relatores*, and do not appear to have borne a very high character:—

'Dicuntur relatores;

Creteris peiores,

Utraque manu capiunt,

Et sic eos decipiunt

Quorum sunt tutores.'

'Relatores qui querelam ad iudices referunt.' Ducange. See also Liber Custumarum, p 280.

<sup>2</sup> 'Admissarius. A coursoure.' Medulla.

'The ane of 30w myr Capill ta;

The vther his Coursour als wa,

To the stabill swyith 3e ga.'

Rauf Coilgear, ed. Murray, l. 114.

<sup>3</sup> The wood-pigeon is still known in many parts as the *Cushat*. Gawin Douglas in his Prologue to the 12th Bk. of the *Æneid*, 237, speaks of 'the *kowschot*' that 'croudis and pykkis on the ryse.' 'Coulon, a Queest, Cowshot, Ring-dove, Stock-dove, wood-Culver.' Cotgrave. See also s. v. *Ramier*. 'A ring-dove, a wood culver, or *coushot*.' Nomenclator. A. S. *cusceote*. 'The turtill began for to greit, quhen the *cuschet* 3oulit.' Complaynt of Scotland, p. 39. See also Palladius on Husbandrie, p. 28, l. 758. 'Cusceote, *palumba*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 280.

<sup>4</sup> 'Raccinium. The floure of the hearbe *Hyacinthus* or Crowtoes. *Ligustrum*. By the judgement of alle men it is priuet, or prinprint.' Cooper. 'Ligustrum, a cowsleppe, or a prymrose.' Ortus.

<sup>5</sup> A wild crab-apple tree. 'Pomme de bois ou de bosquet. A crab, or wilding.' Cotgrave. See also Wodde Crabbe; and compare Wyclif's expression, 'he eet locustus and *hony of þe wode*.' St. Mark i. 6. 'Mala maciana. Woode crabbis.' MS. Harl. 3388. 'Crabbe frute, *pomme de boys*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> In the Coke's Tale, l. 2, we are told of the 'prentice that 'Of a craft of vitailers was he.'

+A man of **Crafte**: *artifex qui suam, artem exercet, artificiosus qui alienam suo ingenio expremat, autor, opifex*; versus:

¶ *Artificis nomen opifex assumit & autor*;

*Invenit autor, Agit actor, res ampliat auctor.*

†vñ **Crafty**; *inartificiosus, infaber, ineffaber, solers, omnis generis est.*

**Crafty**; *Artifiosus, faber, affaber, solers.*

a **Crag of stone**; *vbi a Roche.*

\*a **Crakan**<sup>1</sup>; *cremium.*

a **Crake**; *cornix, corvus, cornicularis.*

A **Crakke**. (A)

to **Crakk nuttes**; *nuciare, enuciare.*

a **Crakkyng**; *nuciatio, enuciatio.*

+**Cram kake**<sup>2</sup>; *collirida, laganum.*

þ<sup>e</sup> **Crampe**; *spasmus.*

a **Crane**; *grus, gracula; gruinus participium.*

\***Crappes**<sup>3</sup>; *Aeus.*

to **Crawe**; *cantare.*

a **Crawe of a fowle**; *vesicula.*

a **Crede**; *cimbolum.*

a **Credylle**; *cuna, cune, cunabulum, crepidium, crepundium, crocea.*

a **Credilbande**<sup>4</sup>; *fascia, fasciola, instita.*

†a **Credille sange**<sup>5</sup>; *fescennine.*

a **Crekett**<sup>6</sup>; *grillus, salamandra.*

†a **Crekethole**; *grillarum, grilletum est locus vbi habundant.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Cremium. Brush, or drie stickes to kendle fire with.' Cooper. 'Cremium. Cranke (? eraken).' Medulla. See **Crappes** below.

<sup>2</sup> Apparently *cram-cake*, but according to Halliwell the same as Pancake. 'Laganum. A thinne cake made with floure, water, fatte brothe, pepper, safron, &c.; a fritter; a pancake.' Cooper. 'Collirida: panis species; sorte de galette.' Dueange. 'Laganum: a pancake or a flawne.' Ortus. The following is the only instance of the word which I have been able to meet with:—

*Ecod.* cap. xxix.

... tak a cal ffrom the droue, and two whetheris with outen wemme, and therf looues, and a cake with outen sour dow, the whiche ben thei spreynde with oyle, and therf *cramcakes* wett with oyle: and of purr whete meeke thou shalt make alle thingis.

*Ecod.* cap. xxix.

... take thou a calf of the droue, and twei rammes with out wem, and therf looues, and a cake with out sour dow, whiche be spreyn to gidere with oile and therf paart sodun in watir, lawmed, ether fried with oile; thou schalt make alle thingis of whete floure.

*Wycliffe Versions*, 1. 261

<sup>3</sup> Ray in his Collection of S. & E. Country Words gives 'Crap-darnel. In Worcestershire and other counties they call buck-wheat *crap*.' See Peacock's Glossary s. v. Craps, and **Crakan**, above.

<sup>4</sup> 'Fascia. A swathell or swathying bande, or other lyke thing of linnen.' Cooper. 'Crepidum. A credyl bonde.' *Instita*. A roket or a credylbonde.' Medulla. 'Cradell bande, bande de herscaur.' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> *Fescennine* means of, or belonging to, the town of Fescennia in Etruria; from which place certain sportive, but coarse songs which, with the Romans, were sung at weddings, took their name. Hence the term became an epithet for coarse and rude jests of any kind. In the present instance it seems to be equivalent to nursery rhymes. Cf. **Lulay**, *post*, and **P. Lullyng Songe**. See *Liber Custumarum*, p. 6. 'Fescennina. Songs that women use when they rock the cradle.' Gouldman.

<sup>6</sup> 'Fissch to lyue in þe flode, and in þe fyre þe *crykat*.' P. Plowman, B. Text, xiv. 42. There was a popular belief that the cricket lived in the fire, arising probably from two causes, firstly, its partiality for the hearth; and secondly, a confusion between it and the salamander, the Latin name of the former being *gryllus*, and of the latter *grylio*. See Philip de Thaan's Bestiary, s. v. *Grylio*; Wright's Popular Treatises on Science, p. 97, and the Avenbite of Inwytt, ed. Morris, p. 167. 'Grillus. A worm which liveth in the fire, as big as a fly. *Salamandra*. A beast in shape like a Lizard, full of spots; being in the fire it queneth it, and is not burnt.' Gouldman. 'Salamandra. A ceket.' Medulla.

Creme<sup>1</sup>; *crisma*.

to Crepe; *reperere*, *ir-*, *ob-*, *reptare*,  
-*titare*, *serpere*, *surripere*.

a Crepylle<sup>2</sup>; *tantillus*.

a Crepynge; *reptilis*.

†a Crepynge beste; *reptile*.

\*a Cressent a bowte þe nek<sup>3</sup>; *torques*, *torquis*, *luna*, *lunula*.

Cresse<sup>4</sup>; *nasturtium*.

\*a Cressett<sup>5</sup>; *batillus*, *crucibulum*,  
*lucubrum*.

a Creste; *conus*, *crista*, *iuba*; *cristatus*,  
*jubatus*, & *iubosus* participia.

a Creuesse; *fissura*, *rima*, *rimula*;  
*rimosus*.

\*a Crib; *presepe* indeclinabile, *presepium*.

to Cry<sup>6</sup>; *clamare*, *Ac-*, *con-*, *re-*,  
*clanitare*, *clangere*; *canum est*  
*baulare* & *latrare*, *boum mugire*,  
*ranarum coaxare*<sup>7</sup>, *coruorum cro-*  
*care* & *crocitare*, *caprarum vehare*,  
*anatum retussare*, *Accipitrum*<sup>8</sup>  
*pipiare*<sup>9</sup>, *Anserum clingere*, *aprom*  
*frendere*, *apum bombizare* vel  
*bombilare*, *aquilarum clangere*,

<sup>1</sup> In Myre's Instructions to Parish Priests, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Peacock, l. 582, amongst the directions as to baptism it is ordered that the priest shall

'*Creme* and *crisme* and alle þynge elles

Do to þe chylde as þe bok telles.'

'Three kinds of oil were used in the Catholic Church—*oleum sanctum*, *oleum chrismatis*, and *oleum infirmorum*. With the first, called in the above extract from Myre, *creme*, the child was anointed on the breast and between the shoulders, before it was plunged in the font or sprinkled with water. After the baptism proper it was anointed on the head with the sign of a cross with the *oleum chrismatis* or *crism*. The *oleum infirmorum* was that used for the purposes of extreme unction. The three oils were kept in separate bottles in a box called a *chrismatory*, which was in shape somewhat like the Noah's arks given to children to play with.' '*Crisma*. Creem.' Medulla. 'Creame holy oyle, *crisme*.' Palsgrave. See R. de Brunne's Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, p. 530, l. 15, 268. See also *Crysmatory*, and *Crysome*. 'The Mownte of Olinete, the hille of *creme* (*mons chrismatis*).' Higden, i. 113.

<sup>2</sup> The same Latin equivalent is given for a Dwarf (see *Dwarghe*).

<sup>3</sup> '*Lunula*. A loope, and ryng of golde to put on the finger. *Torques*. A colar or chayne, be it of golde or siluer, to weare about ones necke.' Cooper.

<sup>4</sup> '*Nasturtium*. Watyre cressys.' Medulla. '*Nasturtium*. The hearbe called Cresses, which amonge the Persians was so much esteemed that yonge men goeing huntynge did eate none other meate to relieue their spirites.' Cooper. '*Nasitort*. Nose-smart, garden-cresse, town Kars, town cresses.' Cotgrave. '*Nausticium*, water kyrs.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 190. 'Cresses herbes, *cresson*.' Palsgrave. In P. Plowman, B. x. 17, we have 'noȝt worþ a *kerse*,' from whence comes the vulgar 'not worth a curse.' A. S. *cresse*, *cerse*.

<sup>5</sup> In the Poem on the Siege of Calais, Wright's Political Poems, ii. 153, the French are said to have had

And viij m<sup>i</sup> *cressetes* to brene liȝth; Gret wonder to here and se;'

and at p. 218 of the same volume we read—

'The owgly bakke wyl gladly fleen be nyght

Dirk *cressetys* and laumpys that been lyght.'

'*Batillum*. A cresaunt, or a senser.' Medulla. 'A light brenning in a *cresset*.' Gower, iii. 217. See *Crosser*.

<sup>6</sup> In the Cursor Mundi, p. 645, l. 11235, we read that when Jesus was born, his mother

'Suilk clapes as scho had tille hande,

Wid suilk scho swetheled him and band

Bituix twa *cribbis* scho him laid.'

where the Fairfax and Trinity MSS. read *craeches*. See also Pricke of Conscience, 5200, where he is said to have been laid 'In a *cribbe*, bytween an ox and asse.'

<sup>7</sup> Most of the verbs given under this word are onomatopœias, and some are probably invented for the occasion. *Koax* is used by Aristophanes in 'The Frogs,' 209, to represent the croaking of frogs. See also Mr. Way's note s. r. Crowken. '*Crapaud koaille*, tadde croukeþ.' Gault, de Bibleworth, in Chapt. '*de naturale noyse des bestes*.' '*Coux*, i. cra, *uox ranarum uel cornorum*.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376.

<sup>8</sup> MS. *Anipitrum*.

<sup>9</sup> '*Pipiare*. To piepe lyke a chicke.' Cooper. 'To cryen as a fflawkon.' Medulla.

*Arietum loectare, asinorum rudere, catulorum glatire, Ceruorum nigere, cicadarum firmitare*<sup>1</sup>, *ciconiarum croculare, cuculorum cuculare, elephantum barrire*<sup>2</sup>, *grabarlarum*<sup>3</sup> *fringulare, equorum hinnire, gallinarum crispire*<sup>4</sup>, *gallorum cucurrere, gruum gruere, hedorum vebare*<sup>5</sup>, *hircorum mutire, hirundinum mimurrere & mimerire est omnium minutissimarum*<sup>6</sup> *Auicularum, leonum rugire, luporum vlulare, lepororum & puerorum vagire, liacum aucare vel nutare, miluorum pipire, murium pipare vel pipitare, mulorum zinzicare, mustelarum drivorare, noctuorum cubire, oleum densare, onagrorum mugerilare, ouium balare, panterarum caurire, pardorum folire, passerum tinciare, pauorum paupellare, porcorum grunnire, serpentum sibilare, soricum disticare,*

*Tigrisum rachanare, turdorum crucilare vel soccitare, verris qui-ritare, vrsorum vercare vel seuire, vulpium gannire, vulturum palpare, vesperilionum blaterare*<sup>8</sup>.

to Cry in þe merketh; preconizare. A Crier in the Merket; preco, preconizator (A.).

a Cryer; clamator.

Criynge (A Cry A.); clamor, racionalibulum est vt hominum, exclamacio, barritus elephantum est, clangor anserum vel tubarum, coax ranarum, Ora & crocitus cororum, genitus vulpium, rugitus leonum.

Criynge; clamans, ac-, con-, re-, clumitans, clangens, altisona[n]s, altisonus, clamosus, rugiens.

a Criynge owte; exclamacio; exclamans participium.

to Cry owte; exclamare.

a Crysmatory<sup>9</sup>; crysmale (crismatorium A.).

Crysme<sup>10</sup>; (Crismale A.).

<sup>1</sup> Read *fritinire*. 'Fritinire dicuntur cicadae.' Cooper. 'Fritinio. To syngyn lijke swalowys or byrdys.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> 'Barrire. To braye.' Cooper. 'To cryen as an olyfaunt.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> ? read *Gaballarum*. 'Gaballa, equa, jument.' Ducange.

<sup>4</sup> Ducange gives 'Crispire de clamore gallinarum dicitur.'

<sup>5</sup> See above, *Caprarum vehare*.

<sup>6</sup> 'Minurio, i.e. minutum cantare, to pype as small byrdes.' Ortus. 'Minurio. To cryen as small byrdys.' Medulla.

<sup>7</sup> 'Sorex, a ratte; a field mouse.' Cooper. Huloet has 'Mouse called a ranney, blindmouse, or field mouse. *Mus arencus, mygala*. whose nature is supposed to haue yll fortune, for if it runne ouer a beaste, the same beaste shall be lame in the chyne, and if it byte any thyng then the thyng bytten shall swell and dye, it is also called *sorex*.'

<sup>8</sup> The following curious lines on the cries of animals occurs in MS. Harl. 1002, ff. 72 :-

'At my howse I haue a Jaye,	He can crooun as a froge,
He can make mony diuerse leye;	He can barkun as a dogge,
He can barking as a foxe,	He can cheteron as a wreame,
He can lowe as a noxe,	He can cakelyn as a henne,
He can creoun as a gos,	He can neye as a stede,
He can romy as a nasse in his cracche,	Suche a byrde were wode to fede;

thus rendered into Latin:—'Habeo domi graeculum cuius lingua nouit multiplicem notulam; gannit vt vulpes, mugescit vt bos, pipiat vt anea, rudit vt asinus in presipio, coaxat vt rana, latrat vt canis, pipiat vt cestis, gracillat vt gallina, himnit vt dextorius; talis pullas est nihil cibo condignus.'

<sup>9</sup> In the Inventory of Sir J. Paston's Plate we find 'one pottle callid a *crismatorie* to put in holy creme and oyle, of silver and gilt, weying j<sup>l</sup>.' Paston Letters, iii. 433. See Halliwell s.v. *Chrisme*; and note to *Crema*, above. '*Crismarium*. Vas in quo sacrum chrisma reponitur. *Chrismal*. Vas ecclesiasticum in quo *chrisma*, seu sacrum oleum asseruatur, quod *ampulla chrismatis* etiam dicitur.' Ducange.

<sup>10</sup> *Chrisme*, according to Halliwell, signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism;

\*a Cryspsyngeyreñ<sup>1</sup>; *Acus, calamistrum*.

Crystalle; *cristallus; cristallinus participium*.

Criste; *Cristus*<sup>2</sup>; *cristianus*. (A.)

\*a Crystendañ<sup>3</sup>; *baptismus, baptisma, christianitas, christianismus*.

to Crysten; *baptizare*.

to be Cresteñd; *renasci, baptizari*.

a Crystenman; *christianus, christianicola*.

†a Crystynar; *baptista*.

A Cryme; *delictum, crimen & cetera; ubi trespas or syñ*.

to Crowe (Crobe A.); *crocitare vel crocare, coruorum est*.

a Crowynge (Crobbynge A.) of ra-uens; *era, indeclinabile, vel crocitatus*.

a Crochet<sup>4</sup>; *simpla*.

†a Crofte<sup>5</sup>; *confinium, crustum, toftum, fundus*.

a Cronykylle; *cronica*.

\*a Croppe<sup>6</sup>; *cima*.

to Croppe<sup>7</sup>; *decimare, produc[itur] ei; versus*:

¶ *Decimo caulis frondes, sed decimo<sup>8</sup> garbas*<sup>9</sup>;

now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism, wherewith the women use to shroud the child if dying within the month. The anointing oil was also called chrisom. Thus in Morte Arthure, l. 3435, in the interpretation of the king's dream we read—

‘And synne be corowude kyng, with krysome enoyntede.’

See also ll. 142 and 2447. In the same Romance we find the word used as a verb; thus l. 1051, we read of ‘A cowlfulle cramede of crysmede childeyre.’ See also ll. 1065 and 3185. ‘Cristnut and *crisante* . . . Folut in a fontestone.’ Anturs of Arthur, xviii. 4. Although the same Latin equivalent is given for this word as for the preceding, it is probable that in this case the anointing oil is meant. ‘Crysome for a yong chylde, *crismanc*.’ Palsgrave. See Creme, above, and cf. Cud. *Crysmchild* occurs in An Old Eng. Misc. ed. Morris, p. 90.

<sup>1</sup> *Calamistrum*. A Pinne of woodde or iuory, to trimme and crispe heare.’ Cooper.

<sup>2</sup> *Cheistus; crismate nactus*.’ Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Herrtage, p. 65, l. 1916, Charlemagne sends a message to the Saracen king, Balan, that he should restore the captive knights, &c., ‘And *cristentom* scholdest fonge.’ See also Lonelich’s Hist. of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xlvii. 10; lv. 191, &c. Wyclif, Works iii. 285, speaks of the sacrament of ‘*cristentom*.’

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Crochet*. A quaver. In music.’ Cotgrave. ‘*Simpla; anglice, a Croche*.’ Ortus. ‘A crotchet. *Simpla, seminiima*.’ Gouldman. ‘Was no *crochett* wrong.’ Townley Myst. 116.

<sup>5</sup> In P. Plowman, B. Text, v. 582, Piers, in describing the way to Truth, says—

‘Panne shaltow come by a *crofte*, but come þow nouzte þere-Inne,  
That *crofte* hat coueyte-nouzte-mennes-catel-ne-her-wyues—  
Ne-noue- of her-seruauntes-þat-nozen-heim-myzte.’

The word is not uncommon now. Jamieson gives ‘Craft, s. a croft; a piece of ground adjoining a house. Crafter. Crofter. s. One who rents a small piece of land.’ A. S. *croft*.

<sup>6</sup> *Cima*. The toppe of an hearbe.’ Cooper. The phrase ‘crophe and roote,’ which we still retain in the inverted order, or as ‘root and branch,’ occurs frequently: see for instance Lonelich’s Hist. of the Holy Grail, xvi. 492; xviii. 241; Wright’s Political Poems, i. 365, &c. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 270, says that ‘the decoctions of the toppes and *croppes* of Dill . . . causeth women to haue plentie of milke.’ Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 663, compares man to a tree ‘of whilk þe *crop* es turned downward.’ See also P. Plowman, B. xvi. 69, and Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, pp. 464, l. 8638 and 486, l. 8458. Compare also Top of a tree. A. S. *crop*.

<sup>7</sup> In P. Plowman, B. vi. 33, Piers says—

‘Suche [foules] cometh to my *crofte*, and *croppeth* my whete;’

and in the Ancrer Riwe, p. 86, the author says that a churl ‘is ase þe wið þet spruttet ut þe bettere þet me hine ofte *cropped*.’ See also Myrc’s Duties of a Parish Priest, 1502. O. Icel. *kroppa*, to pluck. ‘Crophe of. *Carpo, Exciso*.’ Huloet.

<sup>8</sup> Pay tithes of.

<sup>9</sup> *Garba*. Spicarum manipulus: *gerbe, ol. garbe. Garba decima*, pars decimæ.’ Ducange. ‘*Gerbec*. A shocke, halfe-thrave, or heape of sheaves; also a bundle of straw.’ Cotgrave.

*Decimo flores, sed decimo res meliores.*

a **Cropper**; *decimator, decimatric.*

a **Crosse**; *cruc, crucicula.*

†to **Crosse**; *cancellare.*

\*a **Croser**; *cruciferarius, crucifer.*

to do on **Crosse**<sup>1</sup>; *crucifigere.*

a **Crosser**<sup>2</sup>; *crucibulum, lucubrum.*

\*a **Crowde**<sup>3</sup>; *corus sine h. litera (sine aspiratione A.), corista, qui vel que canit in eo.*

\*a **Crowett (Cruet A.)**<sup>4</sup>; *Ampulla, bacinum, fiola, urseus.*

a **Crowne**; *laurea, crinale, sertum, diadema, corona, auriola, apex, caralla, coronula.*

to **Crowne**; *Aureolare, coronare, laureare.*

a **Crowner**; *coronator, laureator.*

\*a **Cruche (Crowche A.)**<sup>5</sup>; *cambuca, pedum.*

\*a **Crudde (Cruyde A.)**<sup>6</sup>; *bulducta, coagillum.*

to **Crudde (Cruyde A.)**; *coagulare.*

†**Cruddis (Crudys A.)**<sup>7</sup>; *domus subter[ra]nea, cripta, ipogeuum.*

<sup>1</sup> '*Crucifigo*. To crucifyen or to flect to cros.' Medulla. The phrase to 'do on the cross' for crucifying, putting to death on the cross, is very common in early English. See for instance Myrc's Instructions to Parish Priests, p. 14, l. 437, where, in a metrical version of the Creed, we find—'*Soffrede payne and passyone, And on þe cros was I-done*.' and in Lancelich's Hist. of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xlix. 313—

'Of a virgine to be born with-owten offenses, And sethen on croyes i-don.'

'*Pey did him upon the crosse, and spette on his face, and buffetid him.*' *Gesta Rom.*, p. 179.

<sup>2</sup> '*Lueubrum*. Modicum lumen; petite lumière. *Crucibulum*. Lucerna ad noctem: *lampe de nuit, veilleuse, ol. croiset.*' Ducange. See also Cressett, above.

<sup>3</sup> In Wiclif's version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, Luke xv. 25, the elder son when returning home 'herde a symfonye and a croude.' *Crowd* is still in use in the sense of a *fiddle*. See Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire.

'The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *croud*,

That well agree withouten breach or jar.' Spenser, Epithal. 129.

'A croud (fiddle). *Fielle*.' Sherwood. In the Harleian MS. trans. of Higden, vol. ii. p. 379, we find, 'a instrumente callede chorus, other a chore, was founde in Greece, of fewe cordes and strynges, whiche is callede now a *crowthe* or a *croude*.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 73, says 'symphonye and *croude* weren herd whanne apostlis knewen alle wittis.' See Wedgwood s. v. '*Hic simbolisator, A<sup>cc</sup>. crowde. Simbolisare, to crowde or scotnyng. Hic corallus, A<sup>cc</sup>. crowdere. Hec coralla, A<sup>cc</sup>. crowde.*' MS. Reg. 17, cxvii. ff. 43, back. See Lybeaus Disc. l. 137, and Lyric Poetry, ed. Wright, p. 53. It will be seen that Mr. Way has misread the present MS. in his note to this word in the Promptorium.

<sup>4</sup> '*Fiola*. A cruet. *Amula*. A Fyol or a cruet.' Medulla. 'A cruet, a holie water stocke, *Amula*.' Baret. In the Inventory of Sir John Fastolf's goods at Caistor, 1459, amongst the contents of the chapel are mentioned 'j. haly water stop with j. sprenkill, and ij. *crvettes*, weying xij. unces.' Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 470. See also *ibid.* iii. 270. 'And Ionathas hadde þer a *crevette*, and fillid hit of that water. . . . Aftr this he Rose, & yede, and sawe the secounde water; . . . And he filde a *cruet* þer with.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 189.

<sup>5</sup> '*Pedum*. A sheepe crooke.' Cooper. '*Cammoek, s. A crooked stick.*' Jamieson. See also note to *Cambake*, above.

<sup>6</sup> '*Crouds*. Curds. *Crouds & ream*. Curds and cream.' Jamieson. In P. Plowman, B. vi. 284, Piers says he has only

'A fewe *cruddes* and cream & and an hauer cake.'

Baret gives 'To Crud or growe together. *coagulare*; milke cruddled, *gelatum lac*.' 'To crud, curd or curdle. *Cailler*. Cruds or curds, *Caillé, Caillat*.' Sherwood. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 246, says that Garden Mint 'is very good to be applied vnto the breastes that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it slaketh and softeneth the same, and keepeth the mylke from quarring and *crudding* in the breast'; and again, p. 719, he tells us that the juice of figs 'turneth milke and causeth it to *crulde*, and againe it scattereth, or dissoluth, or melteth the clustered *crudde*, or milke that is come to a *crudde*, as vineger doth.'

<sup>7</sup> '*Cryptoporticus*. Plin. Jun. Porticus subterranea, aut loco depresso posita, cujus modi structura est porticum in antiqui operis monasteriis, *κρύπτηρ*. A secret walke or



a **Cruke**; *curuata, humus, vncus*.

ta **Cruke** of a dore<sup>1</sup>; *gumphus*;  
versus:

*Obliquo sino curuo simul arcuo  
lino.* (A.)

to **Cruke**; *curuare, aduncare, arcuare, camerare, diuaticare, flectere, lacimare, lentare, lunare, obliquare, repandere, fumare, vncare*: unde in libro cinonimorum<sup>2</sup>.

**Cruked** (**Crocked** A.); *aduncus, camurus, camuratus, curuatus, curuus, doreus, foliatus, obliquus, obuncus, pandus, re-, perobliquus, pertortuosus, recuruus, reflexus, sinuus, tortus, tortuosus, varus, vncus*.

a **Crukynge**; *camur grece, curuitas, curuatura, insinuacio, sinus, varicia*.

a **Crukynge** of p<sup>c</sup> water; *meandir*.

a **Crume**; *mica*.

to **Crume**; *ubi* to mye.

a **Crovpoñ** (**Cruppon** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *clunis (inclunis A.)*.

a **Cropure** (**Crupure** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *postela (postellum A.)*.

a **Croste** of brede; *crusta, cruticula, crustus, crustum, crustulum & crustellum, frustum, frustulum*.

to make **Crustes**; *crustare, frustare*.

C ante V.

a **Cubit**; *lacetus, cubitus; cubitalis, componitur bicubitalis, tricubitalis; bicubitus, tricubitus*.

a **Cud**<sup>5</sup>; *crismale*.

A **Cote** of a Beste; *Ruma, Rumen* (A.).

to chewe **Cud**; *ruminare*.

a **Cuke**; *Archimacherus, archicoeus, cocus, coculus, culinarius, felinarius, fumarius, macherus, offarius, popinarius*.

a **Cukewalde** (**Cwewalde** A.)<sup>6</sup>; *cu-ruca, ninirus, zelotipus*.

vault under the grounde, as the *crowdes* or shrowdes of Pauls, called St. Faithes Church.' Nomenclator. '*Cryptoporticus*. A place under the grounde to sitte in the hoate summer: a crowdes: also a close place compassed with a walle like the other vnder the grounde.' Cooper. *Ipozeum* is of course the Greek *ὑπόγειον*. The Parish of St. Faith in *Cryptis*, i.e. in the Crypt under the Choir of St. Paul's, was commonly called 'St. Faith in the *Crowds*.' See Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 556. Withals renders '*Cryptoporticus*' by 'a vault or shrouds as under a church, or other place.' In the Pylgrymage of Syr R. Guylforde, Camden Soc. p. 24, the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre is described as having 'wonder many yles, *crowdes*, and vautes.' '*Ipozeum*, tresory,' Wright's Vocab. p. 175.

<sup>1</sup> *Gumphus* (Gr. *γομφός*) is a wooden pin. Halliwell explains 'Crook of a door' as the hinge, but incorrectly. It is properly the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post, on which the hinge turns. See Jamieson s.v. Crook. '*Croe*. A grapple or hook.' Cotgrave. The *Ortus Vocab.* has '*Gamphus: est quilibet clauus: a henge of a dore or a nayle*.'

<sup>2</sup> That is the '*Synonyma*' by John de Garlandia, of which an account is given by Mr. Way in his Introduction to the Promptorium, pp. xvii. and lxxviii.

<sup>3</sup> '*Clunis*. The buttock or hanche.' Cooper. '*Cropion*. The rump or crupper. *Le mal de eropion*. The rumpe-evil or crupper-evil; a disease wherewith small (cage) birds are often troubled.' Cotgrave.

<sup>4</sup> '*Cronpière de cheval*. A horse crupper.' Cotgrave. '*Postilena*. A crupper of a horse.' Cooper. '*Hoe postela*. A croper.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 234. In Sir Gawayne, the Green Knight is described as having

'Fe pendauntes of his payttrure, þe proude *eropure*,  
His molaynes, & alle þe metal anamayld.' l. 168.

<sup>5</sup> '*Cude*, Code. s. A Chrisom, or face-cloth for a child at baptism. Welsh *cuddio*, to cover.' Jamieson. See **Crysom**, above. Jamieson quotes from Sir Gawan and Sir Golagros, i. 18, 'you was cristened, and cresomed, with candle and *code*,' and from the Catechisme, fol. 132; 'last of all the barn that is baptizit, is cled with ane quhite lynning claith callit ane *cude*, quihik betakins that he is clene weschin fra al his synnis.'

<sup>6</sup> '*Curreua: quedam avis*. A sugge. [The hedge-sparrow is still called a *huy-suck* in the West of England.] *Zelotopus*. A cocold or a Jelous man.' Medulla. '*Curreua est quedam avis que alienos pullos educit vel educat, et hec litiosa se dicitur eadem avis*.' MS. Harl. 2257, leaf 24. 'A cuckould, *vir bonus*; a cuckould maker, *machus*.' Baret's Alvearie. '*Curreua*. The birde that hatcheth the cuckoues egges. A titlyng.' Cooper.

- †to make Cukewalde (Cwkwalde A.); *curicare, zelotipare*.  
 \*a Culice<sup>1</sup>; *morticium*.  
 A Culme<sup>2</sup>.  
 \*a Culpoñ.  
 a Culture<sup>3</sup>; *cultrum*.  
 a Culoure; *color, fucosest falsus color*.  
 to Culoure; *colorare, fucare*.  
 †of diuerse Color; *discolor*.  
 †a Culyur<sup>4</sup>; *collector*.  
 †to Cumbyre (Cummere A.); *irritare, illaqueare*.  
 Cumbyrd (Cummerd A.); *ubi clum-syd*.  
 to Cume; *venire, al-*, & cetera; *ubi* to come.  
 \*a Cumlynge<sup>5</sup>; *Advena*.  
 †Cummynge (Cummyrn A.) as malte<sup>6</sup>; *germinatus*.  
 Cummyrn; *cininum*.  
 a Cundyth<sup>7</sup>; *Aquaductile, & cetera; ubi* A gutter.  
 †a Cune of y<sup>e</sup> money; *nummisme*.  
 to Cunne; *scire, & cetera; ubi* to coñ.  
 a Cunnyng; *sciencia, & cetera; ubi* conyng.  
 a Cunstabyll; *constabularius, tribunus*.  
 a Cuntrye; *patria; patrius participium*.  
 a Cuntreman; *patriota, compatriota*.  
 †a Cuppylle of a horse (howse A.); *copula*.  
 †A Cwpylle of hundys; *Copula (A.)*.  
 to Cuppille; *coniungere, copulare, dicare, maritare; -tor, -trix*.  
 Cwpyllyng; *copulatus, coniunctus (A.)*.  
 a Curage.  
 Curalle<sup>8</sup>; *corallus*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Cullis, a very fine and strong broth, well strained, much used for invalids, especially for consumptive persons' Halliwell. Andrew Boorde, in his Dyetary, (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 264, speaks of 'Claudeles made with hempe sede, and colleses made of shrympes,' which, he says, 'doth comforte blode and nature.' See also *ibid.* p. 302. Directions for 'a colcise of a cocke for a weake body that is in a consumption,' are given by Cogan, Haven of Health, 1612, p. 131. 'Broth or collyse, *pulmentarium*.' Huloet. 'Cullis, m. A cullis or broth of boiled meat strained, fit for a sicke or weake body.' Cotgrave.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps the same as 'Culme of a smeke. *Fuligo*.' Prompt. See P. Plowman, B. xiii. 356.

<sup>3</sup> 'Cultr. The Culter, or knife of a Plough,' Cotgrave.

<sup>4</sup> Fr. *cueilleur*.

<sup>5</sup> Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1384, gives

'Be noght stille, Loverd. says he.  
 For I am a *comelyng* toward pe.  
 And pilgrym, als alle my faders was.'

as the translation of '*Ne sileas quoniam advena ego sum apud te et peregrinus, sicut omnes patres mei*.' In the Cursor Mundi, p. 392, l. 6785, we are told—

'To *comlynges* do yee right na suike,  
 For quillum war yee seluen slike.'

See also Wyclif, Isaiah lii. 4, where it is used as a translation of the Vulgate *colonus*, as also in Harrison's *Description of England*, 1587, p. 6, col. 2, where we read that when the Saxons came to England 'within a while these new *comlyngs* began to molest the homelings.' 'Acola. A comelyng.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> Harrison, i. 156, gives a very full account of the process of malting in his time; the barley, he says, after having been steeped three days and three nights is taken out and laid 'vpon the cleane floore on a round heape, [where] it resteth so vntill it be readie to shoote at the roote ende, which maltsters call *commyng*. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this maner, they saie it is *come*, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke and afterward thinner and thinner vpon the said floore (as it *commeth*),' &c.

<sup>7</sup> 'A cundite pipe, *canalis*.' Baret. 'With *condethes* fulle curious alle of clene siluyre.' Monte Arthure, 201. 'Aquaductile: A gotere. *Aquaductile*. A conthwryte (*sic*).', Medulla.

<sup>8</sup> 'Corall, which in the sea groweth like a shrub, or brush, and taken out waxeth hard as a stone; while it is in the water. it is of colour greenish and covered with mosse, &c.

†a Cur dog; *Aggregarius*.

a Cure; *cura*.

†a Curcheff; rbi a kerchiffe.

\*Curfur (Curfewe A.)<sup>1</sup>; *ignitegium*.

†Curious (Curiosse A.); *operosus*.

Curlewe<sup>2</sup>; *coturnix*, *ortix grecum* est, *ortigometa*.

†a Currou<sup>3</sup>; *calcula*, *cursor*.

to Curse; *Anathemare*, *Anathematizare*, *deuotare*<sup>4</sup>, *deuovere*, *detestare*, *excommunicare*, *execrari*, *maledicere*, *prophanare*.

Cursed; *Anathematizatus*, *execrabilis*, *detestabilis*, *execratus*, *excommunicatus*, *malidictus*, *nefandus*, *prophanus*, *deuotus*.

a Cursynge; *Anathema*, *deuocio*, *de-testacio*, *excommunicacio*, *execracio*, *malidicio*, *maledictum*, *prophanitas*.

Curtas; *curialis*, *curiosus*, *comis*, *facuta*, *lepidus*, *urbanus*; versus:

¶ *Sit verbis lepidus Aliquis factis-que facetus.*

†vn Curtas; *illepidus*, *jn -urbanus*.

a Curtasy; *curialitas*, *facecia*, *urbanitas*.

a Curtyn; *Anabat[r]um*, *Ansa*, *curtina*, *curtinula*, *lectuca*, *velum*, *syplum*.

†to Custome or to make Custome; *quadiare*, *ritare*, *inquadiare* (A.).

a Custome; *consuetudo*, *gaudia*, *mos*, *ritus*; versus:

¶ *Mores, virtutes, mos, consuetudo vocatur.*

Customably (Customabyll A.); *rite*, *solito*, *solite*.

†to breke Custom; *degaudiare*<sup>5</sup>.

†a Cute (Cuytt A.)<sup>6</sup>; *fulica*, *mergus*, *cuta*, *merges -tis*, *medio correpto*.

to Cutt; *Abscindere*, *Abcidere*, *Amputare*, *cedere*, *concidere*, *ex-*, *de-*, *scindere*, *re-*, *secare*, *con-*, *re-*, *prescindere*, *dissecare*, *putare*, *truncare*.

†to Cutt between; *intercidere*.

to Cutt down; *succidere*.

*Coralium.* Baret. Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, p. 469, gives a similar account—

‘*Corallius noctis areet fantasmata, pugnant*

*Ejus tutela tutus in arma ruit.*

*Herba tendita virens, dum crescit Tethyos undis,*

*In lapidem transit sub ditione Joris.*’

Harrison mentions white ‘corall’ as being found on the coasts of England ‘nothing inferiour to that which is founde beyond the sea in the albe, neere to the fall of Tangra, or to the red and blacke.’ *Descript. of England*, ii. 80.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Liber Albus*, p. 600, we read of the meat of some foreign butchers being forfeited, because they had exposed it for sale after the curfew-bell had struck—*post ignitegium pulsatum*; and again, p. 641, are given certain orders for the Preservation of the Peace, one of which is ‘*quod nullus cat vagans post ignitegium pulsatum, apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum.*’ In Notes and Queries, 5th Ser. v. 160 (February 19th, 1876), it is stated that ‘The Launceston Town Council have resolved to discontinue this old custom [of ringing the Curfew bell], for which two guineas annually used to be paid.’

<sup>2</sup> Both *Coturnix* and *Ortix* properly mean a quail, and Cooper renders *Ortygometa* by ‘The capitaine or leader amonge quayles, bigger and blacker than the residue.’ See the directions in Wynkyn de Worde’s Boke of Kernyng (Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 162), how to ‘vntacke [carve] a curlewe.’ ‘*Ornix*. A Fesaunt.’ Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> A courier. The word occurs in this form in the ‘Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode,’ ed. W. A. Wright, p. 200, where we read—‘Of hire we ben messangeres and specially *curroures*’; and in P. Plowman, A. xii. 79, we have—‘A *curroure* of our hous.’ In Caxton’s *Game of the Chesse*, the heading of chapt. viij of the third ‘traytye’ is ‘Of messagers, *curroures*, Rybaules and players at the dyse.’

<sup>4</sup> MS. *deuorare*.

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Guadia: debita constitutio. Guadio: guadium constituere, guadium firmare.*’ Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> The bald-coot, called in Walter de Bibbesworth, Wright’s Vol. Vocab. p. 165, a ‘blarye,’ or blear-eyed, from the peculiar appearance of the face. A. adds

Versus: *Est merges volucris si mergit sit genitivus,*

*Si sit mergetis tunc garba dicitur esse.*

†to **Cutt** yn þ<sup>e</sup> myddis; *sinco-*  
*pare.*

†a **Cutter**; *scissor, cesor.*

a **Cuttynge**; *Abscisio, amputacio, con-*  
*cisio, putacio, putamen, resecacio,*  
*scissura.*

a **Cutte**<sup>1</sup>; *sors, sorticula diminuti-*  
*tium.*

†to drawe **Cutte**; *sortiri.*

†a **Cutler** (**Cultelere** A.); *cultel-*  
*larius.*

**Covatus**; *Ambiciosus, Auarus, Aui-*  
*duus, Auidulus, cupidus qui Aliena*  
*cupit, cupidulus, cupidiosus, emax*

*in emendo, insaciabilis, tenax,*  
*parcus; versus:*

¶ *Est Auidus cupidus, & Auarus,*  
*& Ambiciosus:*

*Diuius cupidus cupit, Ambi-*  
*ciosus honores.*

a **Cuwatis**; *Ambitus, ambicio honoris*  
*est, ambicione incho[a]tur crimen*  
*sed ambitu consummatur, auari-*  
*cia, cupedia, cupido diuiciarum*  
*est, emacitas in empione est,*  
*parcitas, tenacitas, philargia.*

to **Cuwet** (**Covett** A.); *cupere, &*  
*cetera; vbi to desyre.*

### Capitulum 4<sup>m</sup> D.

D ante A.

A dA; *dama, damula diminutivum.*

†a **Dactylle** fute (**fruytt** A.);  
*dactilis; dactilicus participium.*

\*to **Dadir**<sup>2</sup>; *Friguero, & cetera;*  
*vbi to whake (qwake A.).*

a **Daggar**; *gestrum*<sup>3</sup>, *pugio, spaurum.*

†**Daghe**<sup>4</sup>; *pasta.*

a **Day**; *dies, diecula, diurnus, lux,*  
*emera grece.*

to **Day**<sup>5</sup>; *diere, diescere.*

†from **Day** to day; *die in diem, in*  
*dies, dietim.*

†a **Day iornay**<sup>6</sup>; *dieta.*

<sup>1</sup> See note to **Drawe cutte**.

<sup>2</sup> *Dither* is still in use in the Northern Counties with the meaning of 'to shake with cold, to tremble;' see Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, &c. *Dithers* is the Linc. name for the shaking palsy, *paralysis agitans*. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'to dadder, *trepidare*.' Cotgrave has '*Claguer les dents*. To gnash the teeth, or to chatter, or didder, like an Ape, that's afraid of blowes. *Frison*. A shivering, quaking, diddering, through cold or feare; a trembling or horror.' See also *Fritler, Frissoner, and Grelotter*.

'Boyes, gyrles, and luskyth strong knaves,  
*Dydderyng and dadderyng* leaning on ten staves.'

The Hye way to the Spyttel Hous, ed. Hazlitt, p. 28.

The word is met with several times in Three Met. Romances (Camden Soc. ed. Robson), as in the Avowynge of Kyng Arthur, xvi, 11—

'He began to *dotur* and dote

Os he hade keghet scathe.'

and in xxv, 7—

'3if Menealfe was the more myztie

3ette dyntus gerut him to *dedur*.'

See also Sir Degrevant, 1109; and note to **Dayse**, below.

<sup>3</sup> Query '*Gesum*. A kinde of weapon for the warre; a swoorde or wood knife.' Cooper. The same author gives '*Pugiunculus*. A small dagger; a poyneadow.' '*Pugio vel duna-*  
*bulum*, lytel sword, *vel hye-sex*.' Aelfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 35.

<sup>4</sup> 'Thy bred schal be of whete flour,

I-made of *dogh* that ys not sour.'

Myrc, Instructions to Parish Priests, l. 1881.

'*Pastum*. Dowh. Medulla. A.S. *dāg*. O. Icel. *deigr*. Gothic, *daigs*, dough. 'Daw or Daughe, *ferina fermentata*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Dowc or paste.' Baret. '*Hec pasta, A*  
*dagh*.' Wright, Vol. of Vocabularies, p. 201. See also Jamieson s. v. *Daigh*.

<sup>5</sup> 'And in the *dayng* of day ther doȝty were dȝȝte,

Herd matȝyns [&] mas, myȝdelik on morun.' Anturs of Arther, st. xxxvii. l. 5.  
See also to **Daw**, below.

<sup>6</sup> '*Dieta*. Iter quod una die conficitur, vel quodvis iter; *étape, route*.' Ducauge. See Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, 1880, and Mr. Way's note s. v. *Jurney*.

**Dayly** ; *cotidie* ; *cotidianus* participium.

a **Daynty**<sup>1</sup> ; *dilicee*, *lauticia*, *lauticie*, *epule* ; *delicatus*, *deliciosus*, *latus* participia.

† **Daysardawe** (A **Dayserth** A.)<sup>2</sup> ; *juger*, *iugerum*, *jugus*.

† a **Daysterne** ; *lucifer* vel *phosphoros*<sup>3</sup>, *ut dicit virgilius capitulo vespera*. (l)

a **Daysy** ; *consolidum*.

A **Daylle**<sup>4</sup> ; *distribucio*, *roga* (A.).

a **Dale** ; *wallis*.

† A **Dalke** (or a **tache**)<sup>5</sup> ; *firmaculum*, *firmatorium*, *monile*.

a **Dame** ; *ubi* a huswyfe.

a **Damesselle** ; *domicella*, *dominella*, *nimpha*.

a **Damysyn** tre ; *damisenus*, *nixa* pro *arbore* & *fructu*, *conquinnella*.

to **Damme** ; *banibinare* (*bombinare* A.), *circumscribere*, *dampnare*, *iudicare*.

**Dampned** ; *addictus*, *circumscriptus*, *dampnatus*, *condempnatus*, *iudicatus*.

a **Damnynge** ; *dampnacio* publici iudicij, *condempnacio* priuati.

† a **Dan** ; *dacus*, *quidam populus*.

† a **Dan**<sup>6</sup>, *sicut monachi vocantur* ; *nonnus*.

† **Danmarke**<sup>7</sup> ; *dacia*.

† to **Dare** ; *audere*, *presumere*, *usurare*, & *cetera* ; *ubi* to *dere*.

<sup>1</sup> The earliest Northern form of this word is *dayteth* (see *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 368, 373). Prof. Skeat derives it from O. Fr. *daintie*, Lat. *dignitatem*. In heaven we are told by Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 7850—

‘Pare es plente of dayntes and delices.’

and again— ‘Pare es alkyn delycles and eese.’ Ibid. 7831.

‘*Daintith*. A dainty.’ Jamieson. ‘*Dilicitezza*. Daintethnesse, or delicacie.’ Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550. ‘Swa enteris thair *dayntis*, on deis dicht dayntellie.’ Rauf Coilgear, ed. Murray, 191.

<sup>2</sup> A day’s work at ploughing : cf. *ardagh*, fallowing, ploughing—‘on *ardagh* wise = in ploughman fashion.’ The Destruction of Troy, E. E. Text Soc. l. 175. Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c., p. 84, says—

‘Such land as ye breake up for barlie to sowe  
Two carthes at the least er ye sowe it bestowe.’

In Ducange *dictarium* is explained as ‘*Opus dici* : *journée de travail*—*Jugerum* ; *jornale* ; *journal de terre*,’ and Cooper renders *Jugerum* ‘As muche grounde as one yoke of oxen wil eare in a daye. It conteyneth in length .240. foote, in breadth .120. foote, which multiplied riseth to .28800. It may be vsed for our acre which conteyneth more, as in breadth fower perches, that is .66. foot, and in length .40. perches that is .660. foote, which riseth in the whole to .43560. foote.’ See Halliwell s. v. *Arders*.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *sophoros*. ‘*Hic jubiter*. A daysterre.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 272.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Roga*. A doole.’ Medulla. ‘A dole, *eleemosyne distribucio*.’ Manip. Vocab. The word is still in use. See to **Dele**, below. In Wright’s Political Poems, ii. 220, we find complaints of how the poor were defrauded of their doles :

‘The awmener seyth he cam to late, Of poore men *doolys* is no skir date.’

<sup>5</sup> A. S. *dale*, *dole*, O. Icel. *dalkr*, a thorn ; hence it came to mean as above a ‘pin,’ or ‘brooch.’ ‘*Fibula*. A boton, or broche, prykke, or a pynne, or a lace. *Monile*: *ornamentum est quod solet ex feminarum pendere collo, quod alio nomine dicitur firmaculum* : a broche.’ *Ortus Vocab*. See also to **Tache**.

<sup>6</sup> An abbreviated form of the Latin *dominus*, which appears also in French *dan*, Spanish *don*, Portuguese *dom*. The O. Fr. form *dans*, was introduced into English in the fourteenth century. See an account of the word in ‘Leaves from a Word-hunter’s Note-book,’ A. S. Palmer, p. 130. In the Monk’s Prologue the Host asking him his name says—

‘Whether shall I calle you my lord *dan* Johan,

Or *dawn* Thomas, or elles *dan* Albon?’

<sup>7</sup> Cooper points out the error here committed—‘*Dacia*. A countrey beyonde Hongary, it hath on the north Sarmatia of Europe : on the west the Jazigians of Metanest : on the south *Mysiam superiorem*, & Dunaw : on the east, the lower *Mysiam*, & Dunaw : they

Darnelle<sup>1</sup>; *zizannia*; (versus: to Dayse (Dase A.)<sup>2</sup>; *zbi* to be calld.   
 ¶ *Est zizannia, sunt zizannia, \*a Daysberd (Dasyberde A.)<sup>3</sup>;*   
*plurali -nie quisque. A.). duribuccus.*   
 a Darte; *iaculum, pilum, spiculum*; a Date; *ductulus, ductilicus.*   
*zbi* a arow. \* to Daw<sup>4</sup>; *diere, diescere, diet, die-*   
 to cast a Darte: *jaculari, Spiculari.* *bat, inpersonale.*

call it now *Transylvaniam*: they doe not well, which call Denmarke by this name, whiche is *Dania*.' See Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, pp. 162-3. *Dacia* and *Daci* are used for Denmark and the Danes respectively in the Liber Custumarum, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, pp. 625, 630, 633, &c.

<sup>1</sup> 'Darnell; Iuraie or Raie, a verie vicious graine that annoieth corne, it is hot in the third degree, and drie in the second; *lotium, zizania*' Baret. In the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 145, we have the parable of the man who sowed good seed on his land, but

'Quen al folc on slep ware,  
 Than com his fa, and seu richt thare  
*Darnel*, that es an iuel wede;'

and again, p. 145, the master orders his men—

'Gaderes the *darnel* first in bande And brennes it opon the land.'

On the derivation of the word see Wedgwood s.v. '*Zizannia*. Cockle, or any other corrupte and naughtie weede growyng amonge corne.' Cooper. '*Zizannia*. Dravke, or darnel, or cokkyl.' Medulla. See also Cokylle, and Drake or Darnylle. 'The name appears to have been variously applied, but usually taken to mean *Lolium temulentum* L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Names), who says—"Darnel groweth amonge the crone, and the corne goeth out of kynde into *darnel*;" and also by Fitzherbert (Boke of Husbandry), who says—"Dernolde groweth up strevghte lyke an hye grasse, and bath long sedes on eather syde the sterthe.'" Britten, *Eng. Plant-Names*. E. D. Soc. 1878, p. 143.

<sup>2</sup> Icel. *dasdr*, faint, tired: *das*, a faint, exhaustion. To *dase*, to feel cold, to shiver, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 28—

'I wote never whedir For ferd of þat taylle.'  
 I *dase* and I *dedir*

Compare also—

'And for-þi þat þai, omang other vice,  
 Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice,  
 And ay was *dased* in charite.' Pricke of Conscience, 6645.

See also G. Douglas, Prologue to Æneid, Bk. vii. p. 106 (ed. 1787), and Chaucer, Hous of Fame, Bk. ii. 150. *Dasednes* = coldness, occurs in Pricke of Conscience in l. 4906: 'Agayn the *dasednes* of charite,' where the Lansdowne MS. 348, has *coldnes*. It also occurs in Cotton MS. Tib. E viii. leaf 24—

'*Dasednes* of hert als clerkes pruve And slawly his luffe in god settes.'  
 Es when a man *dasedly* lues,

Jamieson says 'To Dase, Daise. (1) To stupify. S. (2) To benumb. The part. is frequently used to express the dullness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *daised* who is superannuated.' 'I stod as styll as *dased* quayle.' Allit. Poems, i. 1084.

<sup>3</sup> '*Duribuccus*. Qui nunquam vult operire os. Isidoro in glossis *duri bucci* idem sunt qui *Barba sterili*, steriles barba, quia cutem buccae eorum non potest barba perrumpere.' Ducange. 'Hic *duribuccus*; a dasyberd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 217.

'Ther is a *dossiberd* I woulde dere  
 That walkes abrode wilde were.' Chester Plays, Sh Soc. i. 201.  
 'Some other sleighte I muste espye  
 This *dosciberde* for to destroye.' *Ibid.* i. 204.

Cf. also ii. 34, 'We . . . must needes this *dosciberde* destroye.' In 'The Sowdone of Babyloine,' Roxburgh Club, l. 1707, when certain of the French Knights protest against being sent as messengers to Balan (Laban), Charles addressing one of them says—

'Trusse the forth eke, sir *Dasaberde*, Or I shalle the sone make.'

'*Duribuccus*. Hardhede.' Medulla. Probably connected with the Icel. *dasi*, a lazy fellow: see Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Diet.* s. v. Dastard.

<sup>4</sup> This word occurs several times in Barbour's *Bruce*, ed. Skeat—thus in xvii. 102 we find 'Als soyn als it *dawit* day,' and l. 634—'On the rude-evyn in the *dawynng*.'

†a Dawe<sup>1</sup>; *monedula*, *nodus*, *nodulus*.

\*to Dawbe<sup>2</sup>; *linere*.

a Dawber; *linitor*.

\*Dawne (vel Downe A.)<sup>3</sup>; *lanugo*.  
a Dawnger<sup>4</sup>; *domigerum*, *riqnum*.

†Dawngerosy; *riqnosus*.

a Dawnce; *chorea*, *chorus*, *tripudium*.

See also iv. 377, vii. 315. In Rauf Coilsear, E. E. Text Soc. l. 385, the Collier we are told started for Paris—

‘Ovir the Daillis sa derf, be the day was dawin.’

and Chaucer, Knight’s Tale, 818, has—

‘In his bede ther daweth him no day.

That he nys clad and redy for to ryde

With honte and horn, and hounles hym byside.’

The past tense occurs in Sir Degrevant, l. 1792—

‘Tyl the 3orlus castel he spede, By the day dawe.’

See also Lazamon, ii. 494. Genesis and Exodus, 16, Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, p. 105, l. 445, &c. Caxton in his Description of Britain, 1480, p. 3, says that this island ‘for it lyeth vnder the north hede of the worlde hath lyght and bright nyghtes in the somer tyme, So that oft tyme at mydnyght men haue questions and doubte wethir it be euen tyde or dawying.’

<sup>1</sup> ‘Dawe; a cadesse, *monedula*. A dawe, or young crowe. *cornicula*.’ Baret. ‘A dawe, *cornix*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Monedula*. A chough; a daw; a cadesse.’ Cooper.

<sup>2</sup> The term *daubours* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 99, in the sense of layers on, to a framework, of a mixture of straw and mud, employed in the construction of fences and house-walls. In Cheshire, according to Mr. Riley, the process is termed *nogging* (see Cheshire Glossary by Col. Leigh, p. 142). In France the composition is known as *torchis*, and in Devonshire as *cob*. The process of *daubing* is alluded to more than once in our Translation of the Old Testament. See for instance Wyclif’s version of Ezekiel xiii. 10, 11. The word, according to Mr. H. Nicol, is from O. Fr. *dauber*=to plaster, from Latin *dealbare*=to whiten. Wedgwood derives *dawb* from *dab*, ‘an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist.’ ‘*Bauge*. Dawbing or mortar made of clay and straw.’ Cotgrave. In Liber Albus, p. 289, are mentioned ‘carpenters, masons, plastrers, *daubers*, tenters’ &c., and in p. 338, persons who paid ‘masons, carpenters, *daubers*, tielleres,’ at higher rates than those settled by the Corporation of London, were declared to be guilty of ‘maintenance or champetry.’ See *Dauber* in Glossary to Liber Albus, p. 309. ‘A Dawber, a pargetter, *ementarius*.’ Baret. ‘*Cementarius*, dawber.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. ‘*Plastrier*. A plaisterer, a dawber.’ Cotgrave. See also to *Dobe*, *Dober*, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Compare P. Heer fyrste growynge yn mannys berde. *Lanugo*. ‘*Lanugine*, the tenderness or downe of a yonge bearde.’ Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550.

<sup>4</sup> This is the original meaning of the word *danger*. Thus we read in De Deguileville’s Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 82, ‘Sufficient he was and myhty to deliuere them plentivowsliche al that hem nedede, withoute beeing in any ootheres *daunger*,’ and again pp. 2 and 63. See Ducange s. v. *Dangerium*. ‘3e polied ofte *daunger* of swuche oðerwhule þet muhte beon eower þrel.’ Ancren Riwe, p. 356. William Lomner writing to Sir J. Paston in 1461, says, ‘I am gretly yn your *danger* and dette for my pension.’ Paston Letters, ii. 25. Jamieson quotes from Wyntown ‘in his *dawnger*,’ which he renders ‘in his power as a captive.’ See also Barbour’s Bruce, ed. Skeat, xix. 709, ‘Quhill we be out of thair *danger*,’ and see also ii. 435, iii. 43. Horman says, ‘I haue the man in my *daunger*. *Habeo hominem mihi obnoxium*.’ Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, l. 663, says of the Sompnour, that—

‘In *daunger* hadde he at his owne gise, The yonge gurlas of the diocise.’

O. Fr. *danger*, dominion, subjection: from Low Lat. *dominiarium*, power. Compare Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1—

‘You stand within his *danger*, do you not?’

‘*Domigerium*. *Periculum*: *danger*, *dommage*—Sub domigerio alicujus aut manu esse, alicui subesse, esse sub illius potestate: être sous la puissance, sous la dépendance de quelqu’un.’ D’Arnis. See also R. de Brunne’s Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, l. 11824, and the Townley Mysteries, p. 60.

\*to **Dawnte** (or to **cherys A.**)<sup>1</sup>;  
*blanditractione.*  
 to **Dawnce**; *gesticulari, tripudiare.*

## D ante E.

a **Debate**; *contencio, contumelia, discordia, disconformitas, discrepantia, distancia, scisma animorum est, & cetera*; vbi a stryfe.  
 to make **Debate** (to **Debatt A.**);  
*contendere, discordare, & cetera*; vbi to stryfe.  
 †**Debatouse**; *contensiosus, contumeliosus, discidiosus.*  
 †a **Debylle**<sup>2</sup>; *pastinacum, subterratorium.*  
 †to **Declare**; *declarare, delucidare, disserare, & cetera*; vbi to schew.  
 †to **Declyne**; *declinare, flectere.*  
 a **Decree**; *decretum*; *decretista, qui legit decreta.*  
 †to **Decrese** (**Decresse A.**); *decreescere, redundare.*

†A **Decretalles**<sup>3</sup>; *decretalis.*  
**Dede**<sup>4</sup>; *antropos (Attrapos A.), decessus, depisicio (deposicio A.), excidium, excidium, exitus, exterminum, fatum, funus, intericio, interitus, internicio vel internecio, per e & non per i, secundum Britonum & priscianum, internecium, letum per se venit, mors deferitur (inferitur A.), mortalitas, necis, obitus, occasus, perniciēs, neclula (internecium A.), & cetera*; vbi de[d]ly; versus:  
 ¶ *Funus & excidium, letum, mors, excidiumque*;  
*Addē necem, vel perniciem, simul, & libitinam,*  
*Hijz obitum, simul interitum,*  
*coniungito fatum.*  
*Quod minime libeat sic est libitina vocata.*  
*Hijz exterminium, simul occasum sociamus.*

<sup>1</sup> Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1078, says—

‘Alle þas men þat þe world mast *dauntes*,

Wyclif, Mark v. 4, speaking of the man possessed with devils, says, ‘oft tymes he bounden in stockis and chaynes, hadde broken þe chaynes, and hadde brokun þe stockis to small gobetis, and no man myzte *daunte* (or make tame) hym.’ ‘Sum [began] to *dant* beystis.’ Complaint of Scotland, ed. Murray, p. 145. Sir T. Elyot also uses this word in the fyrste boke of The Governour, chap. 17—‘aboute the common course of other men, *dauntyng* a fierce and cruell beaste.’

‘Man ne maie for no *daunting*

Make a sperhauke of a bosarde.’

Romaunt of the Rose, 4034.

Cotgrave gives ‘*Dompter*. To tame, reclaim: daunt, &c. *Dompture*: a taming, reclaiming: daunture, breaking, subduing.’ See also *ibid.* s. v. *Donter* and cf. *Cherisse*, above. *Endaunt* occurs with the meaning of charming, bewitching, in the Lay Folk’s Mass Book, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Canon Simmons, p. 140, l. 445. In Wyclif’s version Isaiah lxvi. 12 is thus rendered—‘to the tetes 3ee shul be born, and vp on the knees men shul *daunte* you,’ [et super genua blandientur vobis], where some MSS. have ‘daunte or cherische,’ ‘daunte or chirishe,’ and ‘dauncen or chirshe.’ In this instance the word appears equivalent to *dandle*. Caxton in his *Myrrour of the Worlde*, 1481, pt. ii. ch. vi. p. 76, says that ‘Alexander . . . in suche wyse *dompted* tholyfauntes that they durst doo nomore harme vnto the men.’

<sup>2</sup> ‘Through cunning with *dible*, rake, mattock, and spade,  
 By line and by leauell, trim garden is made.’

Tusser, *Five Hundred Points*, ch. 46, st. 24.

‘Debylle, or setting stycke. A dible to set hearbes in a garden, *pastinum*.’ Baret. See also *Dibbille* below.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Decretales*. Epistolæ Romanorum Pontificum decreta complectentes seu responsa iis, qui aliqua de re illos consulunt: *décrétales*. *Decretalis monachus* litibus præfectus prosequendis, ut videtur, vel juris canonici professor.’ Ducange. ‘*Decretales*. The Decretals; Books containing the Decrees of sundry Popes.’ Cotgrave. See Pecock’s *Repressor*, ed. Bakington, pp. 407, 408.

<sup>4</sup> The common form for *death* in Middle English.

‘To *dede* I draw als ye may se.’ Early English Homilies, p. 30.



**Dede**; *mortuus, elatus (defunctus A.), & cetera participia a verbis*; *vbi* to dye.

† **Dedeborne** (*Deydborne A.*); *abortivus, abortus.*

†to **Desden** (*Dedene A.*)<sup>1</sup>; *dedignari, detrahere, detractare*; *vbi* to disspise.

**Dedyly** (*Dedly A.*); *feralis, funeralis, funestus, exicialis, funebris, letalis, letifer, mortifer, mortalis.*

†a **Dedicacion**; *dedicacio, encennia.*

† **Dedyfye**<sup>2</sup>; *dicare, dedicare, sanctificare*; *vbi* to halowe.

†to **Defayle**<sup>3</sup>; *deficere, fatiscere.*

a **Defaute**; *defectus, defeccio, eclipsis mene grece.*

**Defauty**; *defectuosus, mendicus.*

\* **Defe** (*Deyffe A.*); *surdus, ob-, surdaster.*

†to be **Defe**; *surdere, ob-, surdescere.*

to **Defende**; *defendere, clu[d]ere, constipare, contegere, contueri, contutare vel-ri, defensare, munire, patronizare, remunerare, teusare, protegere, tutare, tutillare, tutelare, tutari, tueri*; *versus*:

¶ *Est tuor juspicio, tueor defendere dico*;

*Dat tutum tueor, tuitum tuor, ambo tueri.*

a **Defender**; *defensor, munitor, protector, patronus.*

a **Defence**; *vbi* defendynge.

a **Defendynge**; *brachium, custodia, defensio, defensaculum, munimen, observancia, patronatus (patrocinatus A.), proteccio, tuicio, tutamen, tutela, vallacio.*

† **Defensabylle**<sup>4</sup>; *fensilis.*

**Defence**; *vbi* defendynge.

†to **Deferre**; *vbi* to delay.

to **Defye**<sup>5</sup>; *despicere.*

<sup>1</sup> *Desdaigner*. To disdain, despise, contemne, scorne, loath, not to vouchsafe, to make vile account of. Cotgrave. In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, p. 11, l. 349, we are told that the Saracen who was lying on the grass when Oliver rode up to challenge him,

‘Him dedeynede to him arise þer, so ful he was of pride.’

In the Poem on St. John the Evangelist, pr. in Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS. (E. E. Text Society, ed. Perry), p. 90, l. 21, we read—

‘Domycyane, þat deuyls lymme, dedeyned at þi dede.’

and Wyclif, Matt. xxi. 15, has—‘Forsothe the princis of prestis and scribis seeynge the marueillouse thingis that he dide . . . dedeyneden;’ where the later version gives ‘hadden indignacioun.’

<sup>2</sup> ‘The which token, whan Dagobert and his bishoppes vpon y<sup>e</sup> morne after behelde & sawe, they beyng greatly amernaylled laft of any forther busynesse touchyng y<sup>e</sup> dedyfyng of y<sup>e</sup> sayd Church.’ Fabyan, Pt. v. c. 132, p. 115.

<sup>3</sup> *Defaillir*. To decay, languish, pine, faint, wax feeble, weare, or wither away; also to wante, lacke, faile; to be away, or wanting; to make a default. Cotgrave. Jamieson gives ‘To defaill. v. n. To wax feeble.’

<sup>4</sup> In Rauf Coilzear, l. 329, we read how Roland and Oliver riding out to search for Charles, took ‘with thame an thousand, and ma, of fensabill men,’ and in De Deguileville’s Pilgrimage, MS. John’s Coll. Camb. leaf 126, we find—‘Alle er defensable and strange forto kepe bath body and saule.’ ‘v. thousande menne of y<sup>e</sup> North . . . came vp euell apparelled and worse harneyssed, in rustie harneys, neyther defensable nor scoured to the sole.’ Grafton’s Continuation of Hardyng’s Chron., 1470, p. 516, l. 14. In the Boke of Noblesse 1475, p. 76, instructions are given that the sons of princes are to be taught to ‘renne withe speer, handle withe ax, sworde, dagger, and alle other defensable wepyn.’ See also the Complaynt of Scotlande, ed. Murray, p. 163.

<sup>5</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 123, when a poor man challenged the Emperor’s daughter to a race, we are told that ‘þe damisel loked oute at a wyndow for to se him; & when she had sen him, she defed him in hir herte,’ where the Latin edd. read—in corde desperxit. ‘Certes, brother, thou demandest that whyche thou oughtest to defye.’ Caxton, Curial, lf. 5.

‘Eye on this maner, suche service I defye, I see that in court is uncleane penury.’

Alex. Barclay’s *Cytezan & Uplondyshman*, Percy Soc. p. 37.

Shakspeare appears to use the word in this sense in 1 Henry IV. Act I, sc. iii. 228.

Defyunge; *despeccio*, & cetera; *ubi a*  
disspyunge.

\*to Defy<sup>1</sup>; *degere*, *degerere*.

\*a Defyunge; *digestio*; *digestilis* (*digestibilis* A.) *participium*.

to Defoulle; *attaminare*, *attarere*,  
*austrinare*, *coinquinare*, *calcare*,  
*maculare*, *com-*, *conculcare*, *contaminare*, *corrumpere*, *decalcare*,  
*de florare*, *deprimere*, *detendere*, *deturpare*, *deuiciare*, *fedare*, *illuere*,  
*inlorestare*, *inficere*, *inquinare*,  
*labifacere*, *linere*, *ob-*, *polluere*,  
*prosternere*, *sordidare*, *subarare*  
(*corpora* A.), *stuprari*, *suppeditare*,  
*tabifacere*, *turpare*, *viciare*, *violare*.

Defowled; *Maculatus*, *pollutus*, & cetera *participia de predictis verbis*.

vn Defowled; *immaculatus*, & cetera;  
*ubi clene*.

a Defowlynge; *conculcacio*, *pollucio*,  
& cetera *verbalia de predictis*  
*verbis*.

†to Degrade; *degradare*.

†Degradid; *degradatus*.

†a Degree; *gradus*, *status*.

a Deide (Dede A.); *Accio*, *actus*,  
*facinus*, *factus*, *factum*, *nomen*,  
*opus*, *opusculum*, *patracio*.

†a Dede (Deyde A.); *carta*, & cetera;  
*ubi a charter* & *ubi a buke*.

\*a Deye (Dere, deire A.)<sup>2</sup>; *Androchius*, *Androchea*, *genaturius*,  
*genetharia* (*genetharia*, a *dey*  
woman. A.).

<sup>1</sup> In P. Plowman, B. xv. 63. we are told that—

‘Hony is yuel to *defye*, and englymeth þe mawe,’

and in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 6, we read—‘*Digere paulisper vinum quo maled*, *defye* the wyn of the whiche thou art dronken, and wexist sobre.’ Wyclif, in the earlier version of 1 Kings xxv. 37, has—‘Forsoþe in þe morewtid whanne Nabal had *deþiel* þe wijn (*digestisset* Vulg.) his wiȝf schewide to hym all þise wordis, and his herte was almeist deed wiȝynne;’ and again, ‘water is drawn in to þe vine tree, and by tyme *deþyed* til þat it be wyn.’ Select Works, i. 88. See also P. Plowman, C. vii. 430, 439. ‘It is seyde that yf blood is wel sode and *deþed*, þerof men makeþ wel talow.’ (*Si sanguis bene fuerit coctus et digestus*.) Trevisa. Bartholom. *de Proprietatibus Rerum*, iv. 7. (1398.)

<sup>2</sup> D’Arnis gives ‘*Geneturius*, vide *Gynaceum*,’ and under the latter ‘*Locus seu aedes ubi mulieres lanificio operam dabant; partie du palais des empereurs de Constantinople et des rois barbares, où les femmes de condition servile, et d’autres de condition libre, fabriquaient les étoffes nécessaires pour les besoins de la maison. Ces ouvrières portent dans les titres les nom de genicuarie pensiles, pensiles ancilla*.’ Jamieson has ‘Dee, Dey. s. A dairy-maid.’ ‘*Casa trinus*. A day house, where cheese is made. *Gynaceum*. A noursey or place where only women abyde.’ Cooper. ‘*Multrali*. A chesfat or a deyes payle.’ Medulla. ‘*Androchea*. A deye.’ *ibid*. See also Wright’s Political Songs, Camden Society, p. 327, l. 79, where we read—

‘He taketh al that he may, and maketh the churche pore,

And levetþ thare behinde a thief and an hore,

A serjaunt and a *daie* that leden a sory lif.’

In the Early English Sermons, from the MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 14. 52 (about 1230 A.D.), printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 129. the same charge is brought against the clergy—‘Þe lewed man wurded his spuse mid clodes more þan him selven; & prest naht his chireche, þe is his spuse, ac his *daie* þe is his hore, awlened hire mid clodes, more þan him selven.’ The duties of the *dege* are thus summed up by Alexander Neckham in his Treatise de *Utensilibus* pr. in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. pp. 101-2—

[une bacese]                      of                      i. pullos facienda      agars curayles

Assit etiam androgia, que gallinis ora supponat pullificancia, et anseribus acera  
agraventet      ayeus                      parvos unius anni                      nutriat

substernat, que agnellos morbosos, non dico unniculos in sua tencritate lacte forcat alieno;  
feblement dentez deseverez                      parroc                      fenerye

vitulos autem et subruinos ablectatos inclusos teneat in parvulo iuxta fenile. Cujas  
à dames      pelyscuns      sineroket      idem.

indumenta in festivis diebus sint matronales serapelline, recinium, teristrum.

\*a Derye (Deyry A.)<sup>1</sup>; *Androchiarium*, *bestiarium*, *genetheum*.

a Dekyn̄; *diaconus*, *diacones*, *diacon*,  
*levita*.

†a Dekenry ; *diaconatus*.

†to Delay; *defferre, prolongare.*

†a **Delay** ; *delacio, prolongacio.*

† Delectabylle; *delectabilis*, *Appricus*  
*vel Approcus*.

\*to **Dele**<sup>2</sup>; *distribuere, dispergere, erogare.*

\*a Deliberacion; *deliberacio.*

**Delicate** ; *delicatus*.

**Deliciouse ; *deliciosus*.**

†a **Delite** ; *apricitas, delectacio, delectamentum, leuamen, oblectamentum, solacium.*

to Delite (Delytt A.) ; *delectare*, &  
-ri, *oblectare*, & -ri, *est*, *erat*, *jūnat*,  
*jūnabat*.

to Delyuer; *Adimere jussione*, censere, censire<sup>3</sup>, eripere violenter, eruere, liberare, de manu mittere, solvere.

Delyuerd; *liberatus, ereptus, & cetera*  
*participia de verbis.*

a Delyuerynge; *liberacio*, & cetera  
*verbalia*.

\*to Delve (Delfe A.); *vbi* to dyke.

to Deme; *Addicere, iudicare, ad-*  
*di-, arbitrari, condicere, censere,*  
*censire, cernere, de-, dis-, videre.*

a **Demer**; *Addicator, -trix*; & cetera  
de predictis verbis.

a Deyne; *decanus*.

†a Deynrye; *decunia*.

to **Denye**; *Aduersari*, *dedicare*, *desideri*, *diffiteri*; *versus* :

¶ *Abdicat e contra, negat, abnuat, inficiatur,*

*Obuiat & renuit, hijs vnum  
significatur ;*

*Et contradicit; hijs abnegat associatur.*

a Deniynge; *Abdicacio, Abdicatiuus, Abnegacio, abnegatiuus, negacio, negaciuncula, negatiuus.*

† Denyous (Denzous A.)<sup>4</sup>; *vbi* proude.

androgie                    porchers   mege            à bovers    à vachers

*Hujus autem usus est subulcis colustrum et bubuleis et armentariis, domino autem et suis*  
*supersur leytidem, vel crem in magnis discis duner*  
*collateralibus in obsoniis oxigallum sive quatum in cimbis ministrare, et catulis*  
*in secreto loco* [gras] [o pain] de bren [donner.]

*in abditorio repositis pingue serum cum pane furfureo porrigere.* From Icelandic, *deijja*, a maid, especially a dairy-maid. See Prof. Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.* s. v. Dairy.

<sup>1</sup> Andrew Boorde in his *Dyetary*, when discussing the subject of the situation, plan, &c., of a house, recommends that the '*dyery* (*dery* P.), yf any be kept, shulde be elongated the space of a quarter of a myle from the place,' p. 239. '*Deyrie* house, *meteric*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Castel off Lone*, ed. Weymouth, 139, we are told that God gave Adam

'Wyttē fyue                      To *delēn* þat vuel from þe good.'

And in the story of Genesis and Exodus, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Morris, 151, we find 'on four doles *delen* ðe ger. So in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 516,

'The pray soyne emang his menzhe      Eftir thar meritis *delit* he.'

A. S. *declan*, to divide, distribute: *dêl*, a share, portion. ‘*Erogo*. To zeuyn Almes. *Roga*. A doole.’ Medulla. See Daylle, *ante*. <sup>3</sup> MS. *censera*, *censere*, *ecnstre*.

<sup>4</sup> Read '*deynous*.' the mistake has probably arisen from the scribe's eye being caught by the preceding word '*deinyge*,' with which the present word is wholly unconnected, being from the French '*désaignee*. Disdainfull, scornfull, coy, squeamish.' Cotgrave. Compare also '*Dain*. Dainty, fine, quaint, curious; (an old word)' *ibid.* The Reeve in his Tale tells us that the Miller of Trumpington 'was hoote *deynous* Symekyn,' being, as he had already said, 'as eny pecock proud and gay.' Cant. Tales, 3941, and at l. 3964, his wife is described as being 'As *dygne* as watir in a dyche.' So too in the Prologue, 517, we are told of the Parson that—

'He was to sinful man nought despitus,      Ne of his speche daungerous ne *digne*.'

In P. Plowman, C. xi. 81 and xvii, 227, we are told that knowledge

‘ Swellep in a mannes saule,

And dop hym to be *deymous*, and deme þat beth nat lerede.'

- a **Denne**; *Antrum, apageum*<sup>1</sup>, *cauea*, *camera* (*Cauerna* A.), *cauernula*, *crepita*, *cripta*<sup>2</sup>, *cubiculum*, *latēbra*, *lustrum*, *specus*, *spelunca*, & cetera; *ubi* a dike.
- \*to **Departe**<sup>3</sup>; *Abrogare*, *Abicere*, *abigere*, *exigere*, *dirimere*, *discopula[re]*, *disternere*, *discriminare*, *disiungere*, *dispergere*, *dispersare*, *dispescere*, *dissicere*, *dissociare*, *distinguere*, *distinguere*, *distribuere*, *diuidere*, *exigere*, *idare*, *inpartiri*, *partiri*, *intercedere*, *pruare*, *secerne*, *segregare*, *seingare*, *separare*, *spicificare*, *spargere*, *uidare*.
- †to **Departe membres**; *demenbrare*.
- †**Departiabylle**; *diuisibilis*, *diuiduus*, *diuisuus*.
- †vn **Departiabylle**<sup>4</sup>; *indiuisibil[i]s*, *indiuidus*, & cetera.
- †**Departyd** (or **Abrogate**); *Abrogatus*, *displous*, *phariseus*<sup>5</sup>, *scismaticus*.
- †to **Departe herytage**; *heretistere*.
- a **Departynge**; *Abicio*, *Abrogacio*, *discrimen*, *discriminosus*, *discrecio*, *discretiuus*, *disiunccio*, *disiunctiuus*, *distincio*, *diuisio*, *diuisiuus*, *diuiduus*, *phares*, *thomos*<sup>6</sup>, *grece*, *gladius*, *hereses*, *recessio*, *scissura*, *scisma*, *scismaticus*, *separacio*, & cetera *verbalia verborum predicatorum*.
- Depe** (**Deype** A.); *Altus*, *profundus*, *gurgitiuus*; *versus*:
- ¶ *Est Altum sublime bonum, subtile profundum*.
- a **Depnes**; *Abissus*, *Altitudo*, *profundum*, *profunditas*, *prolixitas*.
- Dere**; *carus*, *dilectus*, *graciosus*, *Amabilis*, & cetera.
- †to be **Dere**.
- †to **wex Dere**.
- †to **Deryue**; *Deriuare* (A.).
- Derke**; *ubi myrke* (A.).
- a **Derth**; *caristia*.
- to make **Derthe**; *caristio*.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently for '*hypogaeum* (Greek ὑπόγειον), a shroudes or place under the ground.' Cooper. See **Cruddis**, above.

<sup>2</sup> '*Crypta*. A trove.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> In King Solomon's Book of Wisdom, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 86, l. 138, we read— '*þe kynglome [of Israel & Judah] departed [divided] is þut to þis daye*.' In the *Knights Tale*, 276, occurs the phrase, '*Til that the deeth departe schal us twayne*,' which is still retained in the Marriage Service, though now corrupted to '*till death us do part*.' See also to **Deuyde**, below. *Depart* occurs with the meaning of *separating oneself, parting from*, in William of Palerne, 3894, '*pretili departede he pat pres*.' '*It ys vneful to beleue that the worde, that ys the sonne of godde, was departed from the father, and from the holy goste, by takynge of his manhode*.' *Myroure of Our Lady*, ed. Blunt, 104. With the meaning of *distribute, share*, we find it in Wyclif, Luke xv. 11, where, in the parable of the Prodigal Son, we read— '*the zonger seide to the Fadir, Fadir, 3yue me the porcioun of catel, that fallith to me. And he departide to hem the catel*.'

<sup>4</sup> '*Yf eny of them were departable from other . . . . The thre persones are verely endepartable*.' The *Myroure of Our Lady*, p. 104.

<sup>5</sup> In Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 48, we are told of the messengers who were sent to John saying '*Art thou he that should come?*' &c., that—

'Thir messagers was *Pharisees*, Thai war sundered of comoun lif.'

That *sundered men* on Englys menes,

The same idea is expressed in the *Ormulum*, 16862—

'Farisew, bitacneþ us *Shædning* omn Enngliſſh spæche,

And forþi wass þatt name hemm sett. Forr þatt tæ; wærenn shadde,

Swa sumum hemm þahhte, fra þe folle þurh haliz lif and lare.'

St. Augustine in his *Sermo ad Populum*, clxix. *de verbis Apost.* Philip. 3, says— '*Pharisei, . . . . dicitur hoc verbum quasi segregationem interpretari, quomodo in Latina lingua dicitur egregius, quasi a grege separatus*.' 'They would name the *Pharisees* according to the *Hebreo*, *Sunder-halgens*, as holy religious men which had sundered and separated themselves from other.' Camden, *Remains*, 1605, p. 18. So also Wyclif, Works, i. 27, '*Phariseis ben seid as departid from ofir puple*.'

<sup>6</sup> *Τόπος*, from *τέμνω*, to cut.

†to **Derre**; *esurpare, presumere, audere*; *versus*:

¶ *hec tria iungas (coniungas A.)  
esurpat, presumit & audet.*

†**Derf**<sup>1</sup>.

a **Desate**; *dolus, frans, fucus* (§ cetera A.); *vbi falshe; versus*:

¶ *Est dolus in lingua male dicentis manifesta,  
Fraus est fallentis sub lingua blanda loquentis.*

**Desatefulle**; *vbi false.*

to **Desave**; *vbi to be-gylle.*

to **Desese**<sup>2</sup>; *tedere, & cetera*; *vbi to noye.*

a **Deses**; *vbi noye.*

†**Desesy**; *nocuus, & cetera*; *vbi noyis.*

to **Desyre**; *admirari, adoptare, affectare, afficere, amare, Ambire honores, appetere, audere, exardescere, &c., auere, captare, cupere, diuicias, con-, concupiscere, deposcere, ferre, gestire, gliscere, inhiare, mirari, optare, velle*; *versus*:

¶ *Affecto, vel amo, cupio, desidero, glisco,  
Opto vel admiror, auco, vel gestic, capto,  
Ambeo quod facit ambicio simul Ambiciosus.*

a **Desyre**; *Adopcio, adoptiuus, affectio, affectus, affectiuus, ambicio, ambiciosus, appetitus, ardor, captacio, concupiscencia, desiderium, desiderationis, intencio, opcio, optatiuus, velle, votum, voluuus.*

a **Deske**<sup>3</sup>; *pluteus.*

†to make **Desolate**; *desolari, distituere.*

†**Desolate**; *desolatus, destitutus.*

†to **Despare**; *desperare*<sup>4</sup>, *desperacio.*

**Dispare**; *Disperacio* (A.).

**Despysabile**; *contemptibilis, despiciabilis.*

to **Desspice**; *Abicere, Abnuere, Arepriari, Aspernere, Aspernari, Auerti, brutescere, contempnere, dedignari, depreciari, despectare, despiciere, despiciari, detractare, detrectare, fastidire, floccifucere, flocci pendere, horrere, horrescere, horrifacere, impropere, nelegere, perinpendere, re usare, refutare, renuere, spernari, spernere, tempnere, vilipendere*; *versus*:

¶ *Negligit & spernit, aspernaturque, refutat,  
Contempnit, renuit simul, abnuitque (annuit atque A.),  
recusat,  
Sic parvipendit & vilipendit in iustis.*

<sup>1</sup> Daring, bold. In the Ormulum, l. 16780, Nicodemus is described as coming to our Lord by night—

‘Forr whatt he nass nobht derryf inoh, Al openli3 to sekenn  
Pe Laferd Crist biforr þe folle, To lofenn himm & wurrþenn.’

In Barbour's *Bruce*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat, xviii. 307, the friar, who is sent by Douglas to watch the English, is described as ‘derryf, stout, and ek hardy.’ Icel. *djarfi*. A.S. *dearf*. (?) See also *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, ll. 312, 332, 811, Ormulum, 16195, &c. ‘Darfe, stubborn, pertinax, obduratus.’ Manip. Vocab.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Desaise, f. A sicknesse, a being ill at ease. *Desaisé*, out of temper, ill at ease.’ Cotgrave. In the Version of the History of Lear and his daughters given in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 50, we are told how the eldest daughter, after keeping her father for less than a year, ‘was so anoyed and dissesed of hym and of his meanes’ that she reduced the number of his attendants; and in chap. 45 we read of a law that the victor in battle should receive on the first day four honours, ‘But the second day he shall suffre iiij diseases, that is, he shall be taken as a theef, and shamfully ledde to the prison, and he dispoyled of Iubiter clothyng, and as a fole he shall be holden of all men; and so he shall have, that went to the bataile, and had the victorie.’ E. E. Text Soc. ed. Herbage, p. 176.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Pluteus*. A little holowe deske like a coffer wheron men do write.’ Cooper. See also *Karalle*, or writing burde.

<sup>4</sup> MS. repeats this word.

- a Despite : *Aversio, contemptus, dedignatio, despectus.*  
 to Desplese : *dissip[?]icere, gravare, aggravare.*  
 a Despleasance ; *gravamen, aggravamen, disp[?]icencia.*  
 a Destany ; *fatum, parca.*  
 †to Destan<sup>1</sup> ; *fatore.*  
 to Destroy ; *destruere, & cetera ;* *ebi* to waste.  
 a Destroyeinge or a distruccioñ ; *ebi* wastynge.  
 a Destroer ; *ebi* a waster.  
 a Dett ; *debitum.*  
 †to pay Dett ; *parare ; reddere.*  
 †to Determyn ; *determinare, diffinire, distinguere, finire.*  
 †a Determynacioñ ; *determinacio, diffinicio.*  
 †a Dety<sup>2</sup> ; *carmen.*  
 a Dettur ; *debitor.*  
 to Deuyde ; *denudare, & cetera ;* *ebi* to departe (parte A.).
- a Deuyll ; *Belial, demon, diabolus, ducijs, hinathan, larua, lucifer, metmona, noe, sathan, satanas, zabulon<sup>3</sup>, zabulus ;* *zabulinus, demoniens, diabolicus.*  
 †a Devylry (Dewylry A.)<sup>5</sup> ; *demonium ; demoniacus.*  
 †a Devorce ; *devorcium.*  
 to Devoure ; *devorare, & cetera ;* *ebi* to swallowe.  
 a Dewe ; *ros ; coridus, corulentus.*  
 to Dewe<sup>6</sup> ; *rorare.*  
 a Dewlappe<sup>7</sup> ; *cartilago, paliare, palacionum, thorax.*  
 †a Dewry<sup>8</sup> ; *dos, parafertum ;* *sed parafertum est illud quod datur sponse ab amicis, postulatorem.*  
 D an<sup>9</sup> I.  
 a Diamant ; *diamans.*  
 †to Dibbe<sup>9</sup> ; *jungere (to Dibe ; mingere A.).*  
 †a Dibbille<sup>10</sup> ; *pastinatum, subterratorium.*

<sup>1</sup> In Morte Arthure, ed. Broek, 654, we read—

‘If me be *destynede* to dye at Dryghtyns wyllle,  
 I charge the my sektour,’ &c.

See also ll. 4090, 4153, &c. ‘*Destine*. To destinate, ordaine, appoint unto ; purpose for.’ Cotgrave.

<sup>2</sup> The dittie, or matter of a song, *canticum*. Baret. ‘A dittie of a song, *argumentum, metrum*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Carmen*. A dete.’ Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Zabulon* : *nomen proprium diaboli. Zabulus* : *idem*.’ Medulla. ‘*Zabulus*. Diabolus. Sic autem Dorice aiunt appellari. Dorica quippe lingua *ζαββαλον* idem est quod *διαβόλλων* ; ut *ζακωπος*, idem quod *δακωπος*,’ &c. Ducange.

<sup>5</sup> ‘Devilry, Deevilry, s. Communication with the devil.’ Jamieson. It occurs with the meaning of ‘diabolical agency’ in Barbour’s *Bruce*, ed. Skeat, vi. 690.

<sup>6</sup> ‘To dew, *roro*.’ Withals. ‘*Roro*. To deawe, or droppe downe lyke deawe. *Rorat*. The deawe falleth.’ Cooper. Jamieson gives ‘To deaw, *v. n.* To rain gently ; to drizzle.’ A. S. *deawian* (?). ‘*Roro*. To dewan.’ Medulla. Wyclif, I-saiah xlv. 8, has—‘*deweth* ye heuenus fro aboue.’ The verb occurs with a transitive meaning in the Ormulum, 13848 : ‘To watreñ & to *deawen* swa purh bejske & salite tereß þatt herre.’

<sup>7</sup> ‘The dewlap of a rudder beast, hanging down vnder the necke, *paliar* : the hollow part of the throte : a part in the bellie, as Nonius saith, the paunch ; *rumen*.’ Baret. ‘*Hoc paliare*, a dewlappe.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 231.

<sup>8</sup> ‘*Parapherna*. Graeci parapherna dicunt, quae Galli peculium appellant. All thynges that the woman bringeth to hir husband beside hir dowry.’ Cooper. Hence our *paraphernalia*. ‘*Dower*. A dower ; also, her marriage good, or the portions she hath, or brings, to her marriage.’ Cotgrave. For *sponse* the MS. reads *sponsa*.

<sup>9</sup> ‘To dibbe, or dippe, *jungere*.’ Baret. In the Alliterative Poem on Joseph of Arimathæa, ed. Skeat, § 34, we have—

‘With þe dep in his hals downward he *dappes*’

and in the account of the changing of the water into wine at Cana, given in Early Eug. Mærial Homilies, ed. Small, p. 121, we read that our Lord ‘bad thaim *dib* thair cuppes alle, and ber tille þe m best in halle.’ See also to *Dippe*.

<sup>10</sup> See also Debylle, above.

a **Dice**; *taxillus, Alca, aliola decius, talus, numerus, tessera.*

a **Dice player**; *Aleator, Alio, taxilator.*

to **Die**; *mori, obire, exilare, commori, & cetera*; versus:

¶ *Interit, expirat, moritur, defungitur atque*

*Occumbi[t] relobit, dissoluitur, exanimatque<sup>1</sup>.*

*Interit, occumbit, mortem signant violentum.*

*Excidit, exhalat (scilicet spiritum), decedit, eis sociatur,*

*Ad naturalem concordant cetera mortem,*

*Et potes illud idem complexa dicere voce:*

*Tollitur e medio, nature<sup>2</sup> debita solui<sup>3</sup>;*

*Nature nostre soluit generale tributum;*

*Clausit suppremo presentem funere vitam;*

*Curcere corporeo resolutus spiritus exit;*

*Mortuus est mundo victurus postea Christo.*

to **Dye.**

¶ *vel prosaice sic:—presentis vite cursum feliciter consummavit; vel sic:—de corporeo*

*spiritus sese relaxavit argastulo; vel sic:—anima resoluta est ab argastulo carnis: cum similibus; mori hominibus et animalibus commune<sup>4</sup> est, sed obire convenit tantum hominibus bonis; est enim obire quaci obuiam ire<sup>5</sup>.*

†like to **Die**; *moribundus.*

†a **Diet**<sup>6</sup>; *dicta.*

†to **Diet**; *dictare.*

to **Defame**; *diffamare, inconvenerare, infamare, traducere.*

a **Diffamer**; *diffamator, -trix.*

a **Diffamacion**; *defamacio.*

†to **Differ**; *differe, prolongare, & cetera*; rbi to dra on longe.

†to **Digeste**<sup>7</sup>; *digerere.*

†a **Digestion**; *digestio.*

a **Dignite**; *decus, dignitas (dignia, majestas A.), & cetera*; rbi werschepe.

to **Dike**<sup>8</sup>; *foedere, cf., fossare, ef.*

a **Dike**; *forica, lacuna<sup>9</sup>, lacus, fossa, specus, & est serobs proprie seropharum<sup>10</sup>*; versus:

¶ *Fossa, specus, fovea, spelunca, canerna vel Antrum;*

*Serobs serobis est fovea sed serobs<sup>11</sup>, .bis enim (!) fit illa.*

*Traco vel Amfractus, cauius, hic additur abyssus,*

<sup>1</sup> MS. *examinat*. The words scilicet *spiritum* below are written in a later hand as a gloss over *exalat*.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *natura*.

<sup>3</sup> Caxton in his *Art and Craft How to Die*, 1491, p. 2, has 'It [deth] is the payment of the dette of nature,' probably the first instance of this phrase in English.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *commune*.

<sup>5</sup> *Obuiam ire*, means to go to meet some one; hence our author says it can only be used of the good, who go from this life to meet God.

<sup>6</sup> Chaucer, *Prologue Cant. Tales*, 435, says of the 'Doctour of Physik,' that 'of his *dictie* mesurable was he.' See also *Ancren Riwle*, p. 112. Generally derived from *Mid. Lat. dicta*, from *dies*, a day: O. Eng. *dict*, an appointed day; but it is more probably from Gr. *diata*, mode of life, especially with reference to food.

<sup>7</sup> See also to **Defy**, above.

<sup>8</sup> 'Diken or deluen, or dyngen vpon sheues,' P. Plowman, B. vi. 143. 'For *diching* and heging and delvyng of tonnes,' Wyclif, Works, i. 28. A.S. *dician*.

<sup>9</sup> MS. *lieuna*.

<sup>10</sup> MS. *Serobs proprie scorparum*. 'Scrofa. A sow that hath had i igges more than ones,' Cooper.

<sup>11</sup> 'Serobs: fossa quam serofe maxime faciunt, Scrofa: porca. Traco: meatus, vel via subterranea,' Medulla. 'Hic serobs: a swyn-wrotyng,' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 271.

*Vnde flumit gubres celi detar-  
ructa (catharacta A.) meatus.*  
†a Diker; *fossor, fossator.*  
a Dikyng; *fossatus.*  
\*to Dindylle<sup>1</sup>; *contolere (errobare  
A.).*  
†to Dyne<sup>2</sup>; *gentaculari, iutare &  
-ri, iutaculare & -ri.*  
a Dynere; *gentaculum, iutaculum.*  
†to Dinge<sup>3</sup>; *verbarare, & cetera:*  
*vbi to hete.*  
†Dynys (Dynise A.); *dionisius, no-  
men proprium.*  
†Diones; *dionisia.*  
a Dīnne (Dyn A.); *sonus, sonitus,*  
*tumultus, & cetera: vbi sownde.*  
to make Dīnne (Dyn A.); *sonare,*  
*re-, tumultuari, fremere, perstre-  
pere.*

a Diocis; *diocesis.*  
to Dippe<sup>4</sup>; *tingere, intingere.*  
†a Diptonge (A Dypton A.); *dip-  
tongus.*  
†to Deryve (Dyryve A.); *deriuare,*  
*-tor, -trix.*  
†to Discharge; *exonerare, -tor, -trix,*  
*& -cio.*  
† Discharged; *exoneratus.*  
†a Dirsyng knyfe (Dyrsyng-knyffe  
A.)<sup>5</sup>; *spatha.*  
†to Disaray (Disray or disgise A.);  
*exonerare.*  
a Dische berer (A Dysbynke or A  
dyschberer A.); *discoforus.*  
†a Dische benke (Dyschbynke A.)<sup>6</sup>;  
*scutellarium.*  
a Dische; *discus, scutellarius.*  
A Discorde; *vbi to debate (A.).*

<sup>1</sup> In Jamieson we find 'To dinle, dyne. (1) To tremble. (2) To make a great noise. (3) To thrill; to tingle. 'Dinle, s. (1) Vibration. (2) A slight and temporary sensation of pain, similar to that caused by a stroke on the elbow.' Cotgrave gives '*Tintillant*, Tinging; ringing; tingling. *Tintouer*, To ting or towle often; to glow, tingle, dingle.' 'Hir unfortunat husband had no sooner notice given him upon his retorne of these sorrowfull newes, than his fingers began to nibble . . . his ears to *dindle*, his head to dozell, inso much as his heart being scared with gelousie . . . he became as mad as a March hare.' Stanishurst, Descrip. of Ireland in Holinshed's Chronicle's (1576). vol. vi. p. 32. § 2.

'The birmand towris down rollis with ane rusche,  
'Quhil all the heuynys *dynit* with the dusche.'

Gawin Douglas, *Encuclos*, Bk. ix. p. 296, l. 35.

<sup>2</sup> Ducange renders '*iutaculum*' by '*Cibus quo solvitur jejuniū ante prandium: déjeuner.*' '*Ientaculum*, a breakefaste. *Ientare*, To eate meate afore dinner.' Cooper. '*iutaculum*, A dynere.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> Hampole tell us that as a smith hammers on an anvil

'Right swa þe devels salle ay *dyng*

On þe synfulle, with-uten styntyng.'

Pricke of Conscience. 7015.

The past tense is found as *dang* in Iwaïne & Gawaine, 3167. as *dong* in Havelok, 1147, and as *dung* in the Destruction of Troy, in which we also find *dougen, dungya* for the past participle. O. Icel. *douga*.

<sup>4</sup> See also to **Dibbe**. Trevisa in his version of Higden, i. 117, speaking of the Dead Sea, says that 'what quik þing þat it be þat *dappet* þerynne anon it lepeþ vp aȝen.' In Wyclif's version of Leviticus xi. 17, amongst unclean fowls are mentioned the 'owle and the *deuȝop*' [*mergulum*], in other MSS. *deuedoppe*.

<sup>5</sup> This appears to mean a 'dressing knife.' To *durse* in the Northern Dialect means to 'sprea l or dress.' See **Dryssyng knyfe**, below. '*Spatha*, An instrument to turne fryed meate; a sklise; also a like toole that apothecaries use.' Cooper. '*Spatha*, A broad sword, *Spatula*, A spaude. *Mensucula*, A dressing knyff.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> '*Scutellarium*, Locus ubi *scutella* reponuntur: *cassidier, lieu où l'on serce la vaisselle: ol. escuellier.*' Ducange. Now called a *dresser*. A.S. *banc*, O. Icel. *bekkr*, a bench. '*Scutellarium*, A dysshborde.' Medulla. '*Fecula*, bar disc. *Discipar, vel discoforus*, disc-þen.' Aelfric's Gloss, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab, p. 26. 'Inventarium 12th April 1576 . . . Item a cubbord a *diskbenck*, viiij, a maske fat, a gile fat, a worte trouge, a dough trough, a stand, vjs viiij.' Inventory of John Casse 1576, *Richmondshire Wills and Invent.* (Surtees Soc. vol. 26). p. 260. See **Dressoure**, below.



to **Discorde**; *Absonare, distare, dissuare, delirare, discordare, dissentire -ri, discrepare, depacisci, defulere, diffidere, variare, differre, diuersare, diuersificare.*

a **Discordance**; *Discordancia, desonancia, discrepancia, variacio.*

**Discordande** (**Dyscordyng** A.); *delirus, mē[dio] cō[rrepto], discors, dissonus, inconcinnus, incongruus, inueniens, ineptus, disconueniens.*

a **Discordyng** of voces; *diaphonia.*

†a **Discordyng** of wylle; *diastasis.*

**Discencion**; *discensio.*

a **Discrecion**; *discreccio, des[c]ertitudo, & cetera; vbi wysdome.*

**Discret**; *discretus, disertus; vbi wyse.*

†to **Discuss**<sup>1</sup>; *discutere.*

†to **Disfigure**; *decolorare.*

to **Disherett** (**Dyshery** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *exheredare, exhereditare.*

†to **Dishonor**; *vbi diswyrshippe.*

†to **Disspare**<sup>3</sup>; *desperare.*

†a **Dispare**; *desperacio.*

to **Dispende**<sup>4</sup>; *vbi to exspende.*

to **Dispence**; *dispensare.*

to **Disspice**; *contempnere, & cetera; vbi despyse.*

**Disspysynge**<sup>5</sup>; *spernuar, sperneus, contempnere.*

a **Dispite**, or a **disspysynge**; *despeccio, contemptus.*

to **Dispose**; *vbi to ordane* (A.).

**Dispraysynge**; *deprauacio, vituperacio, & cetera; vbi blāmyng* (A.).

†to **Disprayse**; *deprauare, & cetera; vbi to blame* (A.).

to **Dispule**; *vbi to robbe* (A.).

a **Disputacion**; *disputacio, alterecacio, disceptacio.*

to **Dispute**; *disputare, altercari, disceptare.*

†**Dissate**; *vbi dessate.*

†**Dissave**; *decipere, & cetera; vbi to begyle.*

†**Dissauabylle**; *deceptorius, philogisticus.*

†a **Dissauer**; *deceptor, & cetera; vbi a begyler.*

†to **Desseise**<sup>6</sup>; *disseisire.*

†a **Disseiser**; *disseisitor.*

<sup>1</sup> *Discussio.* To cast or shake off or downe; to remoue; to examine or discusse.<sup>2</sup> Cooper. Spencer used the word *discuss* in its primary sense of *shaking off*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Hwat! wenden he to *disherite* me?' Havelok, ed. Skeat, 2547.  
'There comen into his lond With hors and harneys, as I vndyrstond,  
For to *disherite* hym of his good.' Lonelich's Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, lvi. 117.  
See also the Lay Folks Mass Book, ed. Canon Simmons, p. 278. 'To *dish-rite, exheredo.*' Baret. '*Exhereder*, to *disherit*, or *disinherit*.' Cotgrave. The form *dis-heryg* occurs in Barbour's *Bruce*, ii. 107. 'Ofte per byep men and wyfmen and children *diserited* and *exyiled*.' Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 30.

<sup>3</sup> See also **Despere**. '*Despero*. To *myshopyn*.' Medulla.  
<sup>4</sup> 'To *dispende, dispendere*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Despens*. Expense, cost, charge; or expenses, disbursements, layings out, costs and charges. *Dispenser*, to *dispend*, *spend*, *expend*.' Cotgrave. In the Cook's Tale, the '*prentys*' is described as '*free of his dispende*.' Cant. Tales, 4387; and in the Legende of Goode Women, Phillis, l. 97,

'Me lyste nat vouchesafe on hym to swynke,  
*Dispenden* on hym a penne ful of ynke.'  
See also P. Plowman, B. x. 325. '*Dispensor*. To *dyspendyn*.' Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> MS. a **Disspysynge**.  
<sup>6</sup> In Dan Jon Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS. (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), we are told that it is a violation of the 10th Commandment if we have '*wetandly or willfully gerte oure eueue cristyne lesse paire patremoyne or paire heritage, or falsely be dysseisede of lande or of lythe*.' Ducange gives '*Dissaisiare*, possessione deturbare, *dépouiller quelqu'un d'une chose*. *Dissaisitor*, qui dejicit a possessione, *usurpatur*.' and Baret says, '*Disseizine, dejectio vel ejectio; to disseze, ejicere, detrudere, detur*.' See also Robert of Brunne, ed. Hearne,

a Distance<sup>1</sup>; *distancia*, & cetera;  
vbi debate.

to Distemper; *distemperare*.

Distinctly (Distinctly A.); *distincte*,  
*prolixè, adverbial*.

†to Distreyn<sup>2</sup>; vbi to streyne (A.).

†to Distresse; vbi to stressè (A.).

†to Disworschippe; *dehonorare*.

†a Disworschepp; *dehonoracio*.

Diuerce; *diuersus, varius*.

†to Dyuerce; *diuersificare, & cetera*;  
vbi to discorde (*differe, distare, distat, impersonale, refert, diuersare, variare* A.).

Dyuersyly; *diuerse, differenter, diuersimodi, diuersimodè, multimode, multifarmiter, multifarie*.

a Dyuersyte; *diuersitas, distancia, latinè grece*.

†to Divine; *auspicari, diuinare, commentari, comminisci, ratiocinari, theologari, theologizare*.

†a Divine; *theologus, theologista*.

†a Dyuinynge; *Auspicium in volatu animæ, Augurium in sono vocis efficitur, auspicium ultra vocit; anpastus, Auspicatus, auspiciacio, diuinacio, presagium*.

†A Diuinyng afore; *premancia* (A.).

†a Dyuynynge be fyre; *piromancia*.

†a Diuinyng be water<sup>3</sup>; *jdromancia*.

†a Diuine (Dyuynour A.)<sup>4</sup>; *auspex, augur, auspicator, diuinator, diuinatrius participium, carminator, aruspex, sortilocus, ariolus, mathematicus, filon, filonissa, magus, extispex (theologus, theologista A.)*; & cetera; vbi a wyche.

†a Diuision; *diuicio, distincio, iudus, thomos*.

#### D ante O.

to Doo; *exigere, agere, per-, facere, efficere, perficere, operari, patrare, cimplere, implere, consumere, eequi, c'audere, concludere, terminare, decidere, finire, perpetrare, deducere in medios, actus committere, facessere, factare, gerere, facosis facticare*.

to Do a way; *abolere, delere, ascribere, describere, demere, linere, unferre, alimere*.

to Dobe (Doybe A.)<sup>5</sup>; *linere, illinere, corripere li*.

p. 250: 'Our Kyng Sir Edward held him welle payed . . . Dissised him of alle, 3ald it to Sir Jon.' and Romaunt of the Rose, l. 2077,

'So sore it lustith you to plesse, No man therof may you disese.'

Even so late as 1747 Carte, Hist. of England, vol. i. p. 501, speaks of incumbents being 'deprived and dissised of their livings.' 'Dejacin. To disesse, or put out of possession. Cooper. 'Dessisi. Dis-eised. dispossessed, deprived, bereaved, put out of. Dessaisine. A disseisin, dispossession. &c.' Cotgrave.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 134, we read 'when the Emperour . . . saw swiche a distance amonge the systeres,' &c. and again, p. 168, after their father's death 'ij childer made distance for a Ring, and that long time.' In the Complaynt of the Ploughman, pr. in Wright's Political Poems, l. 339, we find—

'This comeneth in by fendes, For they would that no men were frendes.'

To bring the christen in distance,  
And again, p. 83—Sir David the Bruse  
Was at distance.

When Edward the Balliwe  
Rade with his lance.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Who feleth double sorwe and hevynesse But Palamon? that love destruyeth so.'

Chancer, Knight's Tale, 595.

<sup>3</sup> 'Idromancia. Soth seying in watere.' Medulla. A. adls, *geomancia fit per puluerem vel terream. Siromancia (Idromancia) est per Inspeccionem manuum*.

<sup>4</sup> 'A diuiner, a coniecturer of things to come, mantes; diuination, or soothsaying, mantie.' Baret. 'Anone as the night past the noble kyng sent  
For Deriours full duly & of depe wit.'

See also an Ouerloker.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. Text Soc.). 13835.

<sup>5</sup> See also Dawbe and Dawber.

a Dober ; *linitor*.

Dobyd ; *linitus vel litus*.

a Dobyng ; *litura, superduccio*.

† Dodir <sup>1</sup> ; *cuscuta*.

† to Doffe <sup>2</sup> ; *ecucere, deponere, depa-  
nare, denudare*.

Doge ; *canis, caniculus & cula, cani-  
cularis & re, canicus, caninus*  
*participia, catulus, catellus, catel-  
lulus, catulaster, catula, catellula*.

a Doghter ; *filia, nata, filiola, genita*.

† a Doghter husbande ; *gener*.

a Doyng a-way <sup>3</sup> ; *delacio, litura*.

† a Doyng welle ; *beneficencia, bene-  
ficius, beneficiens*.

† a Dokañ <sup>4</sup> ; *parudilla, emula, fa-  
rellu*.

a redi Dok ; *lappacium, Acutum*  
*(lappacium, Acutum, a rede doke*  
*A.).*

\* Dollyd <sup>5</sup> ; *defratus*.

Dollyd as wyne or ale <sup>6</sup> ; *Defunctus,*  
*vapidus ; vapiditas, rappa, dol-  
lyng (A.).*

Dolour ; *dolor, & cetera ; ubi sorowe*  
*(A.).*

A Dome ; *coma* <sup>7</sup>, *censura, arbitrium,*  
*discreccio, decretum, examen, in-  
dicium, sententia, crisis grece,*  
*censorius, creticus, judicarius,*  
*decretalis*.

a Domesman ; *arbitr, voluntate, iu-  
dex lege fit, censor, creticus, preses,*  
*pretor, prefectus, proconsul, tri-  
bunus, iudiciarius, pretorius &*  
*prefectarius participia (tribunal,*  
*tribunale sunt sedes Iudicis,*  
*eripe Index A.).*

† a Domesman sete ; *tribunal & tri-  
bunale vel ipse iudex*.

<sup>1</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Podagre de lin*. The weed Dodder;' of which Lyte, Doddens, p. 398, says, 'It is a strange herbe, without leaues, & without roote, lyke vnto a threed, muche snarled and wrappd together, confusely winding itself about hedges and bushes and other herbes. . . . This herbe is called in . . . Latine *Cassytha*, in shoppes *Cuscuta* ; of some *Podagra lini*, and *Angina lini*.' 'There be other wedes not spoken of, as deer, nettyles, *dolder*, and suche other, that doo moche harme.' Sir A. Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, 1534, leaf D1 b<sup>k</sup>. Turner, in his *Herbal*, 1551, says, '*Doder* groweth out of herbes and small bushes, as miscelto groweth out of trees, and nother of bothe grow out of the grounde;' and again, p. 90, '*Doder* is lyke a great red harpe stryng : and it wyndeth about herbes . . . and hath floures and knoppes, one from another a good space.'

<sup>2</sup> 'To doffe, for do of, *ecucere*.' Manip. Vocab. 'And thou my concele doo, thou *duffe* of thy clothes.' *Morte Arthure*, 1023.

<sup>3</sup> MS. a-day.

<sup>4</sup> Baret gives the saying 'in docke, out nettle,' which he renders by '*ecuat netica, paricella fit intus amica*.' 'A docke, herbe, *lapathum*.' Manip. Vocab. Ducange defines *paradella* as 'anethi silvestris species, sorte d'aneth sauvage.'

'As lke 3e bene as day is to the night, Or *doken* to the fresche dayesye.'

Or sek-cloth is unto fyne cremesye.

A. S. *doce*. 'Doce, lapacium.' Wright's Vocab. p. 67 : 'ea-docea, *ninphed*,' *ibid.* p. 31.

<sup>5</sup> 'Of new pressed wine is made the wine called *Cute*, in Latin *Lapa* ; and it is by boiling the new pressed wine so long as till that there remaine but one of three parts. Of new pressed wine is also made another *Cute*, called of the Latines *Defrutum*, and this is by boiling of the new wine onely so long, as till the halfe part be consumed, and the rest become of the thicknesse of honey.' *Maison Rustique*, p. 622. '*Defruta*. To boyle newe wine.' Cooper. '*Defractus*. Ded.' Medulla. '*Defrutum vinum*, gesoden win *ed passum*.' Alfrie's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 27. See also Palladius on Husbandry, p. 204, l. 484, where we are told that three sorts of wine '*Defrut*, *carene* & *sape* in oon manere Of must is made,' the first being made 'of defervyng til [the muste is] thicke.'

<sup>6</sup> '*Vappa*. Wine that hath loste the vertue : naughtie dead wine' Cooper. Compare our expression 'dead' as applied to ale. In W. de Worde's *Boke of Keruyng*, pr. in the *Babees Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 154. l. 20, we are warned to 'gyue no persone noo *dowled* drynke for it wyll breke ye scabbe.' '*Dowld*, or *Dull'd*. Dispirited, abated, dull.' Whitty Glossary. See also *Palde as Ale*, below.

<sup>7</sup> '*Coma*. A Jugement.' Medulla.

Doyñ; *factus*.

vn Doyñ; *judicatus*.

\*a Donett<sup>1</sup>; *donatus*.

†a Donett lerner (lernyng A.); *donatista*.

to Do on newe<sup>2</sup>; *encenniare*.

to Do parfytyl; *perficere*.

†Dorame (Dorem A.)<sup>3</sup>; *dunelina*, *dunelinensis* participium.

a Dore (Doyre A.); *hostium*, & cetera: ubi A gate.

a Dormowse; *glis*.

\*a Dorsur<sup>4</sup>; *dorsorium*.

a Dorture<sup>5</sup>; *dormitorium*.

a Dosañ; *duodena*.

to Dote (Doyt A.)<sup>6</sup>; *desipere*, *desipiscere*.

\*a Dottrelle<sup>7</sup>; *desipa*.

†to Do to; *addere*, *adherere*, *adhibere*, *adlicere*, *adiungere*.

Dowbylle; *duplex*, *duplus*, *binus*, *binus*.

<sup>1</sup> In P. Plowman, B. v. 209, Avarice says—

‘Thanne drowe I me amonge draperes my *donet* to lerne;’ that is, as Prof. Skeat remarks, ‘my primer.’ *Donet* is properly a grammar, from Donatus the grammarian. ‘*Donatus*. A donet, et compositor illius libri *Donatista*. A donatrice: *quedam heresis*.’ Medulla. ‘The Donet into Cristen Religioun.’ and ‘The folewer to the Donet’ are titles of two works of Pecoock, often quoted in his *Repressor*. In the Introduction he says—‘As the common *donet* berith himsilfe towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis laws: therefore this booke may be conveniently called the *Donet* or Key to Cristen Religioun.’

<sup>2</sup> MS. Do on now; corrected by A. ‘*Eucennia*. Newe halowynge off cherchis.’ Medulla. ‘*Eucennia*. Renouation; amonge the Jewes the feaste of dedication.’ Cooper. Wyclif, *Works*, ed. Arnold, ii. 105, says ‘*Eucennia* is as myche as renewinge in our speche.’ The word is still retained at Oxford. Greek *ἐγκαίνια*, from *καῖν* os, new.

<sup>3</sup> The city of Durham.

<sup>4</sup> Amongst the duties of the Marshal of the Hall as given in The Boke of Curtasye (Sloane MS. 1986), pr. in Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 189, we find he is

‘*He dosurs*. cortines to henge in halle.’

and in the description of the house from the Porkington MS. pr. by Mr. Wright for the Warton Club, 1855, p. 4, we find,

‘The *dosers* alle of camaca, The bankers alle of taffaca,  
The quyschelyns alle of velvet.’

See also Hallynge.

<sup>5</sup> In the Abbey of the Holy Ghost, pr. in Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), p. 50, l. 10, we read—‘Scrifte sall [make] thi chapitir, Predicacione sall make thi fratour, Oracione sall make thi chapelle. Contemplacione sall make thi *dortour*.’ Baret gives ‘A Dortour or sleeping place, a bed-chamber, *dormitorium*.’ In Mr. Aldis Wright’s ed. of De Deguileville’s Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, p. 160, occurs the word *Dortourere*, that is the superintendent of a dormitory. See also *ibid.* p. 193; and also the Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 117, and Introduction, p. xxxiii.

<sup>6</sup> ‘To dote, *delirare*; a doted, *delirus*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘Me punched þe alde mon wole *dotin*.’ Lazamon, i. 140. In the Pricke of Conscience amongst other signs of a man’s decaying old age it is said that

‘His mouth slavers, his tethe rotes, His wyttes fayles, and he ofte *dots*.’ l. 785.

The word also occurs in P. Plowman. A. i. 129.

‘Fou *dotest* daffe, quap heo. dulle are þi wittes.’

‘A *doter* or old *doting* foole, a rauer.’ Baret. Scotch *doit*, to be confused; Icel. *dotta*, to slumber; Dutch *doten*, *dutton*. *delirare*, *desipere*. ‘*Desipio*. To dote; to waxe foolish; to play the foole.’ Cooper. See Jamieson, s. v. Doit, Doytt. ‘*Radoté*. An old dotard, or doting fool. *Radoter*. To dote, rave, play the cokes, erre grossly in vnderstanding.’ Cotgrave. ‘He is an old *dotard*, or a iochan; deth hangeth in his nose, or he is at dethes dore. *Silicernus est*.’ Horman. ‘What þe denel hat; þou don, *doted* wrech?’ Allit. Poems, iii. 196; see also *ibid.* ii. 286, iii. 125, and Wyclif, *Ecclus.* xxv. 4.

<sup>7</sup> ‘Why then . . . do you mocke me, ye *dotrells*, saying like children I will not, I will, I will, I will not.’ Bernard’s *Terence*, 1629, p. 423. ‘Fenne þe *dotol* on deec drank þat he myst.’ Allit. Poems, ii. 1517.

to Dowbylle; *duplare, duplicare, binare.*

Dowbylle; *duplatus, duplicatus, binatus.*

†Dowbyl tonged<sup>1</sup>; *bilinguis.*

†to Do welle; *benefacere.*

A Dowfe; *columbus, columba, columbulus, columbula.*

a Dowfe cote<sup>2</sup>; *columbar, columbare.*

†to Dowke<sup>3</sup>; *emergere.*

†a Dowker; *emergator.*

†a Dowle of a whele<sup>1</sup>; *stellio.*

Downe; *deorsum, insum.*

Downewarde.

†to Dowe<sup>5</sup>; *dotare, tuare (Dotare, est dotem dare, & cetera; cbi Dewry A.).*

a Dowry; *dos, dotalicium; dotalis.*

to Dowte; *cunctari, dubitari, -tare, herere, hesare, mussare, mussitare, horrere, tutibare, vacillare; versus:*

¶*Ambigit, & dubitat, & fluctuat, hesitat, heret.*

a Dowte; *Ambiguitas, dubietas, dubitacio, dubium, dubitancia, cuncta, cunctacio, heresis, hesitacio, hesitacium, hesitacula.*

<sup>1</sup> See also *Dubylle tonged.*

<sup>2</sup> Amongst the 'comodytys off the parsonage . . . off the benefyce off Oxned' we find mentioned 'A *doffhouse* worth a yere xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.' Paston Letters, iii. 232. And in the Will of John Baret, of St. Edmund's Bury, in Bury Wills, &c. (Camden Soc. p. 24), are mentioned a 'berne and *duffous*,' a form interesting as showing the pronunciation.

<sup>3</sup> Palsgrave gives 'I *douke* under the water. *Je plonge en leau.* This hounde can *douke* under the water lyke a ducke;' and Sherwood has 'to *douke, plonger.*' 'To *douke, vrinaire.*' Manip. Vocab. '*Mergo.* To drowne in water; to deepe.' Cooper. Jamieson has 'Dowkar, s. A diver. S.G. *dokare, Belg. duycker.*' The participle *doukad* occurs in the Alliterative Romance of Alexander, ed. Stevenson, 4091. 'Hic *merculus, a dokare.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 253. '*Mergo.* To drynkelyn.' Medulla. Withals mentions amongst his list of water-birds 'A *Dobchie, or Dorker,* our water-hen. W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 165, speaks of '*la cercele (a tele) et ly plounjouu* (a doke, doukere).'

<sup>4</sup> Halliwell gives '*Doule.* A nail sharpened at each end: a wooden pin or plug to fasten planks with.' In Ducange we find '*Stecco, Vox Italica, spina, festuca, palus: épine, paille, piau.*' From this the meaning would appear to be 'wooden pins used to fasten the parts of the felloe of a wheel together;' and not, as rendered by Sir F. Madden, 'felles of a wheel.' But in the description of Solomon's Temple we read in Purvey's version, 3 Kings vii. 33: 'Sotheli the wheelis weren siche, whiche maner wheelis ben wont to be maad in a chare; and the extrees, and the naue stockis, and the spokis, and *douelis* of tho wheelis, alle thingis weren 30tun:' where Wyclif's and the other MSS. read 'felijis.' In the Vulgate the verse runs as follows: 'Tales autem rote erant, quales solent in curru fieri: et axes earum, et radii, et canthi, et modioli, omnia fusilia.' Neckham, in his description of the several parts of a cart says—

spokes jauntes feleyes radii dico radorum

'in modio aptari debent radii in cantos transmittendi, quorum extremitates i. rote orbiculate.

*stelliones dicuntur, videlicet orbite.* De Utensilibus, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 108. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, 1534, fol. B. 4 bk. says that 'wheles . . . be made of nathes, [naves] spokes, fellyes, and *dowles*,' and in the Howard Household Books (Roxb. Club), p. 211, we find—'Item for ij hopis to the exiltre, and for ij *dowleges* to the trendell, viij<sup>lb</sup>. xij<sup>d</sup>.'

<sup>5</sup> '*Douer.* To indue, endow, or give a dowry unto.' Cotgrave. '*Doto.* To 3eue dowary.' Medulla. In a tract on 'Clerkis Possessioneris' (English Works of Wyclif, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, pp. 122–3), Wyclif writes 'for þes skillis and many mo þe angel seyð ful soþe whanne þe chirche was *dowid* þat þis day is venym schēd into þe chirche;' and again, p. 124, 'prestis þas *dowid* ben so occupied aboute þe worlde and newe seruyce and song . . . may not studie and preche goldis lawe in contre to cristis peple.' See also p. 191, '*dowid* with temperal and worldly lordschippis;' and Exodus xxii. 17.

**Dowtfulle**; *Ambiguus, Anceps, dubius, ambiguus quod in ambas, potest partes, dubium quod in quam partem centurum sit ignoramus, hoc est anceps, crep[er]us, didimus, dubitans, dubitativus, hesitativus, hesitabundus, meticulosus, verendus.*

**Dowtfully**; *Ambigue, cunctatim, dubie, dubitanter.*

**Dowtles**; *vbi with owte dowte.*

**D ante R.**

**\*Draf**<sup>1</sup>; *segisterium, Acinacium, brasipurgium.*

**ta Drag**<sup>2</sup>; *Arpax, luppus, trudes.*

**\*a Dragie**<sup>3</sup>; *dragetum.*

**\*Dragence** or **nedder grysse** (*gresse A.*)<sup>4</sup>; *dragoncia, basilica, herba serpentaria vel serpentina.*

**a Draghte**; *haustus.*

**a Dragon**; *draco, dracona, draconiculus.*

**ta Dragon hole.**

**a Drake.**

**a Dramme**; *dragma.*

**a Draper**; *pannarius, trapezata.*

**ta Drapry**<sup>5</sup>; *pannarium.*

<sup>1</sup> *Draffe* appears to have been a general term for refuse. Cotgrave gives '*Mangeaille pour les pourceaux, swillings, washings, draff, hogswash,*' and in the Manip. Vocab. *draffe* is translated by *excrementa*. In the later version of Wyclif, Numbers vi. 4 is thus rendered: 'thei shulen not ete what euer thing may be of the vyner, fro a grape dried til to the *draf*,' where the marginal note is 'In Ebreu it is, fro the rynde til to the litiil greynes that ben in the myddis of the grape.' Other MSS. read: '*draf*, ether casting out after the pressing.' See also Eccles. xxxiii. 16 and Hosea iii. 1: 'Thei byholden to alyen goddis, and louen the *darstis* [*draffis P. viciua, Vulg.*] that leueth in hem aftir pressyng.' In P. Plowman, B. x. 9, we read—

'*Noli mittere, man, margerye perlis*

*Amanges hogges, pat han hawes at wille,*

*Fei don but dryuele þer-on, draffe were hem leuere.'*

And Skelton in *Elinor Rummyng*, l. 171, says

'Get me a staffe      The swyne eate my *draffe*.'

So also in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 84,

'Lo, Dawe, with thi *draffe*      Thou liest on the gospel.'

'No more shall swich men and women come to the Ioye of paradise, that bouyn more *draffe* and *drastes*, that is, lustes and lykenges of the fleshe, but they amende hem or they deye.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 569. Jamieson gives '*Draff, s. Grains. Draffy, Of inferior quality. Draff-pock. A sack for carrying grains.*' In the Reeve's Tale Johan exclaims—

'I lye as a *draf*-sak in my bed.' C. Tales. 4206.

O. Dutch *draf*. The term is still used in Yorkshire for brewer's grains, and also more generally for waste matter, from which the food element has been extracted, as *pig-draf*, the scrap-food of pigs.

<sup>2</sup> 'That daye ducheryes he delte, and doubbyde knyghttes,  
Dresses dromowndes and *drayges*, and drawene vpe stonys.'

Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3614.

'A drag to draw things out of a well or like place, *hurpayo*,' Baret. '*Lupus*. An hooke to drawe things out of a pitte.' Cooper.

<sup>3</sup> In Liber Albus, p. 588, we find an order—'Item, qe nul ne vende groserie, ne espicery, poudres, *drayges*, confitures, nautres choses, fors par le livres q'i contingent xv. unces.' 'A *drager* of the yolkes of harde eyren.' Ord. and Regul. p. 454. Palsgrave has '*Carawayes, small confetes, drayge*,' and Cotgrave '*Drayge, f. Any jonkets, confets or sweet meats, served in at the last course (or otherwise) for stomacke-closers. Drageoir. A comfet-boxe.*'

<sup>4</sup> '*Dracontium*. Dragon wort or dragens.' Cooper. Cogan, Haven of Health, 1612, p. 72, recommends the use of *Dragons* as a specific for the plague. Harrison, Descript. of England, ii. 34, says that the sting of an adder brings death, 'except the iuice of *dragons* (in Latine called *Draconculus minor*) be speedilie ministred and dronke in stronge ale.'

<sup>5</sup> Cooper defines *pannarium* as a 'pantrie,' but here the meaning appears to be a draper's shop. In Sir Ferumbas, l. 4457, it means simply cloth; 'Of *drapryge* we ledelþ gret fuyssoun. And wollep þer-wyþ to Agremoun, to þe Amyral of þis land.' 'Hail be 3e marchians wiþ þur gret packes of *draprye*.' Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 154.

ta Drawe of nowte (A Draffe of Nowte A.)<sup>1</sup>; *Armentum*, *-arium*, *-arium*.

to Drawe; *trahere*, *at-*, *con-*, *tractare*, *at-*, *con-*, *deducere*, *detrahere*, *vehere*, *em-*, *ad-*, *e-*, *re-*, *vecare*, *em-*.

to Draw to; *illicere*, *allectare*, *attrahere*, *attrahere*, *aduehere*, *adducere*.

†to Draw cutte<sup>2</sup>; *sortiri*, *consortiri*.

†to Draw a schipe<sup>3</sup>; *remulare* (*remulare* A.).

a Drawe brige; *ponstractus* (*ponstractus* A.).

to Drawe on longe or on lenght<sup>4</sup>; *crastinare*, *pro-*, *longare*, *differe*, *proferre*, *prorogare*, *protrahere*, *profundere*; *versus*:

¶ *Prorogo*, *profero*, *procrastino*, *sunt nota sensus*

*Eiusdem*: *tribus hijs prolongo connumerabis*.

to Draw oute or vp; *educere*, *elicere*, *extrahere*, *euaginare*, *euellere*, *excerpere*, *exinere*, *cellere*, *re-*, *e-*, *con-*, *vellicare*, *eradicare*, *explantare*, *extirpare*.

†to Draw vp hares; *exilare*, *depilare*.

to Drawe water; *Anclari*, *ex-*, *haurire*, *ex-*.

a Drawer; *vector*.

a Drawynge; *haustus*, *hauritorius* *participium*.

ta Drawynge whele (qweyllle A.)<sup>5</sup>; *Ancla*.

\*Drake or darnylle (Drawle or darnelle A.)<sup>6</sup>; *zizannia*.

A Dreffylle<sup>7</sup>.

to Drede; *contremere*, *expauere*, *expauescere*; *versus*:

¶ *horreo*, *formido*, *metuo*, *timeo* *que tremesco* (*timesco* A.),

*Et tremo*, *cum paeo*, *trepido*, *pauidoque paeo*.

*pauitare*, *turgere*, *vereri*.

a Drede; *formido*, *horror*, *metus religionis* *est*, *pavor dicitur motus incertus*, *timor*, *tremor*.

Drefulle; *Attonitus*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*, *formidolosus homini pertinet*, *formidolosus pertinet loco*, *formidolosus*, *meticulosus*, *metuendus*, *timoratus*, *timorosus*, *tremo-*

<sup>1</sup> A team of oxen. Jamieson has 'Drave, s. A drove of cattle.' A.S. *dráf*, a drove, and *neát*, horned cattle. 'Armentarium. A drove of neet.' Medulla. 'Hoc armentum; a dryfte.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179. Compare Nowthyrde, below.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 35. l. 4, we read, 'Perfore, Seris, lat vs drawe cut, and drawe out his yen on whom the cut wol falle . . . . And þei drawe cut; and it felle vpon him þat safe the conseil.' In drawing lots a number of straws were held by some one of the company: the others drew one apiece, and the lot was considered to have fallen on him who drew the shortest, i. e. the one cut short: cf. Welsh *cwtan*, to shorten; *cwta*, short; *cwtis*, a lot. The French practice was that the lot should fall on him who drew the longest; hence their phrase, '*tirer la longue paille*.' Prof. Skeat's note to Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, 793. See also Prologue, 835, 838, & 845 'To draw cuts or lots. *Sortior*.' Gouldman. 'Drawe cutte or lottes. *Sortio*, *sortior*.' Hulot.

<sup>3</sup> 'Remulco, Ablatus est. unde Submersam nauim remulco reducere, Caesar, &c. . . . By tyding cables about an whole and sounde ship, to drawe vp a ship that is broken and sunke. *Remuleus*. A little boate or barge seruing to drawe, or to unlade great vessels. *Remulco*. To draw with an other vessell a great shippe that is vnwilldie.' Cooper. 'Remultum. *Funis, quo naris deligata trahitur vice remi; unde Remulare, nauem trahere, vel nauem Remulto trahere*.' Ducange. '*Remuleus*, toh-line.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 57.

<sup>4</sup> MS on lyte: corrected from A.

<sup>5</sup> 'Antlia. A poompe, or lyke thing to draw up water.' Cooper. '*Ancla*. A whele off a drauth welle.' Medulla. See also Whele of a drawe whele.

<sup>6</sup> See also Cokylle, and Darnelle, above. 'Dawke or Darnell, which causeth giddinnes in the head, as if one were drunken. *Lolium*.' Withals. In the Supplement to Archbishop Aelfric's Gloss. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 55, *zizania* is glossed by 'laser,' and *lolium* by 'bofen,' which is generally supposed to be rosemary.

<sup>7</sup> Perhaps the same as 'Driffle. A drizzling rain,' Jamieson.

sus, *pavidus qui assidue timet, pauens qui ad tempus timet, trepidus, terribilis, terribulosus, verendus, stupidus, timidus, toruus.*

†a Dregbaly<sup>1</sup>; *Aqualiculus, porci est ventripotens.*

Dreggis<sup>2</sup>; *fer, ficulencia, calcos, grece, muria olei est.*

a Dreame; *oraculum, sompniū, visum.*

to Dreame; *sompniare.*

a Dremer; *sompniator.*

to Dresse; *porrig[er]e, intendere; et ille intendit an[im]um suum; intensare, dirigere, -tor<sup>3</sup>, -trie, & cetera verbalia.*

a Dryssynge knyffe<sup>4</sup>; *spata, fureularium.*

Dressoure<sup>5</sup>.

to Dry; *Aridificare, siccare, ex-, haurire, dissiccare, e-.*

to be or wex Dry; *Arere, ex-, arescere, ex-, mercare, e-.*

Dry; *Aridus, siccus, inaquosus, xeros vel xeros grece.*

†a Dry erth; *Arida.*

†A Dryfte of snawe. (A.).

†a Dry feste (Dryfast A.)<sup>6</sup>; *xerofagia.*

a Drynes; *Ariditas, siccitas.*

a Drynke; *pocio, poculum, potus.*

to Drynke; *bibere, con-, potare, con-, e-, haurire;* versus:

¶ *Poto, do potum; poto, sumo michi potum.*

*Calicare; bibit qui aliquid relinquit, ebibit qui totum bibit. bibimus ex necessitate, Potamus ex voluntate. Sebibere est seorsum bibere.*

†to yif a Drynke; *potare, poculare, pacionare, im-.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Aqualiculus, Ventrículus, sed proprie porcorum pinguedo super umbilicum.' Ducange. 'Ventrículus. The stomacke. Aqualiculus. A parte of the belly; a paunche.' Cooper. Baret also has 'a Panch. *Rumen Aqualiculus.* A panch, or gorbelle guts, a tumbellie. *Ventrosus, ventricosus.*' 'Aqualiculus: ventriculus porci.' Medulla. Perhaps the meaning here is the dish 'haggis.' The *Ortus Vocabulorum* gives '*Omasus, i. e., trix a vel ventriculus qui continet alia viscera.*' A trype, or a podynge, or a wesaunt, or haggis: and Cotgrave has '*Gogue.* A sheepes paunch, and thence a haggas made of good herbes, chopt lard, spices, eggs, and cheese, the which incorporated and moistened with the warme blood of the (new-killed) beast, are put into her paunch and sodden with other meat.' Withals says '*Ilia porcorum bona sunt, mala reliquorum.* The intrals of Hogges are good (I thinke he meaneth that which wee commonly call Hogges-Harslet).' See Hagas, below.

<sup>2</sup> 'Dreggis and draffe' are mentioned in P. Plowman. B. xix. 397. 'Maria. The ouerest drest off oyle. *Fer.* Drestys. *Amurea.* Drestys off oyle.' Medulla. 'The dregges or drest of wine. *Faces, crastamenta.*' Withals. O. Icel. *dregg.* <sup>3</sup> MS. *tox.*

<sup>4</sup> 'Hec mensacula, a dressing-knyfe.' John de Garlande in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 256. 'A dressyn-knyffbord. *Seamellus.*' *ibid.* p. 200. Sir J. Fastolf's kitchen, according to the Inventory taken in 1459, contained 'j dressing knyfe, j fyre schowle, ij treys, j streynour, &c.' Paston Letters. i. 490. Again *ibid.* iii. 465, in Dame Eliz. Browne's Will are mentioned 'ij dressing knyffs, ij lechyng knyffs, ij choppyng knyffs.' 'A dressing knife. *Culter dirersorius vel popinariis.*' Withals. Horman gives: 'The dressynge knyfe is dulle. *Culter popinariis habet.*' See also Dirsynge knyfe.

<sup>5</sup> See Dische benke, above. 'Dressoure or bourde wherupon the cooke setteth forth his dishes in order. *Abac.*' Huloet. 'Dressur where mete is served at.' Palsgrave. 'A dressing boorde. *Tabula culinaria.*' Withals. 'At dressour also he shalle stonde.' *Book of Curtasye*, 557.

<sup>6</sup> The plain diet adopted by men in training. 'Xerophagia, Gr. *ξηροφαγια*, Aridus victus, arida comestio. Gloss. Lat. Gall. Sangerm. Xerofagia, *seiche comestion.* Hec cum athletis ad robur corporis, tum Christianis ad vivendi sobrietatem et castimoniam in usu fuit. Tertull. de Jeuniis cap. 1: "Arguunt nos quod . . . Xerophagias observemus, siccant cibum ab omni carne, et omni jurulentia, et vividioribus quibusque pomis." Idem cap. ult.: "Saginentur pugiles et pyetæ Olympici: illis ambitio corporis competit, quibus et vires necessariae, et tamen illi quoque Xerophagias invalescunt." Ducange. 'Xerophagia. Dry mete.' Medulla. Xerophagus it will be seen is used hereafter for Frute eter.



A Drynker; *bibax, bibio, bibo, bibulus*.

†a Dryster<sup>1</sup>; *dissiccator & -tria, & cetera a verbis*.

\*to Dryte (Drytt A.)<sup>2</sup>; *cacare, egerere*.

to Drywe (Dryffe A.); *Agere, Agitare, ducere, e-, fugare, minare, impellere et ventus impellit navem*.

to Drywe (Dryffe A.) away; *Abigere, fugare*.

a Drywer; *Agitator, minator, & cetera a verbis*.

†a Drywer (Dryfer A.) of nawte<sup>3</sup>; *Abactor, Armentarius*.

a Dromydary<sup>4</sup>; *dromedus, drome-*

*darius est custos dromedorum & ponitur pro ipso animali*.

†a Drone<sup>5</sup>; *Asilus, fucus*.

a Drope; *gutta est grauioris humoris ut mellis; guttu'a est diminutium, guttosus participium; stilla est leuioris ut aque: vel dicitur gutta dum pendet vel stat, stilla cum illa cadit; stillicidium, mitos, grece*.

†from Drope to drope<sup>6</sup>; *guttatim, guttim*.

to Droppe; *stillare, dis-, guttare, guttiture*.

þe Dropsye; *idropis; idropicus qui patitur infirmitatem*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Dryster. (1) The person who has the charge of turning and *drying* the grain in a kiln. (2) One whose business it is to *dry* cloth at a bleach-field,' Jamieson.

<sup>2</sup> 'To dryte, for [or] shyte. *Cacare*.' Manip. Vocab. In Havelok, ed. Skeat. l. 682, Godard addresses Grim as 'fulle *drit* cher!

Go heþon; and be eueremore þral and cherl, als þou er wore.'

In the Glossary to Havelok, the following instance is given of this word, from an ancient metrical invective against Grooms and Pages, written about 1310,

'Than he ȝene hem cattes *dryt* to huere companage,

ȝet hym shulde arewen of the arrerage.' MS. Harl. 2253, leaf 125.

In P. Plowman, A. vii. 178, we read—

'An heþ of Hermytes hentem heom spades,

And doluen *drit* and donge, to dutte longer oute.'

See also Wyclif, Select Works, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathews, p. 166, where, inveighing against the abuses amongst the priests, he says—'Þei sillen in manere þe spiritual lif of cristis apostilis and disciplis for a litel *drit* and wombe ioie;' a phrase which, slightly altered, appears also at the last line of the same page, 'sillynge here massis & þe sacrament of cristis body for worldly *muk* & wombe ioie.' See also *ibid.* pp. 166 and 182. O. Icel. *dryta*.

<sup>3</sup> See a **Drawe of nowte**.

<sup>4</sup> 'A Drumbedarie. *Dromedarius, Elephas, Elephantus*.' Withals. In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, Balan when sending a messenger to Mantrible to warn the Bridge-warden of the escape of Richard of Normandy, 'Clepede til hym Malyngras, þat was ys Messager, And saide to hym, "þeo wys and snel, And tak þe *dromedarye* þat goþ wel And grayþe þe on þy ger." l. 3825.

'Quyk was don his counsaile;

And charged olifans and camails.

*Dromedaries*, assen. and oxen.'

King Atisaander, ed. Weber, 3407.

'Dromedarye, a beast not vnlke a Camel, besides that he hath .ii. bowunches on his backe and is verry swyfte, and can absteine from drinkeinge thre dayes when he worketh. *Dromedarius, Dromeda*, whereof the one is the male, the other the female.' Huloet.

<sup>5</sup> In Pierce the Ploughman's Crede (ed. Skeat), l. 726, we read—

'And right as *dranes* doth nought

But dryuketh up the huny.'

Huloet says 'Drane or dorre, whyche is the vnprofitable bee hauynge no styng: *Cephenes, fucus*, some take it to be a waspe, or drone bee, or humble bee.' 'Drane or humble bee, *bourdon*.' Palsgrave. 'Drane bee. *fucus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Bourdon. A drone or dorre-bee.' Cotgrave. A. S. *dran, dræn*.

<sup>6</sup> *Guttatim*. Dromelyn.' Medulla. Harrison, ii. 58, uses 'dropmeales,' one of a numerous class of adverbs compounded with A. S. *mæl*, a bit, portion, of which *piecemeal* alone survives.

\***Drovy**<sup>1</sup>; *turbidus, turbulentus*.  
to make **Drovy**; *turbare*.  
to **Drowne**; *mergere, com-, de-, e-,*  
*di-, im-, mersare, mersitare*.

**Dronkyn**; *ebrius, ad diem multum*  
*bibisse signat ebriosus, et semper*  
*bibere signat temulentus*.

†to be **Dronkyn**; *deebriare, madere*.  
*per-, re-, madescere, malefio. per-,*  
*re-*.

†to make **Dronkyn**; *deebriare, ebri-*  
*are, inebriare*.

a **Dronkynnes**; *libacitas, ebrietas,*  
*tumulencia*.

D ante V.

**Dubylle**; *binus, binarius, biplex, du-*  
*p'lex, geminus, bifarius*.

to **Dubylle**; *binare, binare, duplare,*  
*duplicare, geminare. con-, in-*.

†a **Dubylles**; *biplicitas, duplicitas*.  
**Dubylle-tonged**; *Ambiloquus, bifa-*  
*rius, bilinguis*.

†**Dubylle-zates**<sup>2</sup>; *bifores*.

\*a **Dublar**<sup>3</sup>; *dualis, & cetera; ubi*  
*a di-che*.

a **Dublet**<sup>4</sup>; *diplois*.

†a **Duchery**; *ducatus*.

a **Duches**; *ducissa, ducella diminu-*  
*tivum*.

**Dughty**<sup>5</sup>; *ubi worthy*.

a **Duke**; *dux; versus*:

¶ *Hic dux est miles, hic hec dux*  
*sit tibi ductor*.

a **Dukke**; *Anas, anatinus, anatinulis,*  
*id est pullus anatis; Anatinus*.

**Dulle**; *ebes, obtusus*.

to be **Dulle**; *asininare, ehere, ebescere,*  
*ebetare*.

<sup>1</sup> In the Pricke of Conscience, 1443, we read in the Lands, MS. 348—

‘Now is wedir bryght and schinonde      Now is dym droubelonde;’  
and in Psalms iii. 2—

‘Loverd, how fele-folded are þai,      Fat drove me, to do me wa.’

‘Per faure citees wern set, now is a see called.

Fat ay is drowy and dym, & ded in hit kynde.’

Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris. i. 1016.

Caxton, *Descr. of England*, 1480, p. 14, speaks of the water of a bath as ‘*trobly* and sourer of saour.’ Maundeville, in describing various methods of testing the purity of balin, says, ‘Put a drope in clere watre, in a cuppe of sylver, or in a clere bacyn. and stere it wel with the clere watre; and if the bawme be fyn and of his owne kynde, the watre schalle neuere trouble; and if the bawme be sophisticate, that is to seyne, countrefeted, the water schalle become anon trouble.’ In Lonelich’s History of the Holy Grail, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall, xxxix. 332, the ninth descendant of Nasciens is likened in his vision to

‘A flood that in begynneng was      Trouble and thikke in every plas.’

See also ll. 243, 352 and 537, and xviii. 95. Hampole, P. of Conscience, 1318, says—

‘Angres mans lyf elenses, and proves,      And welthes his lif trobles and droves.’

and he also uses the word *droeyng*, tribulation. Dutch *droef, droeve*, troubled; *droeren*, to trouble, disturb. See Skeat’s *Mæso-Gothic Dict. s.v. Droþan*. ‘*Turbidus*, Truly or therke.’ Medulla. ‘*Tatouiller*. To trouble, or make foul, by stirring.’ Cotgrave. The word still survives in the North. Wyclif, *Select Works*, ii. 333, says: ‘þe wynd of Goddis lawe shulde be cleer, for *turbles* in þis wynde must needis *turble* mennis lyf.’ and again i. 14, ‘medle wiþ manniss lawe þat is *trobly* water.’

<sup>2</sup> The Medulla (St. John’s MS.) explains *bifores* by ‘a trelis wyndowe,’ and MS. Harl. 2270, by ‘duble wyket.’

<sup>3</sup> ‘A dysche oþer a *dobler* þat drygryn one; serued.’ E. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1146. See also *ibid.* ii. 1279. In P. Plowman, B. Text. xiii. 80, we read—

‘And wissched witterly with wille ful eyre,      Were molten lead in his maw.’

Fat disshes & *doblers* bifor þis ilke doctour,  
Ray gives ‘*Doubler*, a platter (*North*); so called also in the *South*.’ Tomlinson (in Ray) says—‘A *Dabler* or *Doubler*, a dish;’ and Lloyd (also in Ray) says—‘*Dabler* in Cardiganshire signifies the same.’ The French *doublier* meant (1) a cloth or napkin; (2) a purse or bag; (3) a platter. See Roquefort. Jamieson has ‘*Dibler*. A large wooden platter.’

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Dipolis* [read *Diplois*]. A dobelet.’ Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> A. S. *Dobtig*.

to make **Dulle**; *ebetare, obtundere.*  
 a **Dullnes**; *ebitudo, declivitas.*  
**Dumme**; *mutus, clinguiatus sine*  
*lingua est. clinguis habet linguam*  
*set eius caret usu.*

to be **Dume**; *Mutere, mutescere, mu-*  
*tire, de- ob-.* (A.)

**Dumme**; *vbi dom.*

†**Dunne**<sup>1</sup>; *vbi a duke.*

†to make **Dumme**; *clinguare.*

**Dunge**; *ruder. & cetera*; *vbi muk.*

a **Dunoke** (**Dune** not A.)<sup>2</sup>; *carnea.*  
*Auis que ducit cuculum, linosa*  
*idem secundum quosdam.*

a **Dure** (**Duyr** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *hostium. & cet-*  
*era*; *vbi a 3ate.*

†from **Dure** to **Dure**; *hostialim.*

a **Dusane**; *duodena.*

\*a **Duselle**<sup>3</sup>; *clipsedra* (A.).

a **Duste**; *pulver vel -is*; *pulverius,*  
*pulverulentus.*

#### D ante W.

a **Dwarghe**<sup>4</sup>; *tantillus.*

to **Dwelle**; *colere, ac-, in-, habitare,*  
*in-, herere, in-, manere. per-,*  
*mansare, mansitare, morari, com-*  
*morari, conuersari.*

a **Dweller**; *Accola, jucola.*

a **Dwellynge**; *cultus, habitacio. joco-*  
*latus, mansio, mansula, mansi-*  
*uncula*; *mansionarius.*

a **Dwellynge** place; *vbi a maner* (*vbi*  
*Place* A.).

### Capitulum 5<sup>m</sup> E.

#### \* E ante B.

to e **bbe**; *refluere, redundare.*  
 an **Ebbynge**<sup>5</sup>; *refluxus, malina.*

#### \* E ante C.

†pe **Eclipse** (**Eclipsis** A.); *eclipsis*;  
*eclipticus.*

<sup>1</sup> Harrison, *Descr. Eng.* ii. 13. mentions amongst other waterfowl, the *dunbird*, which is perhaps what is here intended, and may possibly be the Dunlin. *Tringa vulgaris*, a species of sandpiper. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*, is also known as the Dun-diver, and a North American species of duck still retains the name of Dunbird.

<sup>2</sup> Cotgrave gives s. r. *Mari*, 'Mariocou. An hedge-sparrow, Dike-smowler, Dunnecker: called so because she hatches and feeds the cuckoes young ones, esteeming them her own.' Cooper explains *Currueca* as 'the birde that hatcheth the cuckowes egges; a titlyng' *Dunnock*, from *dun*, the colour, as *ruddock* = redbreast, from *red*. Harrison, *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 17, mentions amongst the birds of England the '*dunock* or redstart.' Withals gives Pinnocke, or Hedge-sparrow, which bringeth up the Cuckoe's birds in steade of her owne. *Curruca*. 'Hee lonefa, Anglice, donek.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 252.

<sup>3</sup> The faucet of a barrel. In Robert of Gloucester we read, 'Hii caste awei the *dosile* pat win orn abrod.' p. 542. It is also used in the North for 'a plug, a rose at the end of a water pipe, or a wisp of straw or hay to stop up an aperture in a barn.' See Mr. F. K. Robinson's Whitby Glossary. Thus in version of the Seuyin Sages in MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 36, leaf 139, quoted by Halliwell, we have—

'And when he had made holes so fell And stoppyd every oon of them with a *doselle*.'

'Inprimis, a holy water tynnell of silver and gylte, and a *dasshel* to the same, silver and gylte.' Inventory of Plate of Worcester Priory, in Greene's Hist. of Worcester, vol. ii. p. v. appendix. 'A dosylle; *hic ducellus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198. See also **Spygott**. '*Clepsidra*. A tappe or a spygot.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> A. S. *dæcor, dæcorh*. '*Tantillus*. A dwerwh.' Medulla. '*Jo rey ester un pety neym* (a dwarz, dweruf).' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 167. '*A dwergh yode on the tother syde*.' Ywayne & Gawin, 2390.

<sup>5</sup> '*Malina*. H. al-flod.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 57. '*Malina*. Oceani incrementum. Inde urbi Mechlinensi in Brabantia, quam veteres aliquot scriptores et Galli *Malinas* vocant, nomen inditum quidam arbitrantur: Quasi *Maris linam*, eo quod accessus recessusque maritimi hic statio fit, inquit Corn. Van Gestel in Hist. sacr. et prof. archiep. Mechlin. tom. i. p. i.' Carpentier's Supp. to Duange. '*I ebbe*, as the see dothe. *Je reflotte*. It begynneth to ebbe, lette us go hence betyme.' Palsgrave.

‘E ante F.

**Efter** (**Eft** or **An** oþer tyme A.);  
*Alias, de integro, iterum, denuo,*  
*denouo, rursus, rursum, secundo.*

‘E ante G.

an **Ege** (**Egge** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *Acies, acumen.*  
 an **Eg** (**Egge** A.); *ouum, ouiculum,*  
*ouulum*; versus:

¶ *Est vilis ouis que non valet*  
*tribus ouis.*

†an **Ege** schelle; *putamen*<sup>2</sup>.

an **Eghe**; *oculus, talmus*<sup>3</sup>, *ocellus,*  
*pipilla, Acies est visus oculi*;  
 (versus:

¶ *Est Acies belli, cultelli, visus*  
*ocelli* A.).

†one **Eghyd**; *monoculus, monotal-*  
*mus*<sup>4</sup>.

an **Eghelyd**; *cilium, palpebra, pal-*  
*pando.*

an **Egylle**; *aquila; aquilinus*; ver-

sus:  
 ¶ *Sunt aquile documenta tibi*  
*preclara, docet te*  
*Rex auum qua sis lege regen-*  
*ducus homo.*

*Vos alit hic Auis examinat*  
*astra volatu,*

*Visitat & visu longius rna*  
*notat.*

*Esto tui iudex, riuas sublimi-*  
*ter, esto*

*Providus & laudes alitis huius*  
*habes.*

*Victu sublimis, visu subtilis,*  
*amans ius,*

*Exemplis aquile rex eris ipse*  
*tui.*

†**Egipte** (**Egypp** A.); *egiptus; egip-*  
*ciacus.*

**Egrymon**; *Agrimonia* (A.).

‘E ante K.

†to **Eke**; *vbi* to hepe.

an **Ekraine**<sup>5</sup>; *Agnomen, dicitur a*  
*specie vel accione, agnominacio.*

†an **Eker**; *Auctor, Augmentator, -trix.*

†an **Ekyng**<sup>6</sup>; *adungna, augmen-*  
*tum, auccio, augmentacio.*

†**Ekyng** of a worde.

‘E ante L.

an **Elbowe**; *lacertus.*

†An **Eland**<sup>7</sup>; *Mediampnis, medi-*  
*ampna* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> In the Inventory of the goods of Sir J. Fastolfe, 1459, Paston Letters, ed. Gairner, i. 468, we find ‘Item. vj bolles with oon coverecle of silver, the *egges* gilt;’ and in the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, 587, the Pardoner in the dark runs against a pan when

‘The *egge* of the panne met with his shyn And karf a-two a veyn, & the nexte syn.’

<sup>2</sup> ‘*Putamen*. A shale: a parynge.’ Cooper. ‘*Putamen*. A shell, paring, the rind, cup.’ Coles. ‘He fondith to creope ageyn in to the *ayschelle*.’ K. *Alisaunder*, 576.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Pat sight he sal se with gæstly *eghe* With payn of dede þat he moste dreghe.’

A. S. *cage*, O. Icel. *auga*. Pricke of Conscience, 2234.

<sup>4</sup> Representing apparently the Greek *ὀφθαλμος* and *μονόφθαλμος* respectively.

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Agnomino*. To calle nekename. *Agnomen*, an ekename, or a surname.’ Medulla. The word occurs in the Handling Synne, ed. Furnivall, 1531, ‘zeuef a man a yyle *ekename*.’ See P. Nekenname. A. S. *euca*, an addition, increase. Icel. *auka-nafn*, a nickname.

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Augeo*. To moryn. *Augmentum*. An ekyng.’ Medulla.

‘þiff þu takesst twiþþes an þu finndest, butt a wunnderr be,

And *ekest* itt till fowwre, þe fulle tale off sexe.’ Ormulum, ll. 16352-5.

‘He *ayked* his folk with mikel on an.’ Early Eng. Psalter, civ. 24. A.D. 1315  
 ‘I etche, I increase a thyng. *Je augmente*. I *cke*, I increase or augment. My gowne is to shorte for me, but I wyll *cke* it.’ Palsgrave.

<sup>7</sup> ‘*Eland*, an island.’ Craven Glossary. ‘*Mediampnis et Mediampna* est insula in medio ampnis vel aque dulcis.’ Ortus. Leland constantly uses *Mediampnis* in the sense of an island, thus we frequently find such sentences as, ‘it standeth as a *Mediampnis* yn the Poole.’ *Itinerary*, ed. Hearne, vii. 25. For the plural he uses the Latin form, as, ‘the river of Tame maketh two *Mediampnis* betwixt Tamworth Towne and Hopwais Bridge.’ *Itinerary*, viii. 115.

†**Elde**<sup>1</sup>; *senecta, senectus, senium, annositas, antiquitas, etas, etacula, longeuitas, vetustas, auitas*; *ver-*  
*sus* :

¶ *Euum dic totum, pars temporis dicitur etas.*

\*an **Eldfader**<sup>2</sup>; *socer (socrus uxor eius A.); socerinus participium.*

\*an **Eldmoder**; *socrus.*

an **Ele** (*Eyle A.*); *Anguilla; Anguillar-*  
*laris.*

†an **Ele bed**; *Anguillarium.*

an **Elefaunte**<sup>3</sup>; *eliphaz, elephans; elephantinus, elephantus.*

\*an **Elfe**<sup>4</sup>; *lamia, enmenis, dicta Abeu, quod est bonum, & mene, defectus.*

†**Elfe lande.**

þe **Elemente**; *elementum; elementarius.*

**Elles**; *Alias, Alioquin.*

**Elleuen**; *undecim; undecimus, undenus, undenarius, undeces.*

†an **Elleuen sythes**; *undecies.*

\*an **Ellyrtre**<sup>5</sup>; *Alnus; alnicetum est locus ubi crescunt.*

<sup>1</sup> The primary meaning of *elde* is age simply, as in Lazamon, 25913,

*'Arlde hæfde heo na mare Buten fihdene 3ere.'*

Compare 'All be he neuir sa young off *cild*.' Barbour's *Bruce*, xii. 322; and again *ibid.* xx. 43, where we read how Robert's son David, who was but five years of age, was betrothed to Joan of the Tower 'that than of *cild* had sevin 3er.' Cf. Lonelich's *Holy Grail*, xxii. 118, 'So fine a child & of so 3ong *elde*.' But subsequently the word was restricted to the sense of *old age*, as in 'And if I now begyne in to myne *dd*.' Lancelot of the Lait, ed. Skeat, 3225, and in the Miller's Tale, C. T. 3229, where we are told

'Men schulde wedde aftir here astaata, For *elld* and youthe ben often at debaat.'

A. S. *eald, ald*. Compare **Eueneldes**.

<sup>2</sup> Used in both senses of *grandfather* and *father-in-law*: see Jamieson. Ray in his Glossary of North Country Words gives '*Elmother*, a stepmother, Cumberland.' In Barbour's *Bruce*, ed. Skeat, xiii. 694, we are told that the king married his daughter to Walter Stewart,

'And thai weil soyne gat of thar bed Callit Robert, and syne was king

Ane knaiff child, throu our Lordis grace And had the land in gouernyng.'

That eftir his gude *dd-fadir* was

'Eldfather, *arus*; *eldmoder, avia*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 205. Lloyd derives it from Welsh *ail*=second. In the Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 76, l. 1189, it is said of Adam that he

'was born He had his *eldmoder* maiden-hede,

Bath his father and moder be-forn; And at his ertling all lede.'

Wylif, Works, i. 181, says, 'a child is ofte lyk to his *fadir* or to his *modir*, or *ellis* to his *elde fadir*,' and again in the Prolog. to Eccles. p. 123, he speaks of 'myn *eldefather* Jhesus.'

Lazamon also uses the word for a grandfather: 'He wes Mierwale's *fader*, Mildburye,' iii. 246. See also Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 40, and *E. Eng. Metrical Homilies*, ed. Snell, p. 122. Cf. also G. Douglas, *Eneidos*, Bk. vi, p. 195, l. 26, ed. 1710, where it is used to translate *socer*, and at p. 55, l. 43, he speaks of Hecuba as '*eldmoder* to ane hanner.' *'Avia*. An *eld modere*. *'Soerus*. An e[ld]de modere.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> See also **Olyfaunte**.

<sup>4</sup> '*Lamia*. A beaste that hath a woman's face, and feete of an horse.' Cooper. '*Satirus*. An *elfe* or a mys-hapyn man.' Medulla. In the Man of Lawe's Tale, 754, the forged letter is represented as stating that

'the queen deliuered was The moder was an *elf*, by auenture

Of so horrible a feendly creature . . . Ycome, by charmes or by sorcerye.'

and in the Chanoun's Yemannes Tale, 842, Alchemy is termed an '*elvis* lore.' Horman says: 'The fayre bath chaunged my chylde. *Strix, vel lamia pro meo suum parvulum, supposuit*.' In Aelfric's Glossary, Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 60, we have *elf* used as equivalent to the classical *nymph*: thus we find '*Oreades*, munt-elfen; *Dryades*, wudu-elfen; *Hamadryades*, wylde-elfen; *Naiades*, see-elfen; *Castalides*, dun-elfen.' '*Pumilus*. An *elfe* or dwarfe.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*.

<sup>5</sup> '*Alnus, Aune*. An aller, or Alder-tree.' Cotgrave. '*Eller*. The alder.' Jamieson. In P. Plowman, B. i. 68, we are told that Judas 'on an *eller* honged hym,' where other readings are '*elrene*, *helderne*, *elherene*, *hiller-tre*.' '*Hillortre Sambucus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191. '*Ellurne*. *Sambucus*.' *ibid.* p. 140. In the same vol. p. 171, the gloss on W. de Biblesworth renders *de aune* by '*allerne*.' The translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie* speaks of '*holgh ellerstiekes*,' iv. 57, where the meaning is evidently *elder*.

see Faint  
p. 6

an **Elne**<sup>1</sup>; *elna, elnula; elnulis, elnarius.*

an **Eloquence**; *desertitudo, eloquentia.*

**Eloquent**; *eloquens, desertus.*

\*an **Elsyn**<sup>2</sup>; *Acus, subula (fibula A.).*

E ante M.

\*an **Eme**; *Avunculus, patruus; versus:*

¶ *Patruus a patre pendet (sit A.).  
Avunculus ex genitrice.*

†an **Eme son or doghter**<sup>3</sup>; *patruelis, ex parte patris, consobrinus ex parte matris.*

pe **Emeraude** (**Emoraude** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *emoroide, emorois; emoroissus qui patitur talem infirmitatem.*

pe **Emygrane**<sup>5</sup>; *emigraneus.*

an **Emp[er]our**; *cesar; cesareus, cesarianus, cesariensis, augustus; imperator; imperialis participium; accionator, induperator.*

†an **Emprice**; *imperatrix.*

†an **Empyre**; *imperium.*

†an **Emplaster**<sup>6</sup>; *cataplasma, emplastrum.*

E ante N.

†to **Enchete**; *fiscare & -ri, con-, in-, eschaetare.*

†an **Encheter**; *fiscator, con-, fiscarius, con-, eschatarius, eschaetor.*

to **Encrece**; *increscere.*

an **Encresynge**; *crementum, incrementum.*

an **Ende**; *effectus, euentus, exitus, finis; finitius participium; meta, modus, terminus.*

to **Ende**; *conficere, per-, complere, consummare, finire, de-, dif-, ex-ferre, terminare, sopire, finitare, determinare & -ri, ad effectum deducere.*

†**Endles**; *eternus, co-, perhennis, perpetuus, perpes, & cetera; ubi euerlastynge.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Ulna. An ellyn.' Medulla. 'Elne or elle, ulna.' Huloet. See also Jamieson, s. v. Elne. A. S. *elna*, O. Icel. *elna*, *alin*, Lat. *ulna*. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 129, we have 'I shalle zeve to the ij *ellene* of lynone clothe for to lappe in by body when that thou arte hongid.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Elsen, an aule, a shoemaker's aule.' Hexham, *Netherduytch Dict.* 1660. 'Subula. An awle that cordiners doo use for a bodkin.' Cooper. 'Alesue, an awle; or shoemaker's bodkin.' Cotgrave. The Medulla gives 'Subula. An elsyn. *Est instrumentum subula sutoris acutum.*' 'Ballons great and smale, iiij<sup>s</sup>. A box of combes iij<sup>s</sup>. vj onces of sanders vj<sup>d</sup>. In *dson* blayds and packnedles, ix<sup>d</sup>. In brunt-tone, treacle, and comin, xiiiij<sup>d</sup>. Inventory of Thos. Pasmore, in *Richmondshire Wills and Inventories*, Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi, p. 269.

<sup>3</sup> 'Patruelis. Coosens germanies; the children of two bretheren.' Cooper.

<sup>4</sup> 'Emeroudes or pylls, a sicknesse.' Palsgrave. 'An emorade. *emuragdas*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A wild or vnsauorie figge; also it is a disease in the fundament called the *hemoroides* or the Piles.' Baret. 'Hemorrhues. Called ordinarily the Emrods or Piles.' Cotgrave. See Wyclif, *Deuteronomy* xxviii. 27. In the *Complaynt of Scotlande*, ed. Murray, p. 67, the author speaks of 'ane erb callit barla aaron, quhilk vas gude remeid for *emoroyades* of the fundament.' In a Poem on Blood-letting pr. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 190, it is said, 'A man schal blede ther [in the arm] also, The *emeraudis* for to undo.' See also pe **Figes** hereafter.

<sup>5</sup> Cotgrave gives 'Migraue, f. The megrim, or headach. *Hemicraue*, m. The Meagrurn, or headache by fits.' 'Emigranea, dolor capitis, *megraine*.' Ducange. 'Migrym, a sicknesse, *chagrin, migraine*.' Palsgrave. 'Migrim, *hemecraue*.' Manip. Vocab. 'The megrim, a paine in one side of the head.' Baret. 'Emoroys. Flyx off blode, or the emorowds.' Medulla. 'Migrymme. *Hemicraue*.' Huloet. See P. Mygryme, and compare **Mygrane**, below.

<sup>6</sup> We are told in Lyte's *Dodoens*, p. 649, that the root of the Affodyll is 'good against new swellings and impostumes that do but begin, being layde vpon in maner of an *emplyster* with parched barley meale.' See also *ibid.* p. 93. In the 'Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode,' Roxburgh Club, ed. W. A. Wright, p. 201, Death says to the Pilgrim, 'Mawgre alle the boxes and *emplysters* and oynementes and empassionementes sum tyme I entre in.'

†It is **Endit**; *Explicit (vt explicit iste liber A.), explicit.*

to **Endite**<sup>1</sup>; *dictare, in-*

an **Enditer**<sup>2</sup>; *dictator, indictator.*

an **Enditynge**; *dictura, dictamen.*

†to **Enforse**<sup>3</sup>; *vbi to [be] a-bowte-warde.*

†**Enge**<sup>4</sup>; *vbi a medew.*

an **Engine**; *aries, ingenium, machina.*

an **Enmy**; *Aduersarius in pugna, emulus in studio, inimicus in uidea, hostis; hostilis, inimicalis.*

†to make **Enmy**; *inimicari.*

†an **Enmy slaer**; *hosticida.*

an **Enmyte**; *Aduersitas, emulacio, inimicicia, hostilitas.*

**Enoghe**; *satis, sufficiens.*

†**Entyrlly**<sup>5</sup>; *intime.*

to **Entremett** (*Entermet A.*)<sup>6</sup>; *intromittere.*

to **Entyce**; *vbi to jntyce.*

to **Enter**; *ingredi, ingruere, inire, intrare, introire, irruere: versus:*

¶*Intra[t] homo, bruma sic ingruit, irruit hostis.*

an **Entry**; *Accessus, Aditus, Aggressio.*

<sup>1</sup> See also **Indite**. 'I endyte, I make a writyng or a mater, or penne it. *Je dictie*. He writeth no verry fayre hande, but he endyteth as well as any man. Write thou and I wyl endyte: *tu escripras et je composeray, or je aicteray or je coucheray le langage.*' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> 'And when the *dyteris* and *writeris* of the kyng weren clepid.' Wyclif, *Esther* viii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> 'Whate schall pou do when pou schalle goo thy waye vnarmed, and when thyne enmyes schalle assaile the and enforce þam to sele the?' *Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhode*, MS. St. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 46<sup>b</sup>. In Wyclif's version of *Genesis* xxxvii. 21, we are told that when Joseph's brethren wished to put him to death Reuben 'enforseide to delyuere hym of the hondys of hem?' and in *Sir Ferunbras*, the Saracen, after his duel with Oliver, though sorely wounded, 'enforeide hym þer to arise vpon ys fete.' l. 782. 'I enforce my selfe, I gather all my force and my strength to me, to do a thyng, or applye me unto the uttermoste I may to do a thyng. *Je esueitue*. He enforced hym selfe so sore to lyfte this great wayght that he dyd burst hym selfe.' Palsgrave. 'Naaman enforeid hym þat he schuld haue take þo giftis.' Wyclif, *Select Wks.* ed. Matthew, p. 378. See also Maundeville, p. 137, and Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 11. Compare **Fande**, below.

<sup>4</sup> 'Ings. Low pasture lands.' Whitby Glossary. 'The term is usually applied to land by a river-side, and rarely used but in the plural, though the reference be only to one field. With some people, however, it is confounded with *pasture* itself, and is then used in the singular. At these times the word accommodates itself with a meaning, being a substitute for *river-side*.' Mr. C. Robinson's Glossary of Mid. Yorkshire, E. Dial. Soc. 'Ings. Low-lying grass lands.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. See also Ray's Glossary. A.S. *ing*; Icel. *eng*, a meadow. Lye gives '*Ing-wyrt*, meadow-wort.' In the *Farming and Account Books* of Henry Best of Elmswell, York, 1641, published by the Surtees Soc. vol. xxxiii. p. 32, we read, 'In a moist yeaere hardlande-grasse proveth better then carres, or *ing-grown*des, and ridges of lande better then furies, for water standinge longe in the furies spoyleth the growth for that yeaere.'

<sup>5</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 171, we read, 'He praythe the *enterly*, þat þou make for him of this litle quantite a shirte.' Cooper renders *intimus* by 'intierly beloued: a high & especial friende: *intime*, very inwardly; from the bottome of the hearte.' In *Polit. Rel. and Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 41, the word is used as an adjective: 'beseechinge you euer with myn *enterly* hert.'

<sup>6</sup> '*S'entremette de*, to meddle, or deal with, to thrust himself into.' Cotgrave. 'Who euer schewith him lewid . . . he is worthi to be forbode fro *entremeting* with the Bible in eny parte ther-of.' Peacock's *Repressor*, i. 145. 'Of folys that vnderstonde nat game, and can no thyng take in sport, and yet *intermyt* them with Folys.' Barclay's *Ship of Fools*, ed. Jamieson, ii. 33. See also P. Plowman, C. Text, xiv. 226, and *King Alisaunder*, ed. Weber, 4025. In the Eng. Translation of the Charter of Rich. III to the Fishmongers' Company, in Herbert's *Hist. of Twelve Livery Companies*, iv. 22, is an order that 'No foreyn shall *enternet* hym in the forsaide Cite.' Cf. *Liber Albus*, pp. 77. 397, where the phrase '*intromittere se*' is used in the same sense. '*Profor*. To entermentyn.' *Medulla*. See also **Melle**, below.

†to **Entyrdyte**<sup>1</sup>; *interdicere*.  
 †an **Entirdytnge**; *interdictum*.  
 an **Entrelle**; *vbi* A tharme.  
 to **Entyrchaunge**; *Alternor* (A.).  
**Entirchawnegeably**; *Alternatim* (A.).

E ante P.

†þe **Epyphany**; *epiphania*.  
 †an **Epistelle**; *epistola, litera*; *epistolaris*.

E ante Q.

†**Equivoce**; *equivocus, omonimus*<sup>2</sup>.  
 †**Equinoccioñ**; *equinoccium, equidium*<sup>3</sup>.

E anti R.

\*an **Erane** (a spyder or an **Attercopp**)<sup>4</sup>; *Aranea, Araniola*; *Araneus*.

an **Erande**; *negocium*.

\*to **Ere** (**Eyr** A.); *vbi* to plughe (plowghe A.).

an **Ere of corne**<sup>5</sup>; *spica, Arista, Aristella*.

an **Ere**: *Auris hominum est, Auricula brutorum, Ansa est olle, Ausula diminutivum; Auricularis, Auricus*.

†an **Erepyke** (**Eyrpyke** A.)<sup>6</sup>; *Aurifricium, Aurifodum*.

an **Erle**; *comes, comicellus*.

an **Erle dome**; *comitatus*.

†an **Erle wyfe** (or a countess); *comitissa*.

†**Erls** (**Erelys** A.)<sup>7</sup>; *Arabo, Arra, & cetera; vbi* hanselle.

<sup>1</sup> 'This bissopes . . . *entreditede* al this lond.' Rob. of Gloucester, p. 495.

'Him & his fautours he cursed euerilkon

And *entredited* þis lond.'

R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, p. 209.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *omonimus*. Compare **Evyñ** of voce, below.

<sup>3</sup> *Æquidiale*. The levell of the yere.' Cooper. '*Equidium*. Hevynheed off day and nyth.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> 'Ac wat etestu, that thu ne liþe,

Bute *attercopp* an fulv vliþe?'

*Owl and Nyghtingale*, 600.

'Eir corumpiþ a þing anoon, as it schewiþ weel by generacioun of flies and *arçins*, and sicke othere.' The Book of Quinte Essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 2. 'His cordes er bot *crayne* thredes.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 117<sup>b</sup>. 'In the towne of Schrowysbury setan iii<sup>e</sup> men togedur, and as they seton talkyng, an *atturcopp* com owte of the wowþ, and bote hem by the nekkus alle þre.' Lyf of St. Wenefride in Pref. to Robert de Brunne, p. cc. Caxton in his edition of Trevisa, speaking of Ireland, says, 'ther ben *attercoppes*, blodesoukers and ceftes that doon none harme,' p. 48; and in the *Game of the Chesse*, p. 29, he says that 'the lawes of soume ben like vnto the nettis of *spynecoppis*.' See drawings of an *attercoppa* of the period in MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. iii., which by no means agree with the notion of its being a spider. '*Loppe*, fleonde-næddre *rd* attor-coppe.' Alfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 24. '*Araneus*, an adercop, or a spyner.' Stanbridge's *Vocabula*, sign. d ii. Jamieson gives 'Attercap, Attir-cop, and Ettercap. A spider.' '*Attercop*, a venomous spider.' Pegge. 'Arain, a spider, à Lat. *aranea*. It is used only for the largest kind of spiders. Nottinghamshire.' Ray's Glossary. '*Erayne*, a spider.' Nominale. '*Arania*. An erany.' Medulla. See also Mire's Instructions for Parish Priests, p. 59, l. 1937, and Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 138, l. 945. A.S. *ator, altor, ator*; O. Icel. *eiðr*, poison, venom.

<sup>5</sup> See also **Awne**, above.

<sup>6</sup> '*Auriscalpium*. An eare picker.' Cooper. In the Inventory of the Jewels, &c. of James III. of Scotland, taken in 1488, are mentioned 'two tuthpikis of gold with a cheyne, a perle and *erepike*.' Tytler, *Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 391. 'In this combe cace are your yuorie & box combes, your cisors, with your *eare pickers*, & al your other knacks.' Florio, *Second Frutes*, p. 9.

<sup>7</sup> See also to **Handfeste**. In *Hali Meidenhad*, ed. Cockayne, 7, we find 'þis ure lavedriþ gived ham her as on *erles*.' See also Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2687, and G. Douglas, *Eucad.* xi. Prol. l. 181. Hornman says, 'I shall gve the a peny in earnest or an erest peny. *Arrabonem* dabo.' '*Ales* or *Earles*, an earnest penny.' Ray's Glossary. '*Arles-penny*, earnest money given to servants.' Kersey. '*To arle*, to give a piece of money to confirm a bargain. *Arles, erlis, arlis pennie, arile penny*, a piece of money given to confirm a bargain.' Jamieson. '*Arra*. Arnest or hansale.' Medulla. Gaelic *carlas*, from *caral*, provision, caution. The following curious extract is from MS. Ashmole, 860,



to **Erre**; *delirare, deuiare, exorbitare, Arrare.*

†to yife **Erls** (**Erls** A.); *Arrare, in-, sub-.*

†an **Erryng**; *erratus, error*; *Arraticus corpore & loco, Arraticius animo, erroneus.*

an **Erse**; *Anus, culus, posteriora.*

an **Erse wyspe**<sup>1</sup>; *memperium.*

þe **Erthe**; *terra, humus, Arida tellus*; *versus*:

¶**Ops**, *humus atque solum, rea, terra vel arida, tellus*:

*terrenus, terreus, terrestris*; *versus*:

¶**Humor** *humum reddit, terram terit vsus aratri,*

*Estque solum, solidum, sed tellus tollit in altum.*

\*an **Erthe dyñ**, or an **Erthe qvake**<sup>2</sup>; *terremotus.*

†an **Erthe vesselle**; *fictilis* (A.).

#### E ante S.

†an **Eschete**<sup>3</sup>; *eschutea.*

†to **Eschete**; *eschactare.*

an **Esche**<sup>4</sup>; *fraxinus*; *fraxinus, fraxineus*; *fraxinetum est locus ubi crescit.*

an **Ese** (**Eyse** A.); *edia, ocium.*

**Esy**; *ediosus, secundus, secundatus, humilis, levis & suavis.*

†**Esy** of gate; *gracilis.*

to make **Esy**; *humiliare, lenire, prosperare, secundare.*

\*an **Esyng**<sup>5</sup>; *domicilium, tectum.*

an **Espe**<sup>6</sup>; *tremulus.*

leaf 19:—‘*Ex libro Rotulorum Curie Manerii de Halfeld, juxta insula[m] de Axholme, in Com. Ebor.*—Curia tota apud Halfeld die Mercurii proximo post festum . . . . Anno xi Edwardi III, Robertus de Roderham qui optulit se versus Johannem de Ithen de eo quod non teneat concencionem inter eos factam & unde queritur quod certo die et anno apud Thorae convenit inter predictum Robertum & Johannem, quod predictus Johannes vendidit predicto Roberto diabolum ligatum in quodam ligamine pro iij ob. et super predictus Robertus tradidit predicto Johanni quoddam obolum earles, per quod proprietas dicti diaboli comoratur in persona dicti Roberti ad habendam deliberacionem dicti diaboli, infra quartam diem proximam sequentem. Ad quom diem idem Robertus venit ad prefatum Johannem et petit deliberacionem dicti diaboli secundum concencionem inter eos factam, idem Johannes predictum diabolum deliberare noluit, nec adhuc vult, &c., ad grave dampnum ipsius Roberti ex solidi, et inde producit sectum, &c. Et predictus Johannes venit, &c. Et non dedit concencionem predictam; et quia videtur curie quod tale placitum non jaceat inter Christianos, ideo partes predicti adjournatus usque in infernum, ad audiendum judicium suum, et utraque pars in misericordia, &c.’ Quoted in Mr. Peacock’s Gloss, of Manley, &c.

<sup>1</sup> ‘I wolde his eye wer in his ers.’ P. Plowman, B. x. 123. See also under A.

<sup>2</sup> ‘*Terremotus.* An erdyn.’ Medulla. In the A.-Saxon Chronicles, under the year 1060, it is mentioned that, ‘On ðisan gere wæs micel *corþþlyne*,’ ed. Earle, p. 193. Amongst the signs of the day of Judgment Hampole tells us

‘Pestilences and hungers sal be And *erthedyns* in many contre.’ *Pricke of Conscience*, 4035.

And again— ‘þe neghder day, gret *erthedyn* sal be.’ *Ibid.* 4790.

A. S. *corð ðync.* ‘Bren it ðhunder, sanc il *erðedinc.*’ *Genesis & Exodus*, ed. Morris, 1108, and see also l. 3196.

<sup>3</sup> Fr. *eschoir*, to fall; that is lands fallen or reverting into the hands of the lord or original owner, by forfeiture or for want of heirs of the tenant. See Liber Custumarum, Glossary, s. v. *Escaeta*. Thus in *Rauf Coilzear*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Murray, 761, Charles promises to give Rauf

‘The nixt vacant . . . .

Forfaltour or fre waird.’

‘Fallen in *Escheat* for lacke of an heir, *caduca hereditas.*’ Baret. ‘I fall, as an offyce, or landes, or goodes falleth in to the kynges handes by reason of forfayture. *Je eschoys.*’ Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Esch.* The ash, a tree.’ Jamieson. A. S. *asc.*

<sup>5</sup> In P. Plowman, C. Text, xx. 93, we read of ‘*Isykeles in euesynges.*’ Baret gives ‘*Eauesing* of an house, *suggrundatio*, and Huloet ‘*Evesyng* or eves settinge or trimmyng. *Imbricium, Subgrundatio.*’ Jamieson has ‘*Easing*, and *casing-drap*, the eaves of a house.’ In the *Anceren Riwle*, p. 142, we are told that ‘þe niht fuel iden *euesunge* bitoneð recluses, þat wunip forþi, under chirche *euesunge.*’ ‘Evese nui cop, *moun top.*’ Wright’s Vocab.

p. 144.

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Tremble.* An ashe or aspen tre.’ Cotgrave.

†an **Essoyn** of courte <sup>1</sup>; *essonium*.  
 †an **Esquier**; *vbi* A squier (**Esqwyer**;  
*vbi* Sqwyere A.).  
 þe **Este**; *oriens*; *ens*, *orientalis*.  
 þe **Estewynde**; *eurus*.  
**Est** Northe (A.).

## E ante T.

**Ethroglett** (**Ethroclett** A.) <sup>2</sup>; *ethroclisis*, *diuersiclinium*; *ethroclitus*.  
 to **Ete**; *epulari*, *con-*, *comedere*, *commessare*, *ressi*, *con-*, *edere*, *con-*, *ex-*, *fagin* *greece*, *mandare*, *manducare*, *papare*, *prandere*, *pransare*, *pransitare*.  
 †**Eteabyll**; *comessibilis*, *edilis*.  
 †an **Eter**; *comestor*.  
 an **Etynge**; *commestio*, *commessacio*.  
**Etynge**; *edar*, *educulus*, *edens*.  
 an **Etynge place**; *pransorium*.

**Ety**n; *commestus*, *estus*, *esus*, *mansus*, *pransus*.

†halfe **Etyñ**; *Semesus* (A.).

## E ante V.

†an **Ev tre** (**Ewetre** A.) <sup>3</sup>; *taxus*; *tacinus*.

†an **Ev stok**; *tacum*.

†**Eve** <sup>4</sup>; *eua*, *virago*.

an **Evyll**; *vbi* seknes.

**Eveñ**; *equus*, *co-*, *equalis*, *equabilis*, *par*, *compar*, *parilis*.

to be **Evyñ**; *equipollere*, *equivalere*.

†**Evyñ** agayñ; *e contra*.

†to make **Evyñ** <sup>5</sup>; *congire*, *detuberrare*, *equare*, *con-*, *ex-*, *parificare*.

an **Evy**n-hede; *equalitas*, *equanimitas*, *equipollencia*, *equalencia*, *parilitas*.

†**Evy**n of voce; *equiuocus*, *omoni-mus*.

<sup>1</sup> The origin of this word is doubtful. Ducange considers it to have the same root as *soin*, care, from Lat. *somnium*, implying thoughtfulness, anxiety. Hiekes (Dissert. Epist. p. 8) derives it from Mæso-Gothic *sunia*, truth, as meaning a plea based on truth; see Ducange. s. vv. *soniare* and *sunnis*. The words *assoigne*, *essoigne* in Early Eng. were used as signifying an excuse or impediment of any kind; thus in *Cursor Mundi*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Morris, p. 139. l. 2266, 'That shenl thing is withouten *assoigne*.'

'*Essonia*, excusatio causaria, ejuratio vadimonii propter impedimentum: *empêchement de se présenter; excuse donc par un plaideur qui ne peut comparaître*.' Ducange. Jamieson gives 'Essonyie. An excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law. *Essonyier*. One who legally offers an excuse for the absence of another.' O. Fr. *essoigne*. 'Ther awayleth non *essoigne* ne excusacioun.' Chaucer, *Perone's Tale*, p. 271. See also Gower, *Conf. Amantis*, i. 102.

<sup>2</sup> This cannot but be a corruption of *heteroclitus* = *ἐτερόκλιτος*, which exactly corresponds in meaning with the Latin *diuersiclinium*. Cf. *Sete* of *Angellis* hereafter, which is rendered by *dindimus*, '*nomen etteroclitum*' = *heteroclitum*, on account of its plural being *dindima*. Ducange gives '*Heteroclitum*, *Diuersiclinium*: *lieu où plusieurs chemins se réunissent*. *Diuersiclinium*. Locus ubi diuersæ viæ conjunguntur: *carrefour*.' See also *Gateschadylle*, below.

<sup>3</sup> This word is inserted again in the MS. after *Euerlastyng*.

<sup>4</sup> This is illustrated by a passage in the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, ll. 631, 634, where we are told that when Eve was brought to Adam,

'*Virago* gaf he hir to nam;

þar for light seo *virago*,

Ffor maked o þe man was sco.'

And similarly Lyndesay in his *Monarchie* says—

'And *Virago* he callit hir than,

Quhilk Eua efterwart wes namyt.'

Quhilk is, Interpret, maid of man:

E. E. T. Soc. ed. Hall, 1865, Bk. i. l. 773.

So also in the Chester Plays, p. 25—

'Therefore shee shall be called, I wisse *Virago*, nothing amisse,

For out of man taeken shee is, And to man shee shall draw.'

Andrew Boorde in his *Breviary of Health*, p. 242, says, 'when a woman was made of God she was named *Virago* because she dyd come of a man.' '*Virago*. A woman of stout and manly carriage.' Cooper.

<sup>5</sup> '*Congio*. To waxen evyn.' Medulla.

\***Evyneldes**<sup>1</sup>; *coetaneus, coeueus, colectaneus, equeueus.*

†**Euenly**; *Eque, equaliter, equanimiter* (A.).

†to wax **Euen**; *vesperare, advesperare* (A.).

†**Euen sang**<sup>2</sup>; *vespere, pulsantur vesperi, psalmi qui cantantur* (A.).

†the **Euensterñ**; *vesperus, vesper & vesperrgo, et idem plancta dicitur venus* (A.).

†pe **Euen tyde**; *Crepusculum, vesperium, vespera, vesper; vespertinus, vesperta dea noctis* (A.).

**Euerlastyng**; *eternus, & cetera; vbi a-lastyng.*

**Euyrmare**; *inperpetuum, ineternum, & cetera; vbi Alway* (A.).

†**Evury** (**Evoure** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *ebur; eburneus.*

#### E ante X.

an **Example**; *exemplum, exemplar, exemplum est dictum vel factum alieuius autentice persone mutacione dignum, sed exemplar est ad cuius similitudinem ad fit simile, jdea, parabola, paradiogioma.*

to yif **Exampille**; *exemplificare, scandalizare.*

to **Examyñ**; *examinare, cribare, ventulare*<sup>4</sup>, -tor.

†an **Exemplar**; *exemplur, Exemplarium* (A.).

an **Examynacioñ**; *examinacio.*

**Examynd**; *examinatus, cribatus, ventulatus.*

an **Excusacioñ**; *excusacio.*

to **Excuse**; *excusare, disculpare.*

**Excusyd**; *excusatus.*

†an **Execucioñ**; *execucio.*

†to **Execute**; *exequi.*

an **Executor**; *executor, -trix.*

to **Exile**; *relegare, proscribere, & cetera; vbi to outelawe.*

an **Exile**; *exilium, acucula.*

†to **Expende**; *dispensare, dispendere, disponere, ex-, expendere.*

†an **Expense**; *inpena, expensa vel expense.*

†to **Expo[w]nde**; *commentari, commentisci, aperire, discutere, disserere, edisserere, edissectare, excutere, explanare, exponere, interpretari.*

an **Expow[n]dyng**; *commentum, edicio, expositio, interpretacio; interpretabilis.*

an **Expownder**; *expositor, interpretres.*

an **Extorecioñ**; *distoreio ex iniuria, rapina, seuccio.*

to do **Extorecioñ**; *contorquere, de-, ex-, exigere.*

an **Extorcioner**; *exactor, & cetera de verbis predictis.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Coetaneus. Of evyn age.' Medulla.

'And swa wass Crist soþ Godess witt  
A33 inn hiss Faderr herre,

All wiþþ hiss Faderr efennald  
Inn eche Godeuundnesse.'

Ormulum, ll. 18603-6.

'Earst ha wakenede of him þa 3et þa he wes in heuene, for neh wið him euenhald.' *Hali Meidenhald*, p. 41. Wyclif in his version of Galatians i. 14 has, 'And I profitide in Jurye aboute many myn eueue eldis [eueue eldis P. coetaneos, Vulg.] in my kyn,' and in 1 Peter v. 1, 'Therefore I, eueue eldre, [consecutor] biseche the eldre men that ben in 3ow, &c.' See also Daniel i. 10.

<sup>2</sup> 'Vespero. To evyn. Vespere est tempus circa horam nonam et horam pulsandi.' Medulla. In the Myroure of our Lady, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Blunt, p. 12, 'Vespere, et mane et meridie narrabo et annunciaro' is rendered 'by the morow, at pryme tyme, & at none, and at euensonge tyme, &c.'

<sup>3</sup> In Sir John Fastolf's *Bottre*, 1459, were 'iij knyves in a schethe, haftyys of euery, withe naylys gilt.' Paston Letters, i. 488.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *dentulare*.

Capitulum 6<sup>m</sup> F.

F ante A.

a Face; *facies, vultus*.† Fasyngis of lokis <sup>1</sup> (A.).A Facon<sup>2</sup>; *falco* (A.).† Facitt; *faciesia* (A.).to Fade; *vbi* to welowe.Fader; *genitor*.a Fader; *pater, paterculus, parens, genitor, propagator, abba grece, abia; paternalis, patrenus, patrius, patruelis, participia*.to Fadyr; *genitare* (A.).a Faderles chylde; *pupillus, orphanus, orbus*.†a Fadirles childe hous; *orphano-trophium*.a Fader slaer; *patricida*.\*to Fage<sup>3</sup>; *Adulari, Assentari, Assenciare, Assentiri, blandiri, de-, blandificare, delinere, palpare*.a Fager; *Adulator, blanditor, blandicellus, blandus, palpo*.†a Fagyng; *blandicia, blandicella, blandicies, adulacio, adulatus, blandimentum, delinicio, delimentum (delinimentum A.), oleum, ut in psalmo: oleum autem**peccatoris non inpinguet, & cetera*<sup>1</sup>.Fagyng; *blandus, blandulus, blandiciosus*.a Fagott; *fasciculus (malliolus A.), & cetera; vbi* A byrdeñ.Fayne; *vbi* mery.Fare; *pulcher, decorus, speciosus, specialis, formosus, bellus, venustus, aprieus, delectabilis; versus:*¶ *Ad celi decora nos perduc, verga decora.**Conspicuous, conspicabundus, blandus, decusatus, eligans, politus, ornatus, cultuosus*.Fayrly<sup>5</sup>; *ornate, venuste, formose, & cetera*.†to make Fare; *colere, componere, ornare, ad-, ex-, comare, venustare, con-, de-, decusare, redimere, decorare, stellare*.a Fayrnes; *pulcritudo, decusacio, decor, euprepia, forma, species, specimen*.Fayre of speche; *effabilis, eloquens, facundus, lepidus*.a Fayer; *nundine, feria*.

<sup>1</sup> Halliwell gives '*Fassings*. Any hanging fibres of roots of plants, &c.' and Jamieson '*Faisins*. The stringy parts of cloth, resembling the lint (sc. *caddis*) applied to a wound. *Fazings*. Roxburgh.' '*Coma, feax*.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. 'His *far* and berde was fadit quhare he stude.' Gawin Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. ii. p. 48, l. 13. A. S. *feax*, O. Icel. *far*, hair.

<sup>2</sup> See **Fawcon**.

<sup>3</sup> 'To fage. *Adulari, fingere*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Po þat most *fagen* and plesen þee soonest goon away and deysceuen þee.' XII Chapitres of Richard, Heremite de Hampool, Camb. Univ. Libr. MS. Ff. v. 30, leaf 144. Wyclif has in Judges xiv. 15, 'And whanne the seuenthe day was nyȝ, thei seiden to the wijf of Simpson, *Faage* to thi man, and mene hym, that he shewe to thee what bitokeneth the probleme; where Purvey's version is, 'Glose thin hosebonde.' So again Wyclif says 'It is manere of ypocritis and of sophists to *fage* and to speke plesantli to men but for yvel entent.' Wks. ed. Arnold. i. 44.

<sup>4</sup> The reference is to Psalms cxli. 5. The word *oil* in the sense of flattery occurs, so far as I know, only in the phrase 'to bere up' or 'hold up oil;' thus in *Richard the Redeles*, iii. 186, we have 'for braggynge and for bostynge, and *beringe vpon oilles*,' and in Gower, iii. 172, where the false prophets tell Ahab to go and prosper—

'Anone they were of his accorde

Prophetes false mony mo

To *bere up oile*, and alle tho

Affermen that, which he hath told.'

See also *ibid.* p. 159, and Trevisa's Higden, iii. 447: 'Alisaundre gan to boste and make him self more worpy þan his fader, and a greet deel of hem þat were at þe feste *hilde up þe kynges oyl*,' [*magna convitiarum parte assentiente*.] Compare the modern phrase 'to butter a person up,' and Psalms lv. 21, and Proverbs v. 3. See *Notes & Queries*, 6th, Ser. i. 203.

<sup>5</sup> MS. **Fayrly**.

a **Fayre speche**; *effabilitas, eloquencia, fecundia, lepos, lepor*; *versus*:

¶ *Rure fugo lepores, in verbis  
quero lepores;*

*Nam lepus est animal, lepor est  
facundia famuli.*

†to bere fro **Fayers**; *denundinare.*

a **Faythe**; *fides.*

a **Faythe breker**; *fulefragus.*

**Faythfully**; *fiducialiter.*

to **Falde**; *plicare, in-, com-, plectere, voluere, con-, rugare.*

To **vnfalde**; *explicare, extendere, deuoluere, & cetera; vbi to shewe.*

a **Falde**; *caula, ouile.*

A **Falde of clothe**; *plica (A.).*

\*a **Faldyng**<sup>1</sup>; *Amphibalus.*

a **Faldyng**; *plicacio, fleccio, conuolucio, & cetera de verbis.*

†an vn **Foldyng**; *explicio, deuolucio, & cetera.*

†a **Fayle**; *defectus, defeccio.*

to **Fayle**; *deficere, fatiscere.*

**Falghe**<sup>2</sup> (**Falowe A.**); *terra sacionalis, seminalis, nouale, noualis.*

to **Falowe (A.).**

a **Falle**; *lapsus, casus.*

\*þe **Falland Euyll**<sup>3</sup>; *epilencia, co-*

*micius vel comicialis, morbus caducus, noxa, gerenoza, epilensis; epilenticus qui patitur illam infirmitatem.*

to **Falle**; *cadere, concidere, oc-, de-, ruere, cor-, labi, procidere, ruinare; versus:*

¶ *Occido dum labor, occido dum  
gladiabor.*

†to **Falle be-twne** (to **Faylle be-tweyne A.**); *intercedere eorum ci.*

†to **Falle in**; *incidere, irruere, ingruere.*

†lyke to **Falle**; *ruinosus, et, domus est ruinosa.*

†**Fallynge**; *caducus, cadabundus, cadens, deciduus, occiduus.*

†a **Fallynge**; *ruina.*

**False**; *falsus, fallax, mendax, falsidicus, falsarius, deceptorius, dolosus, subdolos, sediciosus, fraudulentus, callidus, versutus, astutus, versipellis, infidus, per-, altriplex, pellar, omnis generis, in verbis est malefidus, vaser, pseudolus, pseudo.*

†a **False Accusere**; *calumpniator, -trix.*

<sup>1</sup> Amongst the commodities of Ireland mentioned in the Libel of English Policy, Wright's Political Poems, ii. 186, we find—'Irish wollen, lynyn cloth, *faldyng*.'

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden says of the Irish that they wear 'blak *faldynges* instede of mantels and of clokes [*vice palliarum phalangis nigris utitur*].' Vol. i. p. 353. 'Also I gyff to Alice Legh my doghtor my chandlett kyrtyll and my wolsted kyrtyll, my best typett, my *faldyng*, &c.' Will of Margaret Starkey, 1526, Chetham Soc. vol. xxxiii. p. 13. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, 1534, has 'washe your shepe there-with, with a sponge or a pece of an olde mantell, or of *faldyng*, or suche a softe cloth or woll,' fo. E<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> 'Fauld-land. fallow land.' Kennett, MS. Lans. 1033. See also Thoresby's Letter to Ray, E. D. Soc. In *Harelok*, ed. Skeat, 2509, Godard, when sentenced to death, is bound and drawn

'un-to þe galwes,

Nouth bi þe gate, but ouer þe *galwes*.'

<sup>3</sup> In the account of the death of Herod given in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 678, l. 11831, we are told that 'þe *falland euil* he had,' where the Cotton and Gottingen MSS. read 'þe *falland gute*.' '*Fallande* enel ich cleopie licomes sinesse.' *Aueren Riele*, p. 176. 'Apo-plexia, the falling evil.' R. Percyvall, Spanish Dict. 1591. '*Epilencia*. The *fallyng* euyl.' Medulla. See Andrew Boorde's 'dyete for them the whiche haue any of the kyndes of the *fallyng sykenes*,' in his 'Dyetary,' ed. Furnivall, p. 294. The same author says (*ibid.* p. 127) that 'the foule euyl, whyche is the *fallyng sykenes*,' is the common oath of Scotchmen. Harrison, *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 13, says that quail 'onlie with man are subject to the *falling sickenes*.' 'The falling ill. *Comitialis morbus, morbus caducus*.' Withals. '*Epilepsia, vel caduca, vel larratio, ed commutialis, bræc-codu, fylle-seoc*.' Alfric's Gloss. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 19.

a **Falsed** (*Falshede* A.); *falsitas*, *fraus arte fit*, *fraudulencia*, *dolus*, *dolositas*, *fucus*, *fallacia*, *deceptio*, *astus*, *mendax*, *trica*, *prestigium*, *verbum*, *pellacia*, *pellicio*, *cer-sucia*.

†a **False** sayer; *falsidicus*.

to do **Falsely**; *falsificare*, *falsare*, *fallere*, *falsitare*.

**Falsely**; *fraudulenter*, *dolose*, *deceptuose*, & cetera.

†to **Fame**<sup>1</sup>; *famare*.

a **Fame**; *fama* (*nomen* A.).

**Fame**<sup>2</sup>; *spuma*; *spumousus* (A.).

†**Famus**; *famosus*.

\*a **Fañ**<sup>3</sup>; *capisterium*, *pala*, *vannus*, *ventilabrum*.

†to **Fañ**; *ventulare*.

†to **Fande** (*Faynde* A.)<sup>4</sup>; *conari*, *niti*, *con-*, & cetera; *vbi* to be abowtewarde.

\*a **Fayne** of a schipe<sup>5</sup>; *cheruchus*, & cetera; *vbi* A weder coke.

\*a **Fanon**<sup>6</sup>; *fanula*, *manipulus*.

a **Fantasy**; *fantasia*, *fantasma*, *fasma*, *lemur*, *falmos* grece; *fantasticus*.

A **Funtum**<sup>7</sup>; *fantasma* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> *Famo*. To ffamyn.<sup>3</sup> Medulla. The compound verb to *defame* is now used. 'Fama. The noyse or brute of a thyng.' Cooper. In the Complaint of the Ploughman, pr. in Wright's Political Poems. i. 313, we are told, that

'If a man be fufely *famed*,

And wol make purgacioun,

'False and fekyll was that wyghte

And so also, 'Help me this tyde, Ageyn this pepyl that me doth *fame*.' Cov. Myst. p. 139. See also Squyr of Lowe Degre. l. 391. '*Defamo*. To mislose.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> A. S. *fūm*, Ger. *fūm*, foam, froth.

<sup>3</sup> '*Capisterium*. A ffane. *Ventilabrum*. A wyndyl or a ffan.' Medulla. A. S. *fann*. '*Ventilo*. To wyndyn or sperslyn.' Medulla. See also to Wyndowe, below.

<sup>4</sup> Hampole tells us that devils surround a dying man and

'Jai sal *fande* at his last endyng

A. S. *fandian*.

<sup>5</sup> '*Cheruchus*. A top off a mast or a Veyne.' Medulla. In the Romance of Sir Eglamour, ed. Halliwell. 1192, where a ship forms part of a coat of arms, we read—

'Hys maste of sylvyr and of golde,

The chylyde was but of oon nyght olde,

And evyr in poynte to dye :

'Upon his first heed, in his helmet crest,

Than woll the officers be agramed,

And assigne him fro toune to toune.'

That lady fer to *fame*.' Sir Tryamour, 20.

'Cov. Myst. p. 139.

'Hym in-to wanhope for to bryng.'

Pricke of Conscience, 2228.

<sup>6</sup> '*Cheruchus*. A top off a mast or a Veyne.' Medulla. In the Romance of Sir Eglamour, ed. Halliwell. 1192, where a ship forms part of a coat of arms, we read—

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<sup>7</sup> '*Cheruchus*. A top off a mast or a Veyne.' Medulla. In the Romance of Sir Eglamour, ed. Halliwell. 1192, where a ship forms part of a coat of arms, we read—

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And evyr in poynte to dye :

'Upon his first heed, in his helmet crest,

Than woll the officers be agramed,

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That lady fer to *fame*.' Sir Tryamour, 20.

'Cov. Myst. p. 139.

'Hym in-to wanhope for to bryng.'

Pricke of Conscience, 2228.

<sup>8</sup> '*Cheruchus*. A top off a mast or of a vayle (? sayle), *quia secundum ventum movetur*.' Ortus Vocab. 'Fane of a steple, *uirsoet*, *vanire*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>9</sup> 1566. Wintertoune . . . one old vestiment, one amys, one corporaxe, one *faunel* . . . Wrought in the Isle of Axholme . . . one amis, one albe, a slete, a *ffannell*, a corporax.' Lincolnshire Ch. Goods, pp. 164, 169. '*Manipulus*: *quidam vestis sacerdotalis*.' Medulla. In Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests, p. 59, l. 1917, we read—

'3af þe wonte stole or *fanoun*,

When þou art in þe canoun,

See also the Lay Folks Mass-Book, pp. 167-8, where it is spelt *phanon*. In the *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, pt. ii. ch. viii. sign. Lii. the author writing of the Indians says, that 'for thei sette muche by beantie, thei cary aboute with them *phanelles* to defende them from the soune,' where the meaning seems to be a 'kerchief.' See Ducange s. v. *Fano*. Francis Morlay in his Will dated 1540, bequeathed 'to the reparacion of and amournement of the quere of Saynt Katryne in Mellyng churche vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, with a vestment of blakke chamlett, albe, stole, and *fannell* therto belongyng.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c., Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi. p. 21.

<sup>10</sup> 'Passe forth wythowten turne.'

<sup>11</sup> 'When þou art in þe canoun,

<sup>12</sup> '3af þe wonte stole or *fanoun*,

<sup>13</sup> 'When þou art in þe canoun,

<sup>14</sup> 'When þou art in þe canoun,

<sup>15</sup> 'When þou art in þe canoun,

<sup>16</sup> 'When þou art in þe canoun,

<sup>17</sup> 'When þou art in þe canoun,

<sup>18</sup> 'When þou art in þe canoun,

a **Fardelle**<sup>1</sup>; *involutum*.

†a **Farntikylle**<sup>2</sup>; *lenticula, lentigo, nevus, sesia*.

†**Farntykylde**; *lentiginosus*.

to **Farce**<sup>3</sup>; *farcire, in-, re-, con-, suf-, dif-, constipare, replere, fartare, re-, con-, farcinare, re-, dif-fartare, de-*.

a **Farsynge**; *farcimen, farcimentum*.

a **Farte**; *bumbum, bumba, pedicio, trulla*.

to **Farte**; *pedere, con-, turpiter sonare, oppedere, id est contra pedere*.

to **Fare wele**; *valere, vale, valete*.

to **Faste**; *ieiunare, abstinere*.

a **Faste**; *ieiunium, abstinencia*.

**Faste**; *firmus, & cetera; ubi sekyr*.

a **Fastnes**; *firmitas, securitas, constantia, stabilitas*.

\***Fastyngange** (**Fastynggayng** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *carniprium*.

\*a **Fatte**<sup>5</sup>; *cupa, cupula, cuua, cunula*.

†a **Fattmaker**; *cuparius*.

**Fatte**; *pinguis, aruosus, bussus, crassus, crassatus, crassulentus, obesus, saginatus*.

†to make **Fatte**; *crassare, con-, de-, id est valde crassare, in[p[i]nguare, inpinguere, inescare, lardare, saginare*.

†to be **Fatte**; *crassere, crescere, crescere, pinguescere, in-, gliscere, pinguere, in-, pinguifieri*.

on the sea, 'gessiden him for to be a *fantum*.' 'Forsope it is but *fanteme* þat 3e fore-telle.' *William of Palerne*, 2315. See also Gower, iii. 172. '*Fantasma*, a ghost, a hag, a robin goodfellow, a hobgoblin, a sprite, a iade, the riding hagge or mare,' Florio.

<sup>1</sup> 'A fardell, or packe that a man beareth with him in the way, stuffe or carriage, *sarcina*. A little fagot, or fardell, *fasciculus*.' Baret. 'A fardel. *Sarcina*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Who would *fardels* bear?' Hamlet iii. 1. Low Lat. *fardellus*.

<sup>2</sup> In the Thornton MS. leaf 285, is a receipt 'to do awaye *ferntikilles*.' Chaucer in the *Knight's Tale*, 1311, in describing 'the grete Emetreus, the Kyng of Ynde,' says there were

'A fewe *fraknes* in his face y-sprent,  
Betwixen yelwe and blake somdel y-ment.'

'*Farnaticles*, freckles.' Tour to the Caves, E. Dial. Soc. O. Icel. *frekna*, A. S. *fræcn*. '*Lentigo*, Plin. A specke or pimple, redde or wanne, appearyng in the face or other part.' Cooper. '*Nevus*: *macula que nascitur*, Anglice, a wrete. *Lenticula*. A ffrakyn. *Lentiginosus*. Ffrakeny or spotty.' Medulla. Turner in his Herbal, 1551, p. 169, says: 'Rocket . . . . healeth al the fautes in the face layd to with honey, and it taketh away freckles or *fayntikles* with vinegre.' See also **Ferntykylle**, below.

<sup>3</sup> 'To farce, to stuffe or porre in, *differcio*.' Baret.

'Of alle þo thynges þou make *farsure*, And *farse* þo skyn, and perboyle hit wele.'

*Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 26.

<sup>4</sup> The form *Fastyngong* occurs several times in the Paston Letters, thus—'As for the obligacyon that ye shuld have of the parson of Cressyngham, he seth he cam never at Cressyngham syth he spake with you, and that he be-hestie it you not till *Fastyngong*.' i. 194, ed. Gairdner. See also i. 110, 378, ii. 70, 83 and 311. 'Thomas Gremeston wiff . . . bath occupied seene ester xix. yere, unto *fastyngong*, the xx yere of the king.' Howard Household Books, 1481-90, p. 117. 'Vpoun the xix day thairof, being *fastrinseim*, at tua houris efter none, George lord Seytoun come to the castell of Edinburgh.' *Diurnal of Occurrents*, 1513-1575; Bannatyne Club, 1833, p. 259.

'And on the *Fastryns-ewyn* rycht

To the castell thai tuk thair way.'

In the beginning of the nycht,

Barbour's *Bruce*, Bk. x. l. 372.

See also the Ordinances of the 'Gild of St. James, Lenne,' pr. in Mr. Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*, p. 69, where it is appointed that four general meetings are to be held in each year, the third of which is fixed for 'ye Sonnedy next after *Fastyngonge*.' Langley mentions Fastingham-Tuesday. '*Fastens-een* or *even*, Shrove Tuesday.' Ray's Glossary. '*Seragesima*. The Sunday before Fastgong. *Quinquagesima*, The Sunday on Fastyngong. Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> 'A fat or a vat. *Orcula*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Cupa*. A cuppe or a flat.' Medulla. 'A fat. *Fas*.' Withals. '*Fatte*, a vessall, *queue*. *Fatte*, to dye in, *cancier a taindre*.' Palgrave. 'Whenne thou haste fyllyd up thy lede, bere hit overe into a *fatt*, and lett hit stand ij.

a **Fattnes**; *aruna, aruinula, crassitas, crassitudo, crassities, sagina, saginula, pinguedo.*

a **Fawcoñ**<sup>1</sup>; *herodius, fulco.*

a **Falconer**; *falconarius.*

to **Fauer**; *favere, Aequiescere, Aspirare.*

†a **Fauerer**; *fautor, duplicarius, qui fauet utrique parti.*

†**Fauerabylle**, or **fauerynge**; *fauens, fautorius.*

a **Favour**; *fauor, aura, gratia.*

†a **Fawne**; *hinnulus.*

†a **Fawchoñ**<sup>2</sup>; *rumphea, framea, spata, spatula.*

†**Fawthistelle**<sup>3</sup>; *labrum veneris.*

F ante E.

**Febylle**; *imbecillus*; *vbi wayke.*

to make **Febylle** (to **Febylle** A.); *Attenuare, debilitare, infirmare, diluere, effeminare, enervare, euirare, & cetera; vbi to make wayke.*

a **Febyllnes**; *debilitas, imbecillitas, & cetera; vbi wayknes.*

**Febylly**; *debeliter, imbecilliter, & cetera.*

**Fedd**; *pastus, cibatus.*

to **Fede** (**Feyde** A.); *cibare, curare, pascere, de-; versus:*

¶*hec tria signat curo, melior, volo, pascō.*

a **Fedyr**; *penna, pluma, plumella.*

†to **Fedyr**; *pennare, plumare.*

†to vn **Fedyr**; *expennare, explumare.*

†a **Fedyr bed**; *fultrum, plumale, lectus plumalis.*

†**Fedyrles** or **with owtyñ feders**; *inplumis.*

†to be **Fedyrde**; *plumere.*

†**Federid** or **fulle of fedyrs**; *plumosus.*

a **Fee**<sup>4</sup>; *feodum.*

to **Fee** (**Feeffe** A.)<sup>5</sup>; *feoffure.*

a **Fefment**; *feoffmentum.*

days or iij.' Porkington MS. in Wright's Carols and Songs, Percy Soc. p. 87. 'Apon that rocke þer was an eghe þat was alway droppande dropes of water. and be nethe it þer was a *fatte* that ressayfed alle the dropes.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, John's Coll. MS. leaf 112bk. 'Quyl I fete sum quat *fat*. Pou be fyr bete.' Allit. Poems, B. 627.

'I schal fete you a *fatte* 3our fette for to wasche;' *ibid.* 802.

'Hi bereþ a wel precious tresor ine a wel fyebble *vet.*' *Ayenbite of Inwyrt*, p. 231. See also St. Marharte, p. 18, St. Juliana, p. 31, &c.

<sup>1</sup> '*Herodius. A gersfalcon.*' Medulla. '*Herodius. Ardeola: heron.*' Ducange. The Medulla further describes it as a bird '*que vincit aquilam.*'

'Made the *fawcon* to floter and flusshe ffor anger.' Wright's Political Poems, i. 389.

'Thus foulvd this *faucon* on ffylldis aboute.' *Ibid.* i. 388.

<sup>2</sup> '*Falchon*, a wood knife or sword.' Baret. '*Hec spata, A° fawchon.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 195. 'Gye hath hym a stroke raghte With hys *fawchon* at a draghte.'

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 157.

<sup>3</sup> According to Lyte, Dodoens, p. 522, this is the 'Card thistel or Tasele' (*Dipsacus fullonum*), which he says is called 'in Latine *Dipsacum* and *Labrum Veneris*,' and in Englishe Fullers Teasel, Carde Thistell, and Venus bath or Bason.' He adds that the root 'boyled in wine and afterwarde pounde untill it come to the substance or thickness of an oyntment, healeth the chappes, riftes, and fistulas of the fundement. But to preserue this oyntment, ye must keepe it in a boxe of copper. The small wormes that are founde within the knoppes or heades of Teaselles, do cure and heale the Quartayne ague, to be worne or tyed about the necke or arme.' *Fawthistelle* would be *Fah þistel* (coloured thistle) in A. Saxon, but the word does not appear in Bosworth.

<sup>4</sup> See Ducange, s. v. *Feodum*.

<sup>5</sup> '*Feofment* signifies *donationem feudi*, any gift or grant of any honours, castles, manors, messuages, lands, or other corporeal or immoveable things of like nature, to another in fee; that is, to him and his heirs for ever.' Blount's Law Dictionary.

'Thanne Symonye and Cyuile stonden forth bothe,

And vnsfoldeth þe *feffment*, þat fals hath ymaked.' P. Plowman, B. ii. 72.

'Fauel with his fikel speche *feffeth* bi this chartre. To be prynces in pryde, &c.' *Ibid.* l. 78.

'In casis of this iij° maner ben tho that ben *feffid* in othere mennys londis.' Pecoock's Repressor, ed. Babington, p. 398. 'Whanne the said *feffers* and executouris expresseli or priueli . . . graunten and consenten as bi couenant, &c.' *Ibid.* p. 399.



to **Feghte**; *pugnare*, & cetera; *vbi* to fyghte.

†a **Feehouse**<sup>1</sup>; *bostar*, -*aris*, *medio* *producto*.

to **Feyne**; *commentari*, *comminisci*, *confingere*, *ingere*, *dij-*, *dissimilare* est *ingere* se *nescire*, *simulare* est *cum quis non vult facere quod facit*.

**Feyned**; *fictus*, *ficticius*.

a **Feynere**; *commentator*, *fictor*, *simulator*.

a **Feynynge**; *fuccio*, *ficcio*, *figmentum*, *figmen*, *commentum*.

**Feynynge**; *Ficticiosus*, *fucciosus*.

a **Felay** (**Felowe** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *consors* in *premio*, *comes* in *via*, *sodalis* in *mensa*, *collega* in *officio*, *socius* in *labore* vel *pocius* in *periculo*, *complex*, *socius* in *malis*; *versus*:

¶ *Est consors, sociusque, comes, collega, sodalis.*

*Dat sors consortem, comitem via, mensa sodalem,*

*Missio collegam, socium labor efficit idem.*

*Est complex<sup>3</sup>, socius-hic bonus, ille malus.*

a **Felde**; *campus*, *Agellus*, *Ager*, & cetera; *versus*:

¶ *Campus, Agellus, Ager, rus, ortus & ortulus, Aruum.*

*Aruum, campus, Ager, rus sic diuersificantur:*

*Messibus est Aruum tectum cum flore vel herba,*

*Dum seritur sit Ager, & semen conditur illo;*

*Campus dicatur cum fructibus erpoliatur.*

*Incultum rus est veluti sunt pascua silue.*

*territorium; frugifer, Arualis, campester, ruralis.*

a **Felefare** (**Feldfare** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *ruriscus*, *campester*.

†to **Feele**<sup>5</sup>; *Abcondere*, & cetera; *vbi* to hyde.

to **Fele**<sup>6</sup>; *sentire*, *pre-*, *re-*.

<sup>1</sup> A.S. *feoh*, O. Icel. *fê*, cattle. 'Bostar. An oxes stall.' Medulla. 'Gaf hym lande and aghte and fe.' *Genevis & Ecodus*, 783. See also **Oxestalle**, below.

<sup>2</sup> O. Icel. *felagi*. 'With patriarkes and prophets in Paradise to be *felawes*.' P. Plowman, B. vii. 12. In the Story of the Three Cocks, *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 175, we read—'After that, the second cokke songe. the lady said to her maide, "what syngeth this cokke?" "this cokke seith, my *felaw* for his soth saw, hath lost his lyf, and lieth full lawe."'

<sup>3</sup> MS. *complexus*.

<sup>4</sup> William of Palerne, we are told, used to come home 'Ycharged wip conyng & hares, Wip fesauns and *felfares*, & oper foules grete.' l. 182. See also *Romaunt of the Rose*, 5510, and the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 160, l. 3, and Harrison, Descript. of England, ii. 17. A.S. *feolufur*, *feolafur*. 'Felfare or thrush, *turdus*.' Baret. Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 364, mentions 'the thrustil olde, the frosty *felfefare*,' an epithet which he gives to the bird from its only appearing in this country in the winter. The true fieldfare, *turdus pilaris*, is, however, a rare visitant in England, the name being commonly given to the Missel-thrush, *turdus viscivorus*, also known as the felt-thrush. 'Go, fare wel *felffare*.' *Romaunt of the Rose*, 553. '*Hic campester*, *felffare*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 189. '*Hic ruriscus*, a felffare: *hec campester*, a felffare.' *ibid.* p. 221.

<sup>5</sup> The author of the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, 14th cent., tells us that 'His [Christ's] godhied in fleis was *felid* The fend, that telid our fadir Adam.' Als hok in bait, quare thow he telid Ed. Small, p. 12, l. 26.

In the account of his dream in *Morte Arthure* Arthur says—  
'Thurgh that foreste I fiede, thare floures were heghe,  
For to *fele* me for ferde of tha foule thynges.' ed. Brock, 3236.  
'To *feal*, to hide' Kersey. 'To *feale*, *velare*, *abcondere*.' Manip. Vocab. A.S. *feolan*, O. Icel. *felu*: cf. Lat. *velare*.

<sup>6</sup> To feel originally meant to perceive by the senses, not necessarily that of touch. Thus Caxton says, 'Whan he [the panthere] awaketh, he gyueth oute of his mouth so swete a

**Feylabylle**; *sensibilis i.e. qui sentit & quod sentitur* (A.).

a **Felischippe**<sup>1</sup>; *consorcium, societas, & cetera*; *vbi* a company.

†to **Felischippe**; *sociare, As-, con-, maritare.*

a **Felle**<sup>2</sup>; *muscipula, decipula.*

†A **Felle**<sup>3</sup>; A mowntane, A hylle, Alle is one. *Alpis, & cetera*; *vbi* Montane (A.).

to **Felle**; *incidere, succidere.*

a **Fellar**; *succissor.*

\***Felle**<sup>4</sup>; *Acer, Acerbus, asper, atrox, austerus, austeris, barbarus, barbaricus, bestius, bestiarius, crudus, crudelis, dirus, efferus, ferolis, ferox, furus, inmundus, immitis, impius, improbus, indomitus, inhumanus, iniquus, molestus, pro-*

*ternus, rigidus, senus, seuerus, trux, truculentus, tyrannus, toruus, violentus*; *vnde* versus:

¶ *Crudus, crudelis, Austerus & improbus, Atrox,*

*Est ferus, atque ferox, violentus, Acerbus & Acer:*

*Impius, immitis, seuusque, molestus, iniquus:*

*Asper, inhumanusque tyrannus, siue proteruus.*

*Torvus & indomitus, hijs iungitur atque seuerus.*

*Predictis dirus sociabitur, & truculentus.*

\*to be **Felle**; *barbarizare, crudere, crudescere, efferrare, insanire, invalescere, furere, sentire, con-, dis-, de-*  
to make **Felle**; *ferare.*

\***Felly**; *Acriter, Atrociter, crudeliter.*

savour and smelle. that anon the bestes that file it seeke hym.' *Myrrour of the Worlde*, pt. ii. ch. vi. p. 75. See also *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 313. In the *Early Eng. Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris, B. 107, our lord is represented as saying—

'Certeþ þyse ilk reukeþ þat me renayed habbe

& denounced me, nozt now at þis tyme,

Selul neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele.'

'We saie comenly in English that we feel a man's mind when we understand his entent or meaning and contrariwise when the same is to us very darke and hard to be perceived we do comenly say "I cannot feel his mind," or "I have no maner feeling in the matter."'

Udall, Trans. of *Apophthegmes* of Erasmus, ed. 1878, p. 128.

<sup>1</sup> 'Felaschepe' occurs frequently in the Paston Letters both in the ordinary meaning of *company, companionship*, and also in the sense of a *body of men*; thus in vol. i. p. 83, we find both meanings in the same paragraph. 'Purry felle in *felaschepe* with Wilyum Hasard at Querles, and told him, &c. . . . And Marioth and his *felaschep* had meche grette langage, &c.' Again, p. 180, we read, 'Her was an eyyll rewlyd *felawschep* yesterday at the schere, and ferd ryth fowle with the Undyr Scheryfe, &c.' Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus has—'make no *felaschipe* with thine olde enemyes.' See also Pricke of Conscience, 4400. 'She said, "Ye go ofte sithe in diuerse *felishippe*; happely ye myght lese the Ryng, and it were grete pite to lese such a precious Iewell. therfore, my good sir, take me the Ryng, and I shall kepe it as my lyf."'  
*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 183. 'Antenor . . . fleenge with his *felowce schippe* [*cum suis profugus*].' Higden, *Harl. MS.* trans. Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 273. See also *Ancien Riecle*, p. 160, and *Sir Ferumbus*, l. 5513.

<sup>2</sup> 'Pacifida i.e. *muscipula*. A mousfalle. *Decipula*. A trappe or a pytfalle.' Medulla. A. S. *mus-felle*. See also Mowsefelle, below. *Muscipula* is glossed by 'a musse-stocke' by J. de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 132, and by *ratuere*, that is *ratiere*, by Neckham.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Autours of Arthur*, ed. Robson (Camden Society), i. 8, we find Arthur described as hunting 'by fermesones, by frythys and *felles*;' and in the *Morte Arthure*, 2489—

'Thow salle foonde to the *felle*, and forraye the mounntes.'

See also *Sir Degrevant*, ed. Halliwell, 1149. 'Fellish, *montanus*.' Manip. Vocab. O. Icel. *þall*, A. S. *þel*.

<sup>4</sup> 'Ther nys, I wis, no serpent so cruel, As womman is, when sche hath caught an ire.'

When men trede on his tail, ne half so fyll,

Chaucer, *Sompnour's Tale*, 2001.

'The *fellist* folke

Been last brought into the church.'

That ever Anticrist found,

Jacke Upland, in Wright's *Political Poems*, ii. 17.

'*Felliche* ylaunte, and luggid full ylle.' *Ibid.* i. 389.

\*<sup>a</sup> **Fellenes**; *Atrocitas, Acerbitas, Asperitas, Acritas, Austeritas, barbaritas, crudelitas, cruditas, rigor, seuitia, seuities.*

<sup>a</sup> **Felony**; *facinus, flagicium; facinerosus, flagiciosus participia, feloniam, scelus, scelestus est scelerum cogitator, sceleratus qui facit scelus, scelerosus qui scelus patitur; & sic alter cogitat, alter agit, & alter patitur.*

to **Felow lande**; *barecture.*

\*<sup>pe</sup> **Felōn**<sup>1</sup>; *Antrax, carbunculus.*

to **Fene**; *fingere, & cetera; vbi to feyne.*

\***Fenelle or fenkelle**<sup>2</sup>; *feniculum, maratrum (eius semen A.).*

†<sup>a</sup> **Fenix, -cis (Fenix A.)**; *medio correpto, Avis unica in Arabia.*

\*<sup>a</sup> **Fen**; *palus, & cetera; vbi a maras (marres A.).*

†to be **Ferde**; *obrigere; (vbi dredfulle A.).*

†vn **Ferde**; *vbi hardy (A.).*

†<sup>a</sup> **Feret**<sup>3</sup>; *furo, furectus.*

†<sup>a</sup> **Fery man**; *transfretator, remex.*

<sup>a</sup> **Ferme**<sup>4</sup>; *firma.*

**Ferm**; *firmus, Ratus.*

<sup>a</sup> **Fermer**; *firmarius qui dat firmam.*

†<sup>a</sup> **Fermerer**; *infirmarius.*

<sup>a</sup> **Fermory**<sup>5</sup>; *infirmarium, infirmatorium, misocomium, calitudinarium.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Figges sodden (brused) and laid to, driue awaie hardnesse: they soften swellings behind the eares, and other angrie swellings called *Fellons* or *Cattes haire*s.' Baret. '*Antrax: carbunculus lapidis, or a ffelon.*' Medulla. '*Kiles, felones, and postymes.*' MS. Ashmol. 41, leaf 37. '*Furuncle, a felon, whitlaw.*' Cotgrave. '*Hee antrax, a felon bleyn.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 267. '*Felon, a sore, antracq.*' Palsgrave. '*Cattes heere, otherwise called a felon. Furunculus.*' Huloet. Turner in his *Herbal*, 1551, ff. 64, says: 'Cresses . . . driueth furth angrī bytes and other sores such as onc is called *Cattis hare*:' and Lyte, Dodoens, p. 747, says that 'the leaves and fruite of misselto . . . , cure the *felons* or noughtie sores which rise about the toppes of toes and fingers.'

<sup>2</sup> Compare **Hunde fenkylle**.

<sup>3</sup> In the Household and Wardrobe Ordinances of Edward II. (Chaucer Society, ed. Furnivall), p. 45, it was directed that there should be attached to the Court 'a *ferretter*, who shal have ij *ferretes* and a boy to help him to take conies when he shal be so charged bi the steward or thresorer. He shal take for his owne wages ij<sup>d</sup> a day; for his boy j<sup>d</sup> ob.; and for the puture [food, &c.] of the *ferretes* j<sup>d</sup>; & one robe yerely in cloth, or a marke in mony; & iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> by the yere for shoes.'

<sup>4</sup> A. S. *feorma*, what goes to the support of life; *feormian*, to supply with food, entertain. 'The modern sense of *farm* arose by degrees. In the first place lands were let on condition of supplying the lord with so many nights' entertainment for his household. Thus the Saxon Chron. A.D. 775, mentions land let by the abbot of Peterborough, on condition that the tenant should annually pay £50. and *anes nihtes feorme*, one night's entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in Domesday Book:—"Reddet *firmam* trium noctium: i. e. 100 libr." The inconvenience of payment in kind early made universal the substitution of a money payment, which was called *firma alba*, or *blanche ferme*, from being paid in silver or white money instead of victuals. Sometimes the rent was called simply *firma*, and the same name was given to the *farm*, or land from whence the rent accrued. From A. S. the word seems to have been adopted in Fr. *ferme*, a farm, or anything held in farm, a lease.' Wedgwood, s. v. *Farm*. See also *Liber Custumarum*, Gloss. s. v. *Firma*. In the Paston Letters, iii. 431, in a letter from Margaret Paston to her husband, we have the word *ferme* used in its two meanings of *rent paid*, and *land rented*. She writes—"Please you to wet that Will. Jeney and Debham came to Calcote . . . and ther they spake with Rysyng and John Smythe, and haskyd hem rente and *ferme* . . . . "Sir," quod Rysyng, "I toke the *ferme* of my master." &c." So in vol. i. p. 181, we find mentioned 'londs at Boyton weche Cheseman had in his *ferme* for v. mark.' See also *Morte Arthure*, ll. 425, 1005. Caxton, in the *Chron. of England*, p. 281, ch. 242, says: 'iiij knyghtes hadden taken england to *ferme* of the kynge.'

<sup>5</sup> In William De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 205, we read, 'Heerfore hath Gracedieu maad me *enfermerer* of this place;' that is superintendent of the infirmary. See also l. 32 of the same page, and p. 193. In the Abbey of

†**Ferne** (oke **Ferne A.**); *polipodium*, & cetera; *vbi* brakañ.

†a **Ferntykylle**<sup>1</sup>; *cesia*; *cesius* participium; *lentigo*, *lenticula*, *neuus*, *neuulus* diminutivum.

†**Ferntykylde**; *lentiginosus*, *lenticulosus*, *neuusus*, *cesius*.

**Ferre**; *eminus*, *procul*, *longe* (*longinquus*, *remotus A.*), & cetera; *vbi* o ferre (ofere A.).

**Ferre a-boute**; *multum distans a via regia*.

a **Ferthyng**<sup>2</sup>; *quadrans*.

\*a **Fesande**<sup>3</sup>; *fasianus*, *ornix*.

a **Fesiciañ**<sup>4</sup>; *phisicus*, & cetera; *vbi* a fisiciañ.

a **Feste**; *convivium*.

\*a **Feste of holy kyrk**; *festum*, *religionis est*, *festulum*, *festiuitas*,

*celebritas*, *solemnitas*; (*festivus*, *festivialis A.*).

to make **Feste**; *festare*, *festinare*.

to **Feste**; *convivare* & *convivari*.

a **Fest house**; *convivarium*, *convivarium*.

to **Fest**<sup>5</sup>; *Alligare*, *Ancorare*, *Annectere*, *figere*, *con-*, *in-*, *per-*, *suf-*, *fibulare*, *con-*, *firmare*, *ligare*, *nectere*.

†a **Festylle**<sup>6</sup>; *firmatorium*.

a **Festyng**; *firmatura*, *fixura*, *ligatura*.

†**Festivall**; *celeber*, *celebs*, *festulis*, *festivallis*, *festus*, *festivus*, *solemnis*.

†**Festually**; *festive*, *solemniter*, & cetera.

†a **Fester**; *cicatrix*, *cicatricula*, *fistula*.

the Holy Ghost, pr. in Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse, from the Thornton MS. (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), p. 50, l. 19, we read—'Rewfulnes salle make the *fermorye*: Devociōne salle make the cellere, &c. See also the Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt. p. 30 and Introd. p. xxviii. 'A fermarye: *valetudinarium*.' Withals. 'Cum hedir, quod scho, to the *Fermerye*, for þow erte nouȝt welle here.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb., leaf 134. 'The monke anone ryghte wente into the *fermerye* and there dyed anone.' Caxton, *Chronicles of England*, ed. 1520, p. 87.

<sup>1</sup> See **Farntikille**, above.

<sup>2</sup> A. S. *feorthing*, the fourth part of a coin, not necessarily of a penny. Thus we read, 'This yere the kyng . . . made a newe quyne as the nobylle, half nobylle, and *ferthyng*-nobylle.' Grey Friars' Chronicle. Camden Soc. Caxton in his *Chron. of England*, 1480, p. 231, ch. 225, mentions 'the floreyne that was callid the noble pris of viij shillynges viij pens of sterlinges, and the halfe noble of the value of thre shyllinges four pens, and the *ferthing* of value of ii pens.' So also in Liber Albus, p. 574, there is an order of the King that 'Moneta auri, videlicet Noble, Demi Noble et *Ferthing* currant.' Chaucer, Prologue, 134, uses the word in the sense of a very small portion:—

'In hire cuppe was no *ferthing* sene Of greece when sche dronken hadde hire draughte.'

<sup>3</sup> See directions for carving a *fesauante* in the Babees Book, p. 27. 'Fawcons and *fesantes* of ferlyche hewes.' Morte Arthure, 925. From a passage in the Liber Custumarum, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, p. 82, it would seem that the pheasant was common in England so early as the beginning of the reign of Edward I.; a point on which Mr. Way seems to imply a doubt in his note. A still earlier reference to pheasants (as eaten in *this* country probably) will be found in the satirical piece, *Golyas de quodam Abbate*, in Wright's Latin Poems of Walter Mapes (Camden Society), Introd. p. xlii. 'The *fesaunde*, skornere of the cok by nyghte.' Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 357.

<sup>4</sup> In Lonelich's Hist. of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xxxvi. 3, we are told that 'Ypocras was the worthiest *fecyseian* that was ever accopted in ony plas;' and again, l. 72, he is termed 'the worthiest *fecysegan* lvenge.' See also *Agenbite of Inweyt*, p. 172.

<sup>5</sup> In Havelok, l. 82, we find 'in feteres ful faste *festen*;' and again, l. 144.

'In harde bondes, nieth and day, He was so faste wit yuel *fest*.'

See also Hampole, *P. of Conscience*, 1907, 1909, and 5295.

'Al his clathes fra him þai kest,

And tille a peler fast him *fest*,

And scourges kene þai ordand þare,

To bete vpon his body bare.'

A. S. *fastan*.

<sup>6</sup> '*Firmatorium: illud cum quo aliquid firmatur.*' Medulla. Compare Dalke, above.

MS Harl 496, leaf 76.

a **Fettyr**<sup>1</sup>; *boia, compes, nervus, pedica, manica est manuum*; versus:

¶ *Compes sit furis, sed equorum dico uomellam,  
Boiaque colla ligat, sed manus est manica.*

to **Fettyr**; *compedire.*

**Fettyrd**; *compeditus.*

þe **Feveris**; *febris, febricula, tipus.*

**Feverfew**; *febrifuga, harba est.*

þþe **Feverquartayn**<sup>2</sup>; *quartana; quartanus.*

† **Feverzere**<sup>3</sup>; *februarius.*

a **Fewler** (or **Fowler** A.); *auceps, Aucupator, Avicularius, Aucupisens.*

to **Fewle**; *Aucupari.*

A **Fewylle**<sup>4</sup>; *ebi byrde* (A.).

a **Fewlynge**; *Aucupacio, Aucupatus.*

**Fewe**; *paucus, rarus.*

†to be **Fewe**; *rarere.*

†to wex **Fewe**; *rarescere.*

a **Fewnes**; *paucitas, paucedo, raritas.*

F ante I.

a **Fialle**<sup>5</sup>; *Ampulla, fiola.*

†a **Fiche**<sup>6</sup>; *orobus, vicia*; (*Versus: Hoc viciu[m] crimen, set vicia dic fore semen* A.).

a **Fidylle**<sup>7</sup>; *vidulu, vidella, viella.*

A **Fidiller**; *fidulista, vidulista* (A.).

to **Fidylle**; *ridulare, viellare.*

†a **Fidylle stik**; *Arculus.*

†a dry **Fige**; *ficus, -i, ficus, -us, ficulus; ficetum, ficulneum est locus ubi crescunt ficus; ficulus participium. (A dry Fige; Caricu, lampates, A.).*

A **Fige tre**; *ficus, ficulnea; ficulneus, ficosus* (A.).

†A **Fige celler**; *ficarius* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> 'Nunella. A shakyl. Nunellus. Shakeyld. Boia: torques damnatorum quasi iugum, a bore: cathene, ut in vita Sancti Petri, posuerunt boias circa collum eius.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> 'Quartana. Ffever quartayn. Quartanus. He that hath iiij dayes feuer.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> 'I salle be foundene in Fraunce, fraiste whene hym lykes,  
The fyrste daye of Feurzere in thas faire marches.'

Morte Arthure, 435.

'In feurzzer Wallas was to him send.' Wallace, 363.

The same spelling occurs frequently in the Paston Letters and Robert of Gloucester.

<sup>4</sup> A.S. *fugel*, a fowl, *fuglere*, a fowler.

'Thus *jouylt* this flaukyn on ffylidis aboute.' Wright's Political Poems, i. 388.

'Fferkez in with the *fewle* in his faire handez.' Morte Arthure, 2071.

<sup>5</sup> 'A *rioll*, a little bottell or flaggon.' Baret. 'Amula i. e. fiola. A ffyol or A cruet.' Medulla. Wyclif in his version of Numbers vii. 13, speaks of 'a silueren *fiote* [a *riol* of siluere, Purvey,] . . . ful of tryed floure spreynt with oyle;' and again, v. 37, he says, 'Salamyel . . . offrede a silueren *fyote*.' Trevisa in his trans. of Higden has 'a pyler þat bare a *riol* of gold,' [*phialam auream*.] Vol. v. p. 131; and in the E. E. Allit. Poems, B. 1476, at the feast of Belshazzar there are said to have been '*fyoles* fretted with flores & fleec of golde.'

<sup>6</sup> 'A *fiche*, vicia.' Manip. Vocab. *Fitches* is the common pronunciation of *vetches* in many dialects at the present day. 'A rake for to hale vp the *fitchis* that lie.' Tusser, ed. Herrtage, p. 37. The Medulla renders *ricia* by 'a fletche,' and adds the line—

'Est viciu[m] crimen viciuque dicite semen.'

'He shal sowe the sed gith, and the comyn sprengin, and sette the whete bi order, and barly and myle, and *fiche* in their coestes.' Wyclif, Isaiah xxviii. 25. 'Fetche, a lytell pese; *uesse, lentille, uche*.' Palsgrave. The author of the trans. of Palladius on Husbandrie tells us that 'Whan this Janus xxv daies is olde, For seede, but not for fodder.'

Is best thii *fitches* forto sowe,

Bk. ii. st. 6.

<sup>7</sup> 'Meeche she kouthle of menstrelcie Of harpe, of *fithcle*, of sautri.' Guy of Warwicke, p. 425.

'A fiddle or rebecke, *pandura*.' Baret's Alvearie.

'Her wes *fidlinge* and song,

Her wes harpinge imong.' Laȝamon, ii. 530.

'I can noither tabre ne trompe, ne telle none gestes,

Farten ne *fythelen* at festes ne harpen.' P. Plowman, B. xiii. 230.

A.S. *fidle*, a fiddle.

†**pe Figes**<sup>1</sup>; *quidam morbus, ficus*; versus:

¶ *Hic ficus est morbus, hec ficus fructus & arbor* (A.).

to **Fyghte**; *bellare, pugnare, militare*.

†**gratyd** (Arayd A.) to **Fighte**; *precinctus*.

†a **Fighte** of giandis<sup>2</sup>; *gigantimancia*.

a **Fighter**; *bellator, belliger*.

a **Figure**; *caracter, figura, ymago, scema, tipus; tipicus, tropicus, architipus*.

a **Filbert**<sup>3</sup>; *fillium vel fillum*.

a **Filbert tre**; *fillus vel fillius*.

to **File** (**Fille** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *deturpare, depurare, & cetera; ubi* to defoule (befowle A.).

to **Fylle** A vesselle; *Infundere* (A.).

to **Fyle**; *limare, -tor, -trix, & cetera; verbalis -ans, -itus*.

a **File**; *lima*.

†**Filed**; *deturpatus, & cetera; ubi* defouled.

vn **Fyled**; *ubi* Clene (A.).

\*a **Filett**; *coralla*.

†a **Felett** of **pe bakke**<sup>5</sup>; *quala*.

to **Fille**; *implere, -ad, cibare, coagitare, complere, constipare, debriare, deplere, explere, fecundare, farcire, inebriare, infarcire, opplere, perficere, plere, re-, saturare, saciare; saturamur cibo, saciatur animo; stellare*.

†**Fyllabylle**; *saciabilis & cetera* (A.).

†vn-**Fyllabylle**; *insaciabilis* (A.).

**Filosophy**; *philosophia*<sup>6</sup>.

a **Filosophur**; *philosophus*.

\*to **Filoure** (**Philowr** A.)<sup>7</sup>; *Affilare*.

\*a **Filoure**; *Affilatorium*.

a **Filthe**; *cariā, caries indeclinabile fetor, feditas, fex, feculencia, illuvis, immundicia, immundicies, linio, luuio, lues, macula, putredo, sordes, pus, indeclinabile; versus:*

<sup>1</sup> See note to **Emeraudis**. Andrew Boorde in his Breuiary of Health, ed. 1557, chapt. 159, fol. lvii., speaks of 'a sycknes named *Ficus in ano*,' concerning which he says: '*Ficus in ano* be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named a fygge in a mans foundemente, for it is a postunacion lyke a fygge, or a lumpe of flesh in the longacion lyke a fygge: the cause 'of this impediment' is, he says, 'a melancoly humour. the whiche doth discende too the longacyon or foundement.' As a remedy he recommends, first, 'the confection of Hameke, or pyles of Lapidis lazule, or Yera ruffini, than take of the powder of a dogges hed burnt, and mixe it with the iuyce of Pimpernel, & make tentes and put into the foundement.' Withal says, '*Ficus*, a fygge: it soundeth also to a disease in the fundament, but then it is *ficus*, -ci in the masc. gender, the others be of the fem. gender, whereof thus of old, viz.: "*Hic ficus, morbus: heve ficus fructus & arbor.*"'

<sup>2</sup> See also **Giandes fyghte**, below.

<sup>3</sup> Alexander Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, p. 484, calls the filbert, *nux Phillidis*. Wedgwood says, '*quasi* "fill-beard," a kind of nut which just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx.' But may not the name be derived from the Latin? Gower in the *Confessio Amantis*, ii. 30, says, 'After Phillis *philleberd* This tree was cleped.' '*Hec morus*, a fylberd tre. *Hic fallus*, a fylberd tre.' Wright's Vocab. pp. 228, 229.

<sup>4</sup> In William of Nassyngton's Poem on the Trinity and Unity (pr. in Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS.) p. 60, l. 180, we read that in our Lord

'Neuer was fundene gyle Ne nathynge jat any saule myght fyle.'

And in Pricke of Conscience, l. 1210:

'Be swa clene and nocht vile, Pat pou suld never more me fyle.'

See also *ibid.* ll. 2348, 2559, &c. A.S. *fylan*.

<sup>5</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 1158, we read how Arthur's knights after his conflict with the giant find him lying exhausted, and proceed to examine

'His flawnke and his feletez and his faire sydez.'

and again, l. 2174, Sir Cayons engages Arthure, but is sorely wounded by a cowardly knight, who smites him 'In thorowe the *felletes*, and in the flawnke aftryr.' See also l. 4237.

<sup>6</sup> '*Philosophus*, a ffylosofer.' Medulla.

<sup>7</sup> In *Sir Gawayne*, 2225, mention is made of 'a dene3 ax nwe dy3t . . . . Fyled in a *fygloz*, fowre fote large.'

¶ *Pus pro putredo indeclinabile credo ;*

*Pus declinatur custodia quando notatur.*

*sordescula, sordescies, squalor, tabes, genetiuo tabi, datiuo tabo ;* versus :

¶ *Tabi dat tabo de quo non plus veriabo.*

to **Fynde** ; *comperire, inuenire aliena, reperire que nostra sunt.*

a **Fynder** ; *inuentor, repertor, -trix.*

† **Fynde** (**Finyd** A.) ; *defecatus, meratus.*

† to **Fyne** <sup>1</sup> ; *defecare, quod est purgare a fece.*

a **Fine** <sup>2</sup> ; *finis.*

to **Fine** ; *finire.*

a **Fyngyr** <sup>3</sup> ; *ductulus, degitus, digitellus ;* versus :

¶ *Pollex, index, medius, medicus, Auricularis.*

to **Finger** ; *digitare.*

† a **Fyngyr stalle** (A **Fyngylle stalle** or **thymbylle** A.) <sup>4</sup> ; *digitale.*

a **Fynne of a Fysche** ; *pinnula, pinnula.*

a **Fire** ; *caminus, focus, focolus, fornax, fornacula, ignis, igniculus, lar, pir grece, pira, roigus ; focurius, igneus, participia.*

to make **Fire** ; *foculare.*

a **Fire yreñ** <sup>5</sup> ; *fugillus, piricidium, (fugillaris, percussor ignis A.).*

<sup>1</sup> Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 4911, says that at the end of the world,

First þe fire at þe bygynyng,      Fat þe gude men sal þan clensen and *fine*,

Sal cum byfor Cristes comyng,      And þe wikked men hard punnys and *pyne*.'

In the *Libel of English Policy* (Wright's *Political Poems*, ii. 187), we read—

'If we had there pese and gode wylle,      As in Londone seyth a juellere,

Tomyne and *fyne*, and metalle for to pure.      Whych brought from thens gold oore to us here,

In wylde Yrishe myght we fynde the cure.      Whereof was *fyne* metalle gode and clene.'

O. Icel. *finna*, to polish, cleanse.      See Wyclif, *Isaiah* xxv. 6 ; Maundeville, p. 156. &c.

<sup>2</sup> 'Gladly he chevith what so he begynne,      The *fyne* thereof berith witnessing.'

Sesying not tylle he his purpose wyne,

Wright's *Political Poems*, ii. 132.

'Alle oure trouble to enden and to *fyne*.' *Ibid.* ii. 134.

<sup>3</sup> Compare the following account of the fingers in the Cambridge MS. Ff. v. 48, leaf 82 :

'Ike a fyngir has a name, als men thaire fyngers calle,

The lest fyngir hat *litgl man*, for hit is lest of alle ;

The next fynger hat *leche man*, for quen a leche doo ȝyt,

With that fynger he tastes all thyng howe that hit is wroȝt ;

*Longman* hat the mydilmast, for longest fyngir it is ;

The ferthe men calles *towcher*, therwith men touches i-wis ;

The fiftte fynger is the *thowmbe*, and hit has most myȝt,

And fastest haldes of olle the tother, forthi men calles hit *riȝt*.'

In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179, the names are given as follows :—

Schynyȝt      thombe      schewyt fore-finger

'*Pollet enim pollex, res risas indicat index ;*

*medylle-fyngur leche-fyngur acordyt*

*Stat medius medio, medicus jam conuenit egro ;*

*ere lytil-fyngur.*'

*Quas tua fert auris sordes trahit auricularis.*'

And in the A. S. Glossary in MS. Cott. Cleop. A iii. leaf 76, we have them as under :—

'*Pollex*, puma. *Index*, becend. *Salutarius*, halettend midemesta finger. *Impudicus*, æwischerend midmesta finger. *Anularis*, hringfinger. *Auricularis*, earclæsmend.' The forefinger is hereafter also called **Lykpotte**.

<sup>4</sup> '*Digitale*. A themyl.' Medulla. '*Digitalia*. Fynger stalles ; thymbles ; fyngers of gloues.' Cooper. 'A thimble, or anything covering the fingers, as finger stalles, &c. *Digitale*.' Baret. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 175, writing of Foxglove, says that it has 'long round hollow floures, fashioned like *finger-stalles*.' See also **Themelle**, below. A. S. *stall*.

<sup>5</sup> In the *Romance of Sir Perceval*, ed. Halliwell, l. 753, we read—

'Now he getis hym flynt,      And theenewithowtene any stynt

His *fyre-irne* he hent,      He kyndlit a glæde.'

See also *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 328, where we read 'the Emperoure toke an *yren* and smote

†to stryke **Fire**; *fugillare*.

†a **Fire stryker**; *fugillator, est percussor ignis*.

†a **Fire spewer**; *igniuomus*.

þe **Firmament**; *firmamentum, celum, ær, mundus; dimundanus, & arceus*.

a **Firre**; *Abies*.

**Fyrste**; *Alpha grece, Ante, Antequam, antiquitus, inchoatinus, incialis, originalis, primus, primarius, primitus, primitivus, primorculus, primordius, primulus, primeus, et primeua etas, prothoplastus, primordialis, pridem, pristinus, prior, priusquam*.

þe **Firste martyr**; *prothomartir*.

þe **Firste Frute**<sup>1</sup>; *primicie*.

a **Fische**; *piscis, pisciculus diminutivum*.

to **Fische**; *piscari*.

þplenty of **Fische**; *piscolencia; pisculentus participium*.

a **Fischer**; *piscator, piscarius; versus*:

¶ *Piscator prendit quod piscarius bene cecidit.*

*piscatorius participium, ut piscatoria ars*.

a **Fischynge**; *piscacio, piscatura; piscans participium*.

†a **Fische house**; *piscarium*.

a **Fisician**<sup>2</sup>; *phiscus, phisologus qui loquitur de illa arte*.

†**Fisike**<sup>3</sup>; *phisea*.

a **Fiste**<sup>4</sup>; *hirida*.

**Five** (**Fiffe** A.); *quinque; quinus, quinarus, quintuplus; pentagrece*.

**Fyve cornerd**; *pentagonum* (A.).

**Five hundreth**; *quingenti; quingentesimus, quingentenus*.

†**Five sithe**; *quinquies*.

†**Five tene**; *quindecim; quindecimus, quintus decimus, quindenus, curius*.

†**Five tene sithe**; *quindicies*.

†**Fyfty**; *quingaginta; quinquagesimus, quinquagenus, -genarius*.

†**Fifte sithe**; *quinquagesies*.

†**Five score**; *centum, & cetera; vbi hundreth*.

†**Five ȝere**; *quinquennium; quinquennatus*.

†of **Five ȝere**; *quinquennis*.

#### F ante L.

to **Flee** (to **Fla** A.)<sup>5</sup>; *decoriare*.

†a **Flaghte**<sup>6</sup>; *(de terra, gleba, turfus A.); vbi a turfe*.

fyre of a stone.' *Fugillo. To smyte fyre. Fugillator. A fyre smytar.* Medulla. Compare W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157—

*'De troys services sert fusil;*

*Fil est fiele par fusil,*

*E fu de kayloun (flint) fert fusil (a fer-hyren, vir-hirne, Camb. MS.)*

*E blec e molu par fusil (a mille-spindele).'*

See also **Flint stone**.

<sup>1</sup> *'Primicie. The fyfste fruzte.'* Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> *'Fisica. Ffysyk.'* Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> *'Fyest with the arse, uesse.'* Palsgrave. *'I fyest, I stynke. Je vesse. Beware nowe thou fyste nat, for thou shalte smell sower than.'* *ibid.* *'Fise, hirida.'* Nominale MS. in Halliwell. *'Vesse. A fyste. Vesseur. A fyster, a stinking fellow. Vessir. To fyste, to let a fyste.'* Cotgrave.

<sup>5</sup>

*'In þe kechene wel i knowe, arn crafti men manye.*

*Pat fast fonden alday to fleu wilde be-tes.'* *William of Palerne, 1682.*

Hampole tells us that if any man knew the bliss of heaven, he would, rather than lose it, be willing *'Ilk day anes alle qwik to be flayne.'* *P. of Conscience, 9520.*

A S. *floun, O. Icel. flá.*

<sup>6</sup> Jamieson gives to *'Flaughter. v. a. To pare turf from the ground. Flaughter, Flaughter, s. A man who casts turf with a Flaughter-spade. Flay. A piece of green sward, cast with a spade.'* *'Cespes. A turfe or flagge.'* Medulla. The form *flayt* occurs in Alliterative Poems, i. 57. See P. Flage of þe erthe. Icel. *fluga*, a slab, turf; *flakna*, to flake, split.

<sup>2</sup> See **Fesician**, above.



†a **Flaghte** of snawe<sup>1</sup>; *flocus*.

†A **Flawe** of fyre<sup>2</sup>; *flamma*, *gleba*, & *cetera*; *ubi* sparke (A.).

†to **Flay**<sup>3</sup>; *collidere*, *terrere*, *de-*, *ex-*, *efferrare*, *territare*, *terrificare*, *terrificare*, *timorem inferre*.

†**Flayde**; *terrītus*, *de-*, *ex-*, *terrificatus*.

\*a **Flayle**; *flagellum*, *tribulus*, *tribulum* *vel* *tribula*, *secundum hug[onem]*, *sed secundum alios differunt*; *versus*:

¶*Quo fruges terimus instrumentum tribulum fit,*

*Est tribula (tribulus A.) vepres, purgat Aras tribula.*

*Tres tribuli partes manutentum, cappa, flagellum.*

*Manutentum, a hande staffe, cappa, a cape, flagellum, A swewille<sup>4</sup>.*

(*Quo fruges iactantur, Anglice, A schonylle A.*).

a **Flanke**; *flum*.

\*a **Flaket**<sup>5</sup>; *flacta*, *obba*, *uter*, & *cetera*; *ubi* A potte.

\*a **Flawne**<sup>6</sup>; *opacum*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Flag. A flake of snow.' Jamieson. 'A flawe of snawe' occurs in the Alliterative Romance of Alexander, ed. Stevenson, l. 1756. a flag of snow

'La bouche me entra la auuf de neuf.'

Dan. *flage*.

Walter de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 160. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. leaf 31, 'Thare begane for to falle grete *flawghtes* of snawe, as thay had bene grete lokkes of wolle.' See also *Flyghte of snawe*, below.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 2556, we read that Priamus and Sir Gawayne

'Feghttene and floresche withe flawmande swerde3

Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one theire helmes.'

See also l. 773; the word is wrongly explained in the Glossary. 'Felle flaunkes of fyr and *flukes* of soufre.' *E. E. Allit. Poems*, B. 954. 'Flaught of fire. A flash of lightning.'

Jamieson. Sir David Lyndesay, in his description of the Day of Judgment, says—

'As fyre *flaucht* haistely glansyng, Discend sall be most heuinly kyng.'

*The Monarche*, Bk. iv. l. 5556.

See also Bk. ii. ll. 1417, 3663; *Cursor Mundi*, p. 110, l. 1769; and Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, vii. ProL l. 54.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Pricke of Conscience*, 2242, Hampole says—

'Na vunder es if þe devels com þan

In þe ende about a synful man,

For to *flay* hym and tempte and pyn,

When þe devel com to Saynt Martyn

In þe tyme of dede at his last day

Hym for to tempte and for to *flay*.'

In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 69, we are told of St. Anthony that

'Swa meke and myld was he,

*Flayed* he fendes fell fra hyme.'

That thurght meknes, many tyme

and again, p. 27, it is said that at the end of the world—

'Þe erthe þe achtande day Sal stir and quac and al folc *flay*.' (printed incorrectly *slay*.)

See also Alliterative Poems, ii. 960. A. S. *flēgan*, O. Icel. *flējja*.

'Ceis not for to pertrubill all and sum, And with thy fellownd reddour thame to *flay*.'

Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, xi. l. 970.

'Fensjies him *flēyit* or abasit to be.' *Ibid.* xi. p. 377, l. 13, ed. 1710.

'Nime3 nu gode 3eme hu alle þe seouen deaðliche sunnen muwen beon a-*veled* þuruh treowe bileaue.' *Aneren Rieles*, p. 248; see also *ibid.* p. 136.

<sup>4</sup> See *Hande-staffe*, *Cappe of a flayle*, and *Sweville*. 'The bucket is of fro the swepe or flayle. *Yrmila ciconic siue teloni cœdilit*.' Horman.

<sup>5</sup> *Hoc oustrum*, a flaget. *Hec lura*, a mouth of a flaget. Wright's Vocab. p. 257. In *William of Palerne* a man who is on his way to Rome 'wiþ two *flaketes* ful of ful fin wyne,' is so frightened at the sight of the werwolf that 'for care and drede, þe *flagetes* he let falle,' l. 1893. '*Flacon* (as *Flaseou*). A great leatherne bottle.' Cotgrave. 'Remygius took hym a *flaket* ful of holy wyne.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 293.

<sup>6</sup> '*Flaus*. Flawnes, Custards, Egge-pies.' Cotgrave. '*Asturco*. A flawne. *Astotira*. A flawne.' Medulla. 'Fill ouen full of *flawnes*.' Tusser, p. 181. 'A flaune, custard; *galatyrism*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Brede an chese, butere and milk

Pastees and *flaunes*.' *Havelok*, 643.

'*Flawne* or custard.' Baret. A kind of pancake was also so called. Nettleham feast at

a Flee<sup>1</sup>; *musca, muscula, musco*,  
(*cinomia* A.). *cinifes, indeclina-*  
*bile; muscetum, muscarium, mus-*  
*cularium, musceletum, sunt loca*  
*ubi habundant musce; muscosus.*  
to Flee; *volare, con-, de-, e-, volitare.*  
to Flee (or with *schewe* A.)<sup>2</sup>; *cauere,*  
*declinare, fugere, con-, dif-, ef-,*  
*re-, pro-, fugitare, vitare, de-, E-.*  
† Flekked<sup>3</sup>; *Scutulatus* (A.).  
† a Fletcher<sup>4</sup>; *flectarius, plectarius.*

a Flee flape<sup>5</sup>; *flabellum, flabrum,*  
*muscarium, muscularium.*  
a Fleyng; *fuga; fugitivus, profu-*  
*gus.*  
Fleyng of fowlys; *volatus; volatilis*  
(A.).  
\*a Fleke<sup>6</sup>; *cratis, craticula.*  
a Fley<sup>7</sup>; *pulex, & cetera; ubi A*  
*loppe.*  
† Flende<sup>8</sup>; *recutitus, qui retrouersam*  
*habet pellem virilis membri.*

Easter is called the *Floun*, possibly from *flans* having been formerly eaten at that period of the year. See *Babees Book*, p. 173, where *Flawnes* are stated to be ‘*Chescceakes* made of ground cheese beaten up with eggs and sugar, coloured with saffron, and baked in “cofyns” or crusts,’ ‘*Hic fluto, A<sup>6</sup>, flawne.*’ *Wright’s Vocab.* p. 200.

<sup>1</sup> ‘A flee. *Muscu.*’ *Manip. Vocab.* A. S. *fleoge.*

<sup>2</sup> ‘Thay wende the rede knyghte it ware.

That wolde thame alle for-fare.

And faste gane thay *flee.*’

*Sir Perceval*, 874.

‘Vor bi *fleih* sein Johan þe feolauschipe of fule men.’ *Ancient Rime*, p. 160. A. S. *fleon.*

<sup>3</sup> Spotted; streaked. In P. Plowman, B. xi. 321, we meet with

‘Wylde wormes in wodes. and wonderful foules,

With *flekke*d fetheres, and of fele coloures:’

and Chaucer, Prologue to *Canon Yemannes Tale*, 565, says that

‘The hors eek that this yeman rood vpon Aboute the peytrel stood the foom ful hye,

So swatte, that vumethe myghte it gon. He was of fome al *flekke*d as a pye.’

*Trevisa* in his translation of *Higden*, i. 159, says that the ‘camelion is a *flekke*d best.’ O. Friesie, *flekka*, to spot: cf. Icel. *flekka*, to stain, *flekkr*, a spot, stain. German, *gefleckt*. ‘*Scutulatus, color equi.*’ is quoted in *Klotz’s Latin Dictionary*. The *Medulla* renders *Scutulatus* ‘grey powdered, *sicut equus*,’ while *Cooper* says, ‘*Scutulatus color*, as I thynke, watchet colour;’ and *Gouldman*, ‘*scutulatus color*, dapple-gray or watchet colour.’

<sup>4</sup> The *flechour* was properly the man who made and set the feathers on the arrows: the arrows themselves were made by the *Arrowsmith*. The parliament of James II. [of Scotland] which sat in 1457 enacted, ‘that there be a bower (a bowmaker) and a *flelgear* in ilk head town of the schire.’ See the *Destruction of Troy*, E. E. Text Soc. 1593, and *Liber Albus*, pp. 523, 732. Fr. *flèche*, an arrow.

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Escutoir*, a fan, flip-flap, flie-flap or flabel.’ *Cotgrave*. ‘A flappe to kill flies, *muscarium.*’ *Baret’s Alvearie*. ‘*Flabellum*. A flappe or a scourge. *Muscarium*. A werare off of flies.’ *Medulla*.

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Flaik, Flake, Flate*, s. (1) A hurdle. (2) In plural, temporary folds or pens.’ *Jamieson*. See *Holinshed, Chronicle of Ireland*, p. 178. O. Icel. *fluki, fleki*. ‘*Crutis*. A hyrdyl.’ *Medulla*. ‘A fleke: *cratic.*’ *Wright’s Vol. of Vocab.* p. 201. *Gawain Douglas* in his trans. of *Virgil, Æneidos*, xi. p. 362, ed. 1710, has—

‘Sum of *Eneas* feris besely *Flatis* to plet thaym preissis by and by,

And of smal wikkeris for to beild vp ane bere:’

and W. Stewart, *Cronicles of Scotland*, ii. 146—

‘This *Congallus* deuydit at the last,

That euerie man ane *flaik* sould mak of tre, . . .

Syne on the nycht, with mony staik and stour,

Gart mak ane brig quhair tha passit all our.’

So also *Bellendene* in his version of *Boece*, i. 117, ed. 1721, has ‘This munition . . . had na out passage bot at ane part, quilk was maid by thaim with *flaikis*, scherettis and treis.’ See also *Hooker’s Giraldas’ Hist. of Ireland*, ii. 178.

<sup>7</sup> A. S. *flea*.

<sup>8</sup> The *Medulla* renders *recutitus* by ‘he þat hath a blyeryng 3erl,’ while the *Ortus* agrees with our text, ‘*Recutitus; flemmed, id est circumciscus*,’ as also *Huloet*, ‘*Fleyed, or flayne*, or hauinge the skynne cutte: *Recutitus*.’ and again, ‘*Circumcised. Recutitus.*’ *Cooper*, in his *Thesaurus*, defines it as ‘*martial, circumcised, cut shorte, exulcerate.*’ Evidently it

**Flesche**; *carnecula, carneus, caro* ;  
versus :

¶ *Carnes carnifices, carnem vendunt, meretrices.*

*creos grece, sarcoos grece ; carnalis participium : caro secundum doctores suavis, fragilis, suavia suadet, concupiscit aduersus spiritum, prauos motus gignit, quanto plus colitur tanto plus sordet ;* versus :

¶ *Vilior est humana quam pellis ouina :*

*Si moriatur ouis aliquid valet illa ruina.*

*Extrahitur pellis & scribitur intus & extra :*

*Si moriatur homo moritur caro pellis & ossa,*

*Quid tam curate nutritur inuictis A te ?*

*Stereoris & Fellis fellis iam mortua pellis*

*Expallet, linet, fetet, cadet, atque liquatur ;*

*Hijs gradibus corpus vermescit & incineratur.*

a **Fleshe cruke** <sup>1</sup> ; *creagra, fuscina, fuscinula, tridens, & cetera.*

†a **Fleschour** ; *carnifex, bubalus, lanista, bouiscida, lanio, macellarius, macellio.*

A **Fleschewrye** <sup>2</sup> ; *Carnificium, Carnarium, laniatorium (A.).*

†a **Flesche schamylle** <sup>3</sup> ; *macellum.*

a **Flese** ; *vellus ; vellerosus.*

**Flewme** <sup>4</sup> ; *flegma, fleuma, reuma.*

**Flewmatykke** <sup>5</sup> ; *fleumaticus, flegmaticus, reumaticus.*

†a **Flyghte of snawe** <sup>6</sup> ; *flocus niueus.*

a **Flyke of bacon** <sup>7</sup> ; *perna.*

a **Flint stone** ; *fugillum, silex ; siliacus participium (fugillare, est ignem percutere A.).*

is derived from A. S. *flean*, to skin, flay. See **Jew**, below. The author of the *Cursor Mundi* speaking of circumcision says—

‘Abram tok forth his men  
And did als drightin can him ken ;  
Him self and Ismael he seare.

And siþen all his þat car-men were.  
O thritti yeir fra he was born  
Was Ysmael wen he was schorn.’

ll. 2693-2698.

<sup>1</sup> ‘*Creagra*. A flesshook or an aundyryn. *Fuscina*. A flysh hook or a flessh hook.’ *Medulla*. Hornan has : ‘Fette the flesshe hoke. *Du creagram*.’

<sup>2</sup> *Fleschewrye*, apparently is a place where flesh is cut or *hewed*. The word *fleschewere*, a butcher, occurs in Octovian, 750, ‘To selle motoun, bakoun, and beef, as *flesch-hewere* ;’ and *fleschour* appears to be a contraction of this. ‘*Laniatorium*. A flessh stal. *Macellum*. A bochery off [or] a flessh stal.’ *Medulla*.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Liber Albus*, p. 400, we find the old site of Newgate Market mentioned under the name of ‘Saint Nicholas Flessh-shameles ;’ and in the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* Robert Langelye is said to have owned four shops in ‘*Les Flesshambles in Parochia Sancti Nicholai*.’ Andrew Boorde in his *Introduction of Knowledge*, ed. Furnivall, p. 151, says that at Antwerp ‘is the fayrest *flesh shambles* that is in Cristendome.’ A. S. *seamel*, a stool or bench.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Fleame, flegma*.’ Huloet. ‘*Flegme* or sniuell, *phlegma*.’ Baret.

<sup>5</sup> ‘I serue of vinegre and of vergeous and of greynes that ben soure and greene, and give hem to hem that ben coleryk rather than to hem that ben *flewmatyk*.’ De Deguileville’s Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 134. In the *Babeus Book*, ed. Furnivall, p. 170, the following description is given of a *Fleumatick* person :—

‘*Fleumaticus* { Hic sompulentus / piger, in sputamine multus,  
Ebes hinc sensus / pinguis, facie color albus.’

See also *ibid.* pp. 220-1.

<sup>7</sup> ‘*Perna*, a flyk.’ Nominale. ‘*Flick, succidia, lardum*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘Tak the larde of a swyne *flyk*, and anynte the mannes fete therwith underneath.’ Thornton MS. leaf 304. ‘*Flick*, the outer part of the hog cured for bacon, while the rest of the carcase is called the bones.’ Forby. See P. Plowman, B. ix. 169, where we read of the celebrated ‘*fliche* of Dunmowe.’ Fr. ‘*fliche, flique de lard*, a flitch, or side, of bacon.’ Icel. *flikki*, A. S. *flicce*. ‘*Perna*. A flykke.’ *Medulla*.

Flytyng; *vbi stryffe* (A.).

\*to Flytte<sup>1</sup>; *altercari, certare, litigare, obiurgare, catasizare.*

þe Flix<sup>2</sup>; *diaria, discentaria, lientaria, fluxus.*

a Floke of gese (geyse A.)<sup>3</sup>; *polca.*

a Floke of schepe; *grex.*

to Floke; *grejare. ag-, con-*

to Florische; *florare, con-, ef-, re-, florescere, florare.*

a Florischere; *florator.*

a Flote of a pipe<sup>4</sup>; *flautula.*

a Floure; *flos, flosculus, flosillus.*

þa Floure hille; *floretum, florarium.*

Floure; *Ador, imdeclinabile, simulago, simula, amolum.*

†Flory; *Adoreus, florulentus, floralis.*

†Fluande; *fluens, ef-*

a Flude (Fluyde A.); *cathaclismus, infernalis est, diluvium, Fluctus, fluctulus, fluentum, flumen, fluor, fluuius; fluuiolis, fluuiosus, diminutivum; fluxus.*

a Fludegate (Fluydgate A.)<sup>5</sup>; *cinoglicitorium.*

†Fludy; *Ampnicus, fluuiialis, fluuiosus.*

to Flue (Flwy A.); *fluere, ef-, con-, de-, e-, inter-, sub-, super-, re-, fluctuare, flucture, fluuiare, superundure, torrere, vacare.*

a Fluynge; *ecundacio, fluxus, inundacio, ludo.*

Fluynge; *defluus.*

þa Fluke<sup>6</sup>; *pecten, & cetera; vbi A place.*

a Flure (Flwyr A.); *Area.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Contentiosus, geflitful.' Alfric's Glossary.

'Wistly a-noper werkman, þat was þer be-side.

Gan flite wiþ þat folpe, þat firstest hadde spoke.' William of Palerne, 2545.

We find the pt. tense in Sir Amadace, ed. Robson, xxxvi. 6, 'þus flote Sir Amadace.' In Bernard's Terence, 79, we have the Latin *juravit cum eo* rendered by 'he did flite or chide with him.' 'Litigo. To stryue or flyte.' Ortus. See also the *Book of Curtesy*, pr. in the Babes Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 178, l. 54, where we are warned

'In peese to ete. and euer eschewe To flyte at borde: þat may þe rewe.'

See also *Cursor Mundi*, p. 386, l. 6631. A.S. *flitan*. In Trevisa's Higlen, ii. 97 is mentioned 'flittege, amendes i-doo for chydynge,' [*caucula proccius pro contatione.*]

<sup>2</sup>

'By thend of October go gather vp sloes,

Haue thou in a readines plentie of thoes,

And keepe them in bedstraw, or still on the bow,

To staie both the fliee of thyselfe and thy cow.' Tusser, p. 52.

'Lienteria. The flyxe.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> 'Polia. A fllok off bestys.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> In Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 117, we read of 'reedes and floytes and shalmuses.' See also *ibid.* p. 123. 'A faucet, or tappe, a flute, a whistle, a pipe, as well to conueigh water, as an instrumente of musicke, *flistula, tubulus*,' Baret. 'They flouted, and they taberd; they yellyd, and they cryed, ioyinge in theyr maner, as semyd, by theyr semblaunt.' Lydgate, *Pilgrimage of the Sowle*, bk. ii. p. 50, ed. 1859.

<sup>5</sup> See also Clowe of flodegate, above. 'A flode-gate: *sinoglostorium*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180. 'Si il soit trove qe ascuns tielx, gorcez, fishgarthez, molyns, mille-dammez, estankez de molyns, lokkez, hebbyngwerez, estakez, kideux, hekkez, on flodegates sont faitz levez, enhauncez, estreiez, on enlargetz encountre mesme lestautit.' 1472, Stat. 12 Ed. IV. cap. 7.

<sup>6</sup> 'Flook, fish, *pectunculus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Flook, flounder,' Junius. 'Flookes or flounders, *pectines*.' Baret. Cooper renders *pectines* by 'scallops.' 'Flounders or Floukes, bee of like nature to a Plaice, though not so good.' Cogan, *Heaven of Health*, 1612, p. 141. Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ii. 20, mentions the 'flope or sea flounder.' In Morte Arthure, 1088, the Giant, with whom Arthur engages, is described as

'flat-mowthede as a fluke, with fleyande lypys.'

See also l. 2779, and Harrison's *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, ii. 20. The word is still in common use. A.S. *fluc*.

## F ante O.

Fodyr; forago (farrago A.), pabulum, pastus (farris farrago panorum di-o forago A.).

to Fodyr<sup>1</sup>; pabulare.

†Foge; Reuma, enemia (A.).

a Foyle<sup>2</sup>; pullus.

a Folke<sup>3</sup>; gens, plebs, populus, turba.

to Folowe; Assequi, sequi, con-. ex-, sectari, ab-, demulere, Emulari. Exequimur mortuum, consequimur ad fulem, persequimur fugientem, & prosequimur cum officio fungimur, imitatur moribus; succedere (A.).

a Follower; imitator, secutor, sequax.

a Folowyng; imitacio, sequela, sequacitas, zelus.

Folowyng; demulus, emulus, imitatorius, sequax, sequaculus.

†to Folowe y<sup>e</sup> fader in maners; patrisare.

†to Folowe<sup>4</sup> y<sup>e</sup> moder in maners; matrizare.

†Folowyngly; consequenter, porro.

\*a Folte<sup>5</sup>; blas, baburrus, blatus, bardus, garro, ineptus, nugator, morio.

†Fonde; Arepticius, Astrosus, babilger, babilus, baburrus, brutus, demens, desipiens, exensis, fatuus, Follus, ignarus, ignauus, imperitus, incircumspectus, inlignans,

ineptus, indiscretus, infrunitus, insensis, insulsus, lunaticus, nescius, presumptuosus, simplex, stolidus, stultus, temerarius; ignorans qui aliquid scit, juscus qui nihil s[e]it, insipiens qui non attendit pericula futura (stultus A.) qui, si attendit, non caret.

†to be or } Fonde; brutere, brutescere, wax or } cere, dementare, & -ri, to make } future, Follere, follescere, stultizare.

†a Fondnes; baburra, demencia, deliramentum, fatuitas, ignavia, ineptia, inercia, simplicitas, stulticia, temeritas.

†Fondely; stulte, insepienter, fatue, inepte, ignave.

†a Fondespeche; stu[t]tiloquium; stultiloquus participium.

For<sup>6</sup>; pre, pro, propter, quia, si.

to Forbere; deferre.

to Forbed; Abdicare, abnuere, arguere, ut: arguo te ne malificos imiteris; jakehere jmperio, prohibere iure, interdicere, vetare, euetare, dehortare.

A Forbidder; prohibitor, abdicator, jnhibitor, interdictor.

\*a Forfett<sup>7</sup>; forisfactum, forisfactura.

to Forfett; forisfacere.

A Forbott<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> 'With her mantle tucked vp Shee fothered her flocke.' Percy Folio, Loose Songs, 58. 'Forsothe that woman hadde a foddred calf in the hows.' Wyclif, 1 Kings xxviii. 24. O. Icel. fōðra.

<sup>2</sup> 'A fole, pullus equinus.' Baret. 'Pullus. A cheken or a ffole.' Medulla. See also Colte, above. <sup>3</sup> MS. Folke.

<sup>4</sup> MS. fowlo. 'Matrizo. To folowyn þe moder.' Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> 'Blac. Softe; delicate; wanton; that cannot discern things; blunt; foolish; he that vaynely boasteth him selfe. Morio. A foole.' Cooper. The Medulla gives 'Baburra. Polyhed or softfastnes,' and renders bardus by 'stultus, ebes, ineptus, tardus.' 'Folte. A pretty foole, a little fop, a yong coxe, none of the wisest.' Cotgrave. In the Cursor Maudli, p. 141, l. 2303, we read—

'Fendes crepte þo ymages wiþ-inne And lad folted men to synne.'

See also Robert de Brunne's Hist. of England, Rolls Series, ed. Furnivall, 4527 and 7229.

<sup>6</sup> MS. a For.

<sup>7</sup> 'Ffande to fette that freke and forfette his landes.' Morte Arthure, 557.

<sup>8</sup> A prohibition or thing forbidden. Thus in the Cursor Maudli, p. 42, l. 612, we are told that God gave to Adam Paradise

'als in heritage,  
To yeild þerfor na mar knaulage,

Bot for to hald it wel vnbroken  
þe forbot þat was betuix þam spoken.'

a **Foreste**; *forestā*.

¶ *A forestare, est forestam facere.*

¶ *Deafforestare est forestam destruere.*

to **Forge**; *vbi to smethe (A.)*.

to **Forgete**; *descire, deliscere, obliuisci, obliuioni tradere. ignor[ar]e; unde versus:*

¶ *Hoc ignoramus quod notum non memoramus,  
Illud nescimus quod nunquam mente subimus,  
Obliuiseemur prius hoc quod in Arte docemur.*

a **Forgetter**; *inmemor.*

**Forgetyll**<sup>1</sup>; *letergius, obliuiosus.*

a **Forgettynge**; *Annescia, obliuio.*

to **Forgiffe**; *donare, con-, dimittere, ignorare, ignoscere, indulgere, remittere, veniam dare.*

a **Forge[ue]nes (Forgiffnes A.)**; *indulgentia, remissio, remedium, venia.*

a **Forhede**; *frons.*

a **Forke**; *furca, furcella, furcula, tridens cum tribus dentibus (bidens cum duobus dentibus A.).*

**Formabylle**; *vbi ordinate.*

a **Forme**; *forma, formula, formella, daga, idea.*

to **Forme**; *formare, informare.*

a **Fornas**<sup>2</sup>; *caminus, epicautorium, fornax.*

a **Forome (A Forme or A stule A.)**<sup>3</sup>; *sponda, spondula diminutiuum (fultrum, scamnum A.), & cetera; vbi A stule.*

pe **Forparte of y<sup>e</sup> hede**; *cinciput.*

to **Forsake**; *Abrenunciare, cathezizare, deficere, derelinquere, deserrere, iuvite relinquere, voluntate desertare, desinere, desolari, dimittere, linquere, renunciare, respuere.*

**Forsakyn (Forsaking A.)**; *desolatus, desolatorius.*

**Forsothe**; *Amen, Autem, eerte, enim, enon, eciam, equidem, nempe, nimirum, profecte, quippe, reuera, siquidem, etique, vero, vere, quidem, quoque, porro, veraciter, quin, quineciam<sup>4</sup>, quinimmo, quinin, veruntamen.*

\*to **Forspeke**<sup>5</sup>; *fascinare, hugo; versus:*

¶ *Nescioquis teneros oculus michi fascinat Agnos,  
et fascinare, i.e. incantare.*

a **Forspekynge**; *fascinacio, facinus, facinum.*

The word occurs not infrequently in conjunction with God's; thus we have in a charm for the tooth-ache from Thornton MS. printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 126—

'ix. tymes *Goddis forhott*, thou wikkyde worme, Thet ever thou make any ry-tynge.' In the Percy Folio MS. ed. Furnivall and Hales. *Robin Hood*, &c., p. 18, l. 59, vol. i. we read—"Now, Marry, *gods forhott*," said the Sheriffe, "that euer that shold bee." In Sir Ferumbras when Alorys proposes to Ganelon to leave Charles to his fate—

"*Godes for-bode*," Gweynes sede, "fat ich assentede to such a dede."

The expression also occurs twice in Stafford's *Examination of Abuses*, 1581, New Shakspeare Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 73, where it is spelt '*God sworbote*.'

"*God forbot*," he said, "my thank war sic thing

To him that succourit my lyfe in sa euill ane nicht." *Rauf Coilzdar*, 746.

A. S. *forbod*. Compare P. Forbode.

<sup>1</sup> '*Forgetlnessse, nutelnessse, recheles, shamfestnessse, drede, Orthrowe, Trewdeleas, Trust, wilfulnesse*' and '*Misleue*,' are in *Early English Homilies*, ed. Morris, ii. 71-3, said to be the ten things opposed to due confession. *Forgetel*, forgetful. occurs in Gower, ed. Pauli, iii. 98: '*Forsetel*, slow, and wery some of every thing.' A. S. *forgettel*.

<sup>2</sup> '*Fornax*. A forneys.' Medulla. '*A Fornace. Fornax*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>3</sup> '*A forme, bench, scamnum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*A fourne to sit on, a settle, sadile*.' Baret.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *quinecciam*.

<sup>5</sup> '*Fascinare*. To forspeake, or forlooke.' Cooper. '*To forespeake, or beewitch, fascinare, incantare, charmer*. A forespeaking, *fascinatio, charmerie*. Unhappie, forespoken, *inominatus, nullheureus*.' Baret. '*To forespeake: fascinare*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Sythen told me*

a Forster<sup>1</sup>; *forestarius, lucarius, veridarius.*

to Forswere<sup>2</sup>; *Abiurare, per-, deicere, detestari, peierare, & cetera.*

a For[s]werynge; *Abiuracio, deicacio, detestacio, peieracio, periuracio, periurium.*

Forswerynge; *abiurans, periurans, & cetera.*

a Forswerer; *periurus.*

\*For ye naynste; *Ab intento.*

\*to Forthynke<sup>3</sup>; *penitere, & -ri, depo[nens], compungere.*

\*a Forthynkyng; *compunctio, contritio, penitencia.*

an vn Forthynkyng; *inpenitencia.*

Forthynkyng; *penitens.*

vn Forthynkyng; *inpenitens.*

†to Forthirre<sup>4</sup>; *preferre, prerogare.*

Forthirmer; *ulterior.*

a Fortune; *fortuna, & cetera; vbi a happe.*

to Fortune; *Fortunare, & cetera; vbi to happeyng.*

†pe Forwarde of a bateylle<sup>5</sup>; *Acies.*

Forqwhy; *quia, quoniam, quumquidem.*

†A Fostalle; *vestigium (A.).*

a Fotestepe; *bitallassum, peda, vestigium.*

Foule; *Aceratus, deformis in corpore, turpis in anima, enormis, fedus, fedosus, felidus, immundus, inornatus, inpolitus, lutosus, lutulentus, cenosus, maculatus, maculosus, obscenus, pollutus, putridus,*

a clerk that he was *forspokyn.* Townley *Myst.* p. 115. Ford also uses the word in his *Witch of Edmonton*, ii. 1: 'My bad tongue *Forespeaks* their cattle, doth bewitch their corn.'

<sup>1</sup> 'Hie *forestarius*; a foster.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 278.

'3it I rede that thou fande

Than any *forster* in this lande

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 206, we read—'I am the Emperours *Forster*, that dwelle here, and have the kepyng of this forest;' and again, p. 207, 'he callid to him the *forster.*'

<sup>2</sup> 'As afore God they ben *forswore*, Of alle our synnys, God, make a delyuerance.'

Wright's Political Poems, ii. 241.

'*Periurus*. Forswern. *Periurium*. Forsweryng.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> '*Penitico*. To forthynkyn.' Medulla.

'That the Lollardis *Forthinken* ful soore.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 73.

In *Morte Arthure*, 4252, the king says—

'In faye sore me *for-thynkkes* That euer siche a false theefe so faire an end haues;'

and in *Alisaunder*, ed. Skeat, 446, the Spartans and Phocians in the battle

'*forthoughten* hem alle That euer þei farde to fight wip Philip þe keene.'

'Ihesus came in to Galilee, preching . . . and seiyng, For tyme is fulfillid, and þe kyngdam of God shal come niz: *forpinke* 3ee, (or do 3ee penaunce) and beleue 3ee to þe gospel.' Wyclif, St. Mark i. 14, 15. On the constructions and uses of this verb see Prof. Zupitza's note to *Guy of Warwick*, l. 984. 'I forthynke, I repente me. *Je me repens*. I have forthought me a hundred tymes that I spake so roughly to him. I forthynke, I bye the bargayne, or suffer smerte for a thyng.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> 'Should holy church have no hedde?

Who should her rule, who should her redde?

Who should be her governaile?

Who should her *forthorn*, who should availe?

The Complaint of the Ploughman, in Wright's Political Poems, i. 336.

In the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 156, we are told that solitude and contemplative life are the great helps to grace: 'swuðest anaunced & *furdreð* hit.' A. S. *fyrðrian*. 'I forder one, I set hym forwarde. *Je avance*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> 'The forward or vantage, *primus ordo*.' Baret.

'In the kynges *forwarde* the pryce did ride

With nobill lordis of grett renowne.'

Wright's Political Poems, ii. 280.

Harrison tells us that Strabo states that 'the Galles did sometime buy vp all our maistiffes to serue in the *forwards* of their battels, wherein they resembled the Colophonians, &c.' *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, ii. 41.

*sordidus, spurcus, squalidus, vilis.*  
 to make **Foule**; *vbi* to defoule (fyle A.).  
 to be **Foule**; *federe, putrere, sordere, -descere, de-, squalere, turpere, -pescere, de-, vilere, de-, vilesce, de-*.  
 a **Foulnes**; *deformitas, enormitas, feditas, immandicies, macula, obscenitas, sanies, pollucio, putredo, soditas, spurcicia, squalor, tabes, tabi, tobo, turpitud, vilitas*.  
 †a **Foule speche**<sup>1</sup>; *eglot* (*Egloga* A.), *turpiloquium*.  
 †a **Foule speker**<sup>2</sup>; *spuridicus, turpiloquus*.  
 a **Foule wynnyng**; *turpilucrum*.  
**Fouly**; *turpiter, enormiter, viliter, deformiter, & cetera*.  
**Foure**; *quatuor; quartus, quaternus, quaternarius, quadruplus, tetras, grece*.  
**Foure cornarde**; *quadrangulus, quadratus, quadrangulatus*.  
 †**Foure days**; *quadrivianus*.  
**Foure Falde**; *quadruplex*.

**Foure foted** (**Fowre fute** A.); *quadrupes, quadrupedius*.  
**Foure hundrethe**; *quadringenti; quadringentesimus, quadringenus, quadringenarius*.  
 †**Foure hundrithe sythes**; *quadringesies*.  
**Foure schore**; *vbi* aghty.  
**Foure tene**; *quatuordecim; quartus decimus, quater denus, quaterdenarius, tesserecedecades (tesserecedades A.)*<sup>3</sup>.  
**Foure tene sythys**; *quaterdecies, quadragesies*.  
**Forty**; *quadraginta; quadragesimus, quadragenus, quadragenarius*.  
 †**Foure zere**; *quadriennium; quadriennus, quadriennis*.  
 a **Fox**; *vulpes, vulpecula; vulpinus*.  
 †**Fox Fire**<sup>4</sup>; *glos, glossis*.  
 †**Fox gloue**<sup>5</sup>; *apium, branca vulpina*.

F ante R.

**Fra**; *A, Abs, Ab, de, E, ex*.  
**Fra a-bowne**; *desuper*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Egloga. A werd off goote.' Medulla. See Gayte Speche. Possibly there were some indecent eclogues in Latin. Cf. Theocritus.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Fouke speker. 'Spuridicus: Sordula dicens.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> That is τεσσαρακαιδεκάτης, fourteen years old.

<sup>4</sup> This appears to be that phosphoric light which is occasionally seen in rotten trees or wood. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Hazlitt. iii. 345-57, and Wright's *Superstitions, &c. of the Middle Ages*, where he speaks of the *fijollets* or *jeux-follets*, a sort of *ignis fatuus*. *Fox* here is probably O. Fr. *foe* = *jol* or *jols, fatuus*, applied to things having a false appearance of something else, as *avoine folle*, barren oats.

'Glos, glossis; lignum vetus est de nocte serenum:

-Ris tibi dat florem, -sis lignum, -tis mulierem.' Ortus.

'Glos, -ssis, m. Hygen. est lignum putridum. Rotten wood.

Glos gloris flos est: glos glotis femina fratris,

Gloss glossis lignum putre est, de nocte relucens,

Ris tibi dat florem, sis lignum, tis mulierem.' Gouldman.

'Discite quid sit glos, lignum, vel femina. vel flos.

Glos, glossis, lignum vetus est de nocte serenum;

Glos, glossis, lingua illius filius glossa;

Glos, gloris, flos illis gloria dos est;

Glos etiam gloris dicitur femina fratris:

Hoc glos est lignum, hec glos est femina fratris.'

Medulla. Harl. MS. 2257.

<sup>5</sup> 'Salivaca, gauntelée, foxes-glove.' MS. Harl. 978, ff. 24bk. 'Fion. camglata, foxes-glove.' *Ibid.* Cotgrave gives 'Gantelée. The herbe called Fox-gloves, our Ladies-gloves . . . and London buttons.'



Fra be 3onde; *deultra*.

†Fra dore to dore; *hostiatim*.

Fraghte of a schippe (Fraght or lastage of A shipe A.)<sup>1</sup>; *saburra*.

Fra hyne forward<sup>2</sup>; *Amodo, de cetero, deinceps, inposterum*.

Fra hynse; *hinc, jstine, inde, il-linc*.

\*a Frale (Fraelle A.) of fygis<sup>3</sup>; *palatu*.

a Fratrovre<sup>4</sup>; *refectorium*.

A Fray<sup>5</sup>; *vb[i]* striffe (A.).

†a Frayturer; *refectorarius*.

Fra thense; *jlluc, jnde*.

†Fra man to man; *viritim*.

\*a Franchemole (Frawnchmulle A.)<sup>6</sup>; *lucanica*.

p<sup>c</sup> Fransy<sup>7</sup>; *frensis; freneticus qui patitur infirmitatem*.

†Fra oder stede; *Aliunde, de Alio loco*.

<sup>1</sup> 'To fraite a shippe, *implere navim*. Lastage, or balast, wherewith ships are euen peised to go upright. *Saburra*.' Baret's Alvearie. See Lastage, below.

<sup>2</sup> 'Amodo. Ffro hens fforwarde.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> 'And panne shal he testifye of a trinitee, and take his felawe to witnesse.

What he fonde in a *frayel*, after a freres lyuyngc.' P. Plowman, B. xiii. 94. 'Frayle, a basket in which figs are brought from Spain and other parts.' Kennett's Paroch. Antiquities. 'Bere out the duste in this fygge frayle. *Asporta cinerem in hoc syrisco*.' Horman. *Frail* is still used in Essex to mean a rush-basket. Baret in his Alvearie gives, 'A fraile of figges, *fiscina figorum; Caban plein de figues*. A little wicker basket, a fraile, a cheese fat, *fiscella, petit panier d'osier*.' 'Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart to mart.' Beaum. & Fletcher, Queen of Corinth, ii. 4. Low Lat. *frelum*, a rush-basket or mat-basket. 'Fratum, fiscina; panier de jonc, cabas: O. Fr. *fraians, frayel*.' Ducange. 'Cubas. A fraile (for raisins or figs).' Cotgrave. See also Glossary to Liber Albus, s. v. *Frelle*. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 511, in treating of the various kinds of Rush, mentions 'The *frayle* Rushe or panier Ru-he,' and adds 'they vse to make figge *frayles* and paniers therewithall.'

<sup>4</sup> In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 127, the Pilgrim tells us that in the Castle (of Religion) at which he at last arrived, 'Ther was perin dortour and cloister, kirke, chapeter, and *fruitour*;' and again, l. 128, 'The lady with the gorgere was þe *frayturer* þereof.' Horman says, 'Monkes shulde sytte in the frayter. *Monachi comederent in cenaculo non refectorio*.' 'Atemperance seruede in the *fratour*, that scho to ylkone so lukes that mesure be over alle, that none over mekille nere over lyttile ete ne drynke.' MS. Linc. A. i. 17, leaf 273, quoted by Halliwell.

'If a pore man come to a frere for to aske shrifte,  
And ther come a ricchere and bringe him a 3ifte;  
He shal into the *fruitur* and ben imad ful glad.'

Wright's Pol. Songs, Camden Soc. p. 331.

<sup>5</sup> Harrison in his Description of Eng. i. 277, tells us that if any 'happen to smite with staffe, dagger, or anie maner of weapon, & the same be sufficientlie found by the verdict of twelve men . . . he is sure to loose one of his eares, without all hope of release. But if he such a one as hath bene twice condemned and executed, whereby he hath now none eares, then is he marked with an hot iron vpon the cheeke, and by the letter F, which is seared deepe into his flesh; he is from thenceforth noted as a barratour and *fraie maker*, and therevnto remaineth excommunicate, till by repentance he deserue to be absolved;' and again, p. 225, he mentions '*frainmakers*, petie robbers, &c.' '*Guerroyeur*, a warrior, a fray-maker.' Hollyband.

<sup>6</sup> 'Lucanica. A puddying made of porke, a sausage.' Cooper. Junius, s. v. *Moil*, says, 'a French moile *Chaucero est cibus delicatior*, a dish made of marrow and grated bread.' In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 50, directions are given that tansy-cake shall be served 'with *franche mele* or oþer metis with alle.'

<sup>7</sup> 'Dave, I do thee wel to wite *frantike* am I not.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 85. '*Frenesis*. The frenesy.' Medulla. '*Phrenitis*. An inflammation of the brayne or skinnes about it, rysyng of superfluous bloud or choler wherby some power animall is hurted and corrupted.' Cooper. 'He felle in a *fransye* for ferseness of herte.' *Morte Arthure*, 3826.

**Frawarde**<sup>1</sup>; *alienus, adversus, contrarius, discors, discrepans, discordans, impaciens, mussans, pleucosus, rebellis, laus, remurmurans, scemus, susurrans, tumultuosus, & cetera*; *ubi proude.*

a **Frawardnes**; *Adversitas, contraritas, discordia, & cetera.*

**Fra whynse** (**Fra hense** A.); *unde. Fraunce*; *francia, gallia.*

A man of **Fraunce** (A **Franch** man A.); *francus, francigena, gallus, galla est mulier illius patrie*; *gallus.*

†**Free**; *largus, & cetera*; *ubi large. Fre*; *liber, liberalis.*

a **Fredome**; *libertas, vindicta, et: consecutus est plenam vindictam i.e. libertatem.*

to **Frese**; *gelare, con-, congelascere.*

**Frese clothe** (to **Freyss clothe** A.)<sup>2</sup>.

**Frely**; *gratis, gratuite, sponte, spontaneus, ultro, ultroneus, voluntarie, voluntarius.*

\***Fremmyd**<sup>3</sup>; *extre, eternus.*

to make **Fremmyd**; *exterminare.*

a **Frenschip**; *Amicicia<sup>4</sup>, Amicabilitas, humanitas.*

a **Frende**; *amicus, necessarius, proximus, alter ego*; *versus*:

¶ *Alter ego nisi sis, non es mihi verus Amicus*;

*Non eris Alter ego, ni mihi sis et ego.*

†to make **Frende**; *Amicare, Amicum facere, Amicari esse Amicus, federe, conciliare, re-*; *versus*:

¶ *Si quis Amicatur nobis, sit noster Amicus*;

*Cautus Amicat cum quem munere reddit Amicum.*

†to be **Frende**; *Amicare & -ri.*

**Frendly**; *Amicalis, Amicabilis, humanus, Amicus, & comparatur Amicior, Amicissimus.*

**Frendly**; *Amicabiliter, Amicaliter.*

vn **Frendly**; *inhumanus, inimicus; inhumane, inhumaniter.*

a **Frenge**<sup>5</sup>; *fimbria, & cetera*; *ubi a hemme.*

a **Frere**; *frater*; *fraternus participium.*

<sup>1</sup> Hampole. *Pricke of Conscience*, 87, tells us that the fate of man is  
‘if he *fraward* be to weende Til pyne of helle þat has na ende.’

And also that Vanity

‘Mas his hert ful hawtayne And ful *fraward* til his souerayne.’ *Ibid.* 2:6.

<sup>2</sup> *Frise*, to frizzle, curl, crisp.’ Cotgrave. Frieze cloth was coarse and narrow, as opposed to the broad cloth; this is clearly shown in the following passage from the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 83:—‘I pray 3ow that 3e wille do byen sume *frise* to maken of 3our child is gwnys . . . and that 3e wyld bye a 3erd of brode clothe of blac for an hode for me of xliij<sup>d</sup> or iiij<sup>s</sup> a 3erd. for ther is nether gode cloth ner god *fryse* in this twn.’ *Frisers*, or makers of frieze cloth, are mentioned in Liber Albus, pp. 723, 735. Baret says, ‘Frize, or rough garment that souldiers used, a mantle to cast on a bed, a carpet to laie on a table, a dagswaine. *Gausape*. Garmentes that haue long wooll, or be frized, *perca vestes*. A winter garment, a frize or furred garment. *Cheimastrum*.’ ‘Than Geromer, and a twelue other with hym, arrayed them lyke rude vylayne marchautes in cotes of *fryse*.’ Berners, *Frissart*, vol. ii. p. 340. Caxton, in his *Trans. of Goeffroi de la Tour l’Andry*, sig. e. ij., speaks of ‘burell or *frysc*.’ By the Statute 5 & 6 Edw. VI., c. vi. it was enacted that ‘All Welsh *Frisers* . . . shall contene in length at the water six and thirty yards at the most, yard and inch of the rule, and in breadth three quarters of a yard, and being so fully wrought, shall weigh euery whole peece eight and forty pound at the least.’

<sup>3</sup> *Fremus* is still in use in the Northern Counties for ‘a stranger.’ A. S. *fremede*.

‘I hafe bene frendely freke and *fremmede* tille other.’ *Morte Arthure*, 3343. See also *ibid.* ll. 12:0. 2738, &c. The phrase ‘*fremid* and sibbe,’ occurs in Wright’s *Pol. Songs*, 202, and in Rob. of Gloucester, p. 346, with the meaning of ‘not related and kin.’

<sup>4</sup> MS. *Amicicia*.

<sup>5</sup> ‘A *frenge*, *fimbriat*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘A fringe, a hemme, a gard of a garment cut, *lacinia*. A fringe, hemme, skirt, or welte, *fimbria*.’ Baret.

Fresche; *insulsus, recens.*

to Frete<sup>1</sup>; *fricare, con-, & cetera*;  
vbi to rubbe.

a Fre wille; *libitum, libitus, liberum*  
*Arbitrium.*

to Fry; *Frigere, frivare, con-*

þe Fryday; *dies veneris, feria sexta,*  
*sextasa.*

a Fryyng; *fricura, fricatura.*

a Fryyng panne; *fricatorium, frix-*  
*orium, sertago, patella, fricatoria.*

\*to Friste<sup>2</sup>; *induciare.*

†Fristelle<sup>3</sup>; *fistula.*

†a Frithed felde (Fyrthefelde A.)<sup>4</sup>;  
*excipium.*

\*a Froke<sup>5</sup>; *cucullus.*

\*a Froske<sup>6</sup>; *agrecula<sup>7</sup>, rana, ranula,*  
*ranella, rubeta.*

<sup>1</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, when Priamus is wounded there is an account of a 'Foyle of fyne golde' containing a liquid, the virtues of which were such that

'Be it frotte on his flesche, thare synues are entamede

The freke schalle be fische halle within fowre howres.' l. 2708.

Fr. *frotter*, to rub; see **Frote**.

<sup>2</sup> Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. leaf 124—

'Thorowe prayere of those gentille mene,

Twelve wekes he gaffe hym thane,

No langere wold he *frist*.'

'The thryde branche es to *fruyst* and lene To thaim that nede has and be poure mene.'

Harl. MS. 2260, leaf 71.

O. Icel. *fresta*. Cf. Dan. *frist*, a truce.

<sup>3</sup> A flute. 'With trompes, pipes and with *fristle*.' *Ywayne & Garin*, 1396, in Ritson's *Met. Rom.* i. 59. '*Fistula*. A pype, a melody. *Fistula ductor aque sic fistula cana sonora. Fistulor*. To syngyn with pype.' *Medulla*.

<sup>4</sup> *Frithed* is fenced in or inclosed, as in P. Plowman, B. v. 590: '*frithed* in with floreines.' From the O. H. G. *fridu*, peace, protection, or inclosure, we have the A. S. *fríp*, used in composition in the sense of inclosed; see Bosworth, s. v. *fríp-gard*. In M. English *frith* is frequently used for a wood, but properly only for one inclosed as distinguished from the open forest: cf. '*fríp* or forest, toun or fild.' *Sir Amadus*, lxxi; *William of Palerne*, 2216. 'Out of forest and fripes, and alle faire wodes,' and *Polit.*, *Rel. & Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 56, 'both by *frith* or foreste.' *Lazarum*, iii. 287, tells us of Athelstan, 'hu he sette sciren, and makede *frith* of deoren,' where the meaning is 'deer-parks'; as also in i. 61—'3e huntieð i þes kinges *frith*e' [later text *pare*]. See also Thomas of Erceeldoune, 319, where Dr. Murray explains '*frythe* or felle' by 'enclosed field or open hill.' The word is still preserved in many dialects; see Pegge's *Kentisms*, E. Dial. Soc. ed. Skeat, &c.

<sup>5</sup> In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, ii. 270, in the account of expenses at the funeral of Sir J. Paston we find—'For a cope called a *frogge* of worsted for the Prior of Bromholm, xxvi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.' In the Treatise *de Utensilibus* of Alexander Neckham, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 101, we have *collobium* glossed by 'froge' and 'roket.' 'Froke or cassock, *sagum*.' Baret. '*Cucullus*: *vestis cucupata*.' *Medulla*. See Duange, s. v. *Cucullus*. In *Allit. Poems*, ii. 136, in the parable of the man without a wedding garment he is said to have been 'A pral . . . unpryandely cloped, Ne no festual *frok*, but fylde with werk3.'

<sup>6</sup> In the Description of the Giant in *Morte Arthure*, 1080, we are told that

'His frount and his forheuede, alle was it ouer,

As the felle of a *froske*, and fraknede it semede.'

In Deguileville's Pilgrimage, &c., already quoted, p. 159, we read—'I am thilke that make my subgis dwelle and enhabite in fennes as *frosshes*.' See also Caxton's *Reperard the Fox*, ed. Arber, p. 37. '*Agredula*. A lytyl *frosch*. *Rana*. A *frosch*. *Ranunculus*. A lytyl *frosch*.' *Medulla*. See *Archæologia*, xxx. 373, where it is stated that the herb vervain is called *frossis* because its leaves are 'lyke the *frossys* fet.' Wyclif uses *frosch* in Psalms lxxvii. 45, and cv. 30, and *froskes* occurs in the *Story of Genesis and Erodus*, ed. Morris, 2977, where we read—

'Polhenedes, and *froskes*, & podes spile Bond harde egipte folc in sile.'

See P. Crowken. A. S. *fror*, O. Icel. *froskr*.

<sup>7</sup> MS. *agrecula*.

a **Froste**; *gelu indeclinabile, pruina alba est.*

**Frosty**; *gelidus, pruinosis, pr[u]in-  
alis.*

to **Frote**<sup>1</sup>; *whi to Rube (A.).*

†a **Fronte**<sup>2</sup>; *frontispicium, vt fron-  
tispicium ecclesiarum.*

to **Frubische**<sup>3</sup>; *elimare, eruginare.  
erubiginare, expolire, rubiginare.*

a **Frubischer**; *eruginator.*

\*a **Frugon**<sup>4</sup>; *vertibulum, pala, furca  
ferrea.*

†**Frummyte**<sup>5</sup>; *frumenticium.*

a **Frunte**; *frons.*

\*a **Fruentalle**<sup>6</sup>; *frontale.*

a **Frute**; *fructus, viros grece.*

†a **Frute eter**<sup>7</sup>; *vircofagus, vel vir-  
ofaga.*

**Frutefulle**; *fructuosus, fructifer, fru-  
gifer.*

†**Fruteurs (Frutuys A.)**<sup>8</sup>; *collirida.*

F ante V.

a **Fude**; *Alcio, Alitus, pastus.*

<sup>1</sup> John Russell in his Boke of Nurture (Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 19), amongst his 'symple condicions' of good behaviour at table says—

'Your hands *frote* ne rub, brydelynge with beest vpon caw.'

See also Lancelich's Holy Graill, ed. Furnivall, xxiii. 502, where we read of 'a precious stone of merveilous kynde,' which was naturally so hot,

'that non man therwith him self dar *frot*.'

'If thou entrist in to the corn of thi frend, thou schalt breke eeris of corn, and *frote* togidere with thi bond.' Wyclif Deut. xxiii. 25. '*Frotunge* of iren and whetstones þou schalt hire [*cutis ferri fricamina*].' Trevisa's Higden, i. 417. See also *Ancien Rievle*, p. 284. Compare **Frete**.

<sup>2</sup> '*Erpolio*. To pulsyn, grayyn, or flurbysshyn.' Medulla. '*Fourbir*. To furbish, polish, burnish, make bright.' Cotgrave. '*Hic eruginator*: *anglice*, forbushere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 195.

<sup>3</sup> '*Vertibulum*. A threshold or a flurgone.' Medulla. '*Fourgon*. An oven-furke (termed in Lincolnshire a fruggin) wherewith fuell is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it.' Cotgrave. See also **Colrake**, above.

<sup>5</sup> '*Flesch fluriste* of fernysone with *frumentee* noble.' *Morte Arthure*, 180. The following recipes for the manufacture of Furmenty are given in Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, pp. 91 and 121: '1. For to make Furmenty, Nym clene wete, and bray it in a morter wel that the holys gon al of and seyt yt til it breste and nym yt up, and lat it kele and nym fayre fresch broth and swete mylk of Almandys or swete mylk of kyne and temper yt al and nym the yolkys of eyryn, boyl yt a lityl and set yt adoun and messe yt forthe wyth fast venyson and fresch moton. 2. For to make Formenty on a Fischeday—Tak the mylk of the Hasel Notis, boyl the wete wyth the aftermelk til it be dryyd, and tak and colour yt wyth Saffroun, and the ferst mylk cast therto and boyle wel and serve yt forth.' In Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley, &c., we have, 'Frumenty, a preparation of creed-wheat with milk, currants, raisins and spices in it.' See also *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 7.

<sup>6</sup> 'Frontayle for a woman's head, some call it a fruntlet, *frontale*.' Huloet. In the Paston Letters, i. 489, we find in the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's effects, 1459—'Item j anter clothe, withe a *frontell* of white damaske, the Trynete in the myddys . . . Item ij curtaynes of white sylke, withe a *frontell* of the same, withe fauchouns of golde.' See also *ibid.* iii. 470.

<sup>7</sup> Compare **Dryfeste**, above.

<sup>8</sup> The following recipe for the manufacture of *Fritters* is given in *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39:—  
'With eggs and floure in ba'tere þou make, Take powder of peper and cast þer to,  
Put berme þer to, I undertake: Kerve appuls overtwert and cast þerin,  
Coloure hit with safrone or þou more do; Frye hom in grece, no more ne mynne.'  
See also p. 55, where in a 'maner of service on flesche day,' occur 'rysshene and pome-  
dories and *frutur* in fere.' In *Household Ordinances*, p. 450, is given the following recipe  
for 'Turtellytes of *Frutur*. Take fygge, and grind hom small, and do therto powder of  
clowes, and of pepur, and sugar, and saffron, and close hom in foyles of dogh, and frie hom,  
and flawme hom with honey, and serve hit forthe.' See also p. 449. '*Fritter*, or pancake,  
*frictu, lagannum*. A kind of bread for children, as fritters and wafers, *collipra*.' Baret. Ash-  
Wednesday is in Yorkshire known as *Fruttace* Wednesday, from *fritters* being eaten on  
that day. *Collirida* has already occurred as the latin equivalent for a **Cramcake**.

†Fuelle<sup>1</sup>; *focale*.

Fueller (Feweller A.); *focarius*.

†Fuike (Fuyke A.)<sup>2</sup>; *lanigo* (*lanugo* A.).

Full but (Fulbuyt A.)<sup>3</sup>; *precise*.

a Fule (Fuylle A.); *stultus* (*labur-rus* A.), & cetera; *vbi folte & vbi fonde*.

Fulharde<sup>4</sup>; *temerarius*.

to Fulfyll; *su[p]plere vicem Alterius*, & cetera; *vbi to fille*.

a Fulfilyng; *Additamentum*, *supplimentum*.

Fulle; *Affluens*, *copiosus*, *fecundus*,

*fertilis*, *habundans*, *irriguus*, *lentes grece*, *opimus*, *plenus*, *saciatus*, *sufficiens*, *vber*, *vertuosus*.

Fully; *Afflutim*, *Affluenter*, *copiose*, & cetera.

\*a Fulemerd<sup>5</sup>; *fetotrus* (*fetotrus* A.).

†<sup>pe</sup> Fulle moyne; *plenilunium*.

a Fullnes; *Affluencia*, *Abundancia*, *plenitudo corporis vel anime est*, *plenitas cuiuscunque rei*, & cetera.

†Fulsomly<sup>6</sup>; *fatim*.

†Fune (Fwne A.)<sup>7</sup>; *paucus*, *parus*, & cetera; *vbi fuwe*.

<sup>1</sup> O. Fr. *fouaille*, from L. Lat. *focale*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Fukes, locks of hair.' Ray's North Country words. Bailey's Dict. gives 'fax, the hair.' A.S. *fax*, the hair. In the *Morte Arthure*, 1078, in the description of the Giant with whom Arthur has an encounter, we are told that

'His *fax* and his foretoppe was filterede to-geders.'

In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 418, l. 7244, we have an account of how Dalilah with a 'schere' cut off Sampson's hair—

'And till his fous seo him be-kend;

For thoru his *fax* his force was tint.'

Al moght þai þan do quat þai mint

Cooper defines *Lanugo* as 'the softe heares or mossinesse in the visages of children or women; also in fruites or herbes, as in Clarie, &c.; the doune feathers in brides, &c.' Jamieson gives 'Fug. Moss. Fuggy. Mossy.'

<sup>3</sup> Wyclif in his Tract, 'How Satan & his children turnen werkis of mercy upsodoun, &c.,' English Works, ed. Mathew, p. 213, uses this word; he says 'worldly clerkis ful of pride, symonye, coueitise, & opere synnys þeuen *fulbut* conseil aȝenst þe holy gost, &c.' Horman says, 'I shal hyt the marke *ful but* at the next tyme. *Collincabo scopum proximo iactu*.' and again, 'It standeth *fulbut* agynst Caley's. *Sessoriacum e regione contactur*.' In Udall's *Apophthegmes* of Erasmus, ed. 1877, p. 29, we read, 'Socrates met *full but* with Xenophon in a narrow back lane.' See also R. de Brunne's Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, p. 473, l. 13637.

<sup>4</sup> 'Nis heo to mucche cang, oðer to *folherdi*, þat halt hire heaned baldeliche uorð vt ipen open kernel, þeo hwile þat me mit quarreaus wiðuten asaileð þene castel?' *Anceren Riwe*, p. 62. 'Temerarius. Foolhardie, rash, unadvised.' Cooper. *Temerarius*. Foolhardy. *Temeritas*. Foolhardynes.' Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> 'A fitch or fullmart.' Cotgrave, s. v. *Belette*. 'A fulmer or polcatte, *martes*.' Baret. 'And when they have broughte forth the theyr byrdes to see that they be well kepte from the gleyd, crows, *fully-martes*, and other vermyne.' Fitzherbert's Husbandry. See Jamieson, s. v. *Fownarte*, and Ray's Gloss. s. v. *Fowmart*.

'Fox and *fullmard*, togidre whan they stooðe,  
Sange, be still, the cok hath lowe shoon.'

Wright's Polit. Poems, ii. 220.

'*Peides*, A Fulmere.' Medulla. '*Hic fetotrus*: a fulmard.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 220.

<sup>6</sup> *Fulsum*, in the sense of plentiful, occurs in the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 2153, where the seven 'years of plenty' in Egypt are termed 'ðe vij. *fulsum* yeres.' The substantive *fulsumbed*, abundance, plenty, occurs in the same poem, l. 1548. In *William of Palerne*, 4324, we read—

'Fann were spaci spices spended al aboute,

*Fulsumli* at þe ful, to eche freke þer-inne.'

<sup>7</sup> The form *fone* occurs several times in the *Pricke of Conscience*; thus at l. 762 we read:

'Now, he says, my *fon* days sere,  
Sal enden with a short tyme here.

*Fon* men may now forty yhere pas,  
And *foner* fifty als in somtym was.'

and again at l. 2693—

'Many spekes and in buke redes

Of purgatory, but *fon* it dredes.'

Funelle<sup>1</sup>; *Infusorium* (A.).

a Funte; *fons, baptisterium*.

a Furlande<sup>2</sup>; *stadium*; *stadialis* participium.

a Furre (Fuyr A.)<sup>3</sup>; *lira, porca, sulcus*; (versus:

¶ *Pollice tango liram, facio cum vomere liram* A.).

†to Furre; *sulcare, sulcum facere*.

a Furre; *furratura, furrura, penula*.

to Furre; *Furrare, penulare*.

a Furrer; *furrator, penulator*.

†a Forthe<sup>4</sup>; *natatorium*.

Fustian<sup>5</sup>; *fuscolinetum*.

a Fute; *ies*; *pedalis* participium.

Fute be fute; *peditentim*.

†Futeles; *inpes*.

†a Fute balle<sup>6</sup>; *pila pedalis*.

a Fute man; *pedes, pedester*.

†a Fute of a brige<sup>7</sup>; *pila*.

A Fute stepe; *vbi fotestepe* (A.).

### Capitulum 7<sup>m</sup> G.

G ante A.

to Ga arly; *manitare*.

to Ga; *Ambulare, per-, pre-, ad-, declineare, demigrare, digradi, incedere, meare, migrare, viare, ippe grece*; versus:

¶ *Ambulo vel gradior, eo, rado, deambulo, pergo*.

*Additur hijs spaciator, vel itinero, vel proficiscor*.

*Predictis iunge tendo cum curro, mouere*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Infundibulum, a funnell.' Stanbridge.

<sup>2</sup> This seems to be only an error of the scribe for *furlange*, and not another form of the word. 'The fourtedele a furlange betwene thus he walkes.' *Morte Arthure*, 946. 'Stadium. A Furlonge.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> 'Sulcus. A Fore. *Sulcosus*. Ful of forys.' Medulla. Thoresby in his Letter to Ray, E. Dialect. Soc., gives 'a furre or foor, a furrow.' A.S. *furh*. 'Ac sone sterte he vp of the for3, And Charlis stede a gerde por3. Þat was so fair of sizte.' *Sir Ferumbras*, 5593.

<sup>4</sup> In P. Plowman, B.v. 576, Piers in directing the Pilgrims in the way to Truth, says—

'And so boweth forth bi a broke, beth-buxum-of-speche,

Tyl 3e fynden a forth, 3oure-fadres honoureth.'

Wyclif, Genesis xxxii. 22, has—'And whanne Jacob hadde arise anysseli, he took hise twei wyues, and so many seruauentessis with enleuen sones, and passide the forth of Jaboþ.' A.S. *ford*.

'To fynde a forth, faste con I fonde,

But woþe3 mo I-wysse þer ware.' *Allit. Poems*, i. 150.

<sup>5</sup> Neckham, 'De Utensilibus' (Wright's Vol. of Vocab.), identifies *fastaine* with cloths *fuscolineti*, dyed tawny or brown. Reginald of Durham in his work, *De Admir. Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus*, mentions cloth *fuscolinetum*, dyed with (young) *fustic* (which was of a yellow colour and the produce of Venetian Sumach, and was employed for dyeing before it was almost wholly supplanted by the "old fustic" of America). From this mode of dyeing, the original fustian, which was sometimes made of silk, may have had its name; or possibly from St. Fuscien, a village near the cloth manufacturing city of Amiens. See Liber Albus, p. 674, where it is ordered that foreign merchants are not to sell less than '*rii fuscolinctos*,' sc. *pannos*. In an Inventory in the Paston Letters, iii. pp. 407, 409, we find — 'Item, a dowblet of *fostian*, xl<sup>d</sup> . . . Item, a payr of stokes of *fustian*, viij<sup>d</sup>.' 'For v yerdes *fastyan* for a cote at viij<sup>d</sup> the yerd, iij<sup>s</sup> xl<sup>d</sup>.' Nicolas's Elizabeth of York, p. 105. 'Coleyne threde, *fustiane*, and canvase' are among 'the commodities . . . fro Pruse ibroughte into Flaundes,' according to the *Libelle*, pr. in Wright's *Pol. Songs*, i. 171, Andrew Borde, in his *Introduction*, makes one of the *Januayes* (Genoise) say—

'I make good treacle, and also *fustian*,

With such thynges I crauft with many a pore man.'

<sup>6</sup> In the Instructions to the Sheriffs of Counties, in reference to the practice of Archery, issued 37 Edward III., we find *pila bacularis*, corresponding probably with our 'hockey,' *pila manualis*, hand-ball, and *pila pedira*, foot-ball.

<sup>7</sup> 'Pila: *pes pontis*.' Medulla. See P. 'Pyle of a bryggys fote, or oþer byggyng. *Pila*.' Cooper has '*Pila*. Vitruvius. A pile, a heape, or damme made in the water to break or stay the course.' We still use the term *footings* for the first courses of brickwork.

to **Ga a-bowte**; *Ambire, circuire, cingere, circumscribere, circumdare, circolare, lustrare, col-, girare, girouagari, obire, peragrare, perambulare, & cetera.*

\*to **Gabe**<sup>1</sup>; *Mentiri, & cetera; ubi to lye (A.).*

to **Ga away**; *Abcedere, discedere, re-, secedere.*

†to **Ga bakwarde**; *retrogradi; retrogradus.*

†to **Ga be-twne**; *mediare.*

to **Ga be-fore**; *Antecedere, Antegradi, precedere, peregredi, preire, preuiare.*

**Gabrielle**; *gabriel.*

†**Gabrielle rache** (*Gabriel raches A.*)<sup>2</sup>; *camalion.*

a **Gad**<sup>3</sup>; *gerusa.*

to **Ga downe**; *descendere.*

to **Ga forthe**; *cedere, egredi, exire, procedere, prodire.*

\***Gayle** (*Gaylle A.*)<sup>4</sup>; *mirtus; Miracetum est locus ubi crescunt.*

†a **Gay horse**<sup>5</sup>; *manducus.*

a **Gaynge**; *Aditus, incessus, itus, itura, meatus, transitus.*

a **Gaynge away**; *abcessus, discessus, decessus, re-.*

**Gaynge before**; *preuius.*

<sup>1</sup> In P. Plowman, B. iii. 179, Meed addressing Conscience says—

‘Wel þow wost, wernard, but ȝif þow wolt gabbe,  
Fow hast banged on myne half eleuene tymes.’

See also xix. 451. Wyclif in 2 Corinthians xi. 31, has ‘I gabbe not.’ See also *Aneren Riche*, p. 200; *William of Palerne*, 1904, &c. ‘To Gab, lye. *Mentiri, comminisci.*’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Gaber.* To mocke, flout, ride, &c.’ Cotgrave.

‘*Gabberys* glosou eny whare And gode feyth comys alle byhynde.’

Wright’s Political Poems, ii. 237.

In the same work, vol. i. p. 269, in a Poem against the Minorite Friars, we read—

‘First thai *gabben* on God, that alle men may se,  
When thai hangen him on hegh on a grene tre.’

<sup>2</sup> A *Rache* is a scenting hound, as distinguished from a greyhound.

‘I salle neuer ryvaye, ne *raches* vn-cowpylle.’ *Morte Arthure*, 3999.

See Brachett, above; Ducange, s. v. *Bracco*; and P. Rathe. *Gabrielle rache* thus is equivalent to *Gabriel Hounds*, an expression which is explained from the Kennett MS. Lansd. 1033, as follows:—‘At Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of *Gabriel’s Hounds*, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese, making this noise in their flight.’ The expression appears to be still in use in Yorkshire; see Mr. Robinson’s *Whitby Gloss*. E. Dial. Soc. The *Medulla* defines *Camalon* as ‘*quoddam quod ririt in aere.*’ See Mr. Way’s Introduction, p. lxx, note b.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Al engelond was of his adrad, So his þe beste fro þe *gaul.*’ *Havelok*, 279. See also *ibid.* 1016.

‘Take a *gad* of stele, I wot in dede.’ *Liber Cure Coeorum*, ed. Morris, p. 6.

‘Gadde for oxen—*esquillon.*’ *Palsgrave*. ‘Gadde, gode, or rodde with a pricke at the ende to dryve oxen. *Stimulum.*’ *Huloet*. Compare *Brod*, above.

<sup>4</sup> The fragrant bog-myrtle, often called sweet-gale. The *Medulla* gives ‘*Mirtus: quodam arbor, gawle, que in litore maris habundat. Mirtosus, gawly. Mircetum: locus ubi erescit.*’ Harrison in his *Descript. of England*, i. 72, says that the ‘chiefe want to such as studie there [at Cambridge] is wood, wherefore this kind of prouision is brought them either from Essex . . . or otherwise the necessitie thereof is supplied with *gall* (a bastard kind of *Mirtus* as I take it) and seacole.’ See also *ibid.* p. 343. Lyte, *Dodoens*, p. 673, says that the *Mirtus Brabantica* is called ‘by the Brabanders *gagel.*’ In the *Saxon Leechdoms*, &c. Rolls Series, ed. Cockayne, vol. ii, pp. 316–17, the following recipe is given:—‘Wiþ lunȝen adl, genim . . . *gagollan*, wyl on wætre, . . . do of þa wyrt drince on morȝenne wearines seene fulue. For lung disease; take . . . *sweet gale*; boil them in water . . . ; let (the man) drink in the morning of (this) warme a cup full.’ A.S. *gagol*.

<sup>5</sup> A buffoon, clown. Cooper renders *Manducus* by ‘Images carried in pageantes with great cheekes, wyde mouthes, & makyng a greate noyse with their iawes,’ and the *Ortus*

†Gaynge owte of way; *delirus, deuius.*

a Gaynge owt; *exitus.*

\*to Gayne<sup>1</sup>; *ossitare.*

to Ga in; *inire, &cetera*; vbi to entyr.

†to Gaynsay<sup>2</sup>; *oblaturare, re-, obire, &cetera*; vbi to deny.

†to Gaynstand<sup>3</sup>; *calcitrare, re-, resistere, ob-, obluctari, obstare, reper-*

*cutere, reniti, repugnare, reluctari.*  
a Gayte<sup>4</sup>; *caper, capra, capella, capriolus, capriola; caprinus, caprilis participia; dor, grece, dorcas egloceron, & egloceros, hedus, zedulus diminutiuum; hedinus, hircus, hirciolus, hircinus, hircosus; ibee.*

\*a Gayte speche<sup>5</sup>; *egloga.*

by 'a gaye horse, ioculator, ore turpiter manducans, vel ore hians,' with which the Medulla agrees. '*Manducus*, m. Plaut. A disguised or ugly picture, such as was used in May games and shows, seeming terrible, by reason of his broad mouth and the great crashing of his teeth, and made to cause the people to give room, a snapdragon; also a great eater, φάγος, a *Mando*. *Manducus*, m. Jocular turpiter mandens.' Gouldman. '*Manducus*. A bugbear or hobgoblin, dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and great teeth granching, as if he would eat people, and carried about at plays and public shows.' Littleton. See also Harlott, below.

<sup>1</sup> Baret gives '*Gane*, vide yaune and gape;' and in the Manip. Vocab. we find '*gane*, yane, *oscitare*.'

'He began to romy and rowte,

And gapes and gones.'

*Avouynge of Arthure*, Camd. Soc. xii. 4.

In *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 276, we read—

'Upon his crest a raven stode.

That yanel as he were woode.'

'I gane, or gape, *je oeuure la bouche or je baille*. He ganeth as he had nat slepte ynouge: *il baille comme sil neust pas assez dormy*.' Palsgrave. A. S. *gānian*. See also to *Gane*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Lampadius reigned in the citee of Rome, that was right mercifull; wherfore of grete mercy he ordeyned a lawe, that who that were a man-sleer, a ravenour, an evell doer, or a thief, and were take, and brought before the domesman, yf he myght sey iij. trouthes, so truly that no man myght *agayn-sey* hem, he shuld have his lyf.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 101. Palsgrave has, 'I gaynesaye. I contrarye ones sayeng, or I saye contrarye to the thyng that I have sayde before. *Je redis*. Say what shall please the, I wyll never gaynesay the.'

<sup>3</sup> "'A! sir, mercy," quod she, "for sothely yf thou wolte brynge me ayene to the citee, I shalle yeve to the þi Ringe and thi broche, with ouden anye *ayene-stondynge*; and but yf I do in dede þat I seye, I wolte bynde me to the foulest dethe." *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 187. 'To gaynstand or wythstand, *obsisto*.' Huloet. 'To gainstand, *repugnare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'I gaynestande or am against ones purposes, *jaduerse*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> Hampole in describing the Day of Judgment says—

'Hys angels þan affir his wille,

Als þe hird þe shepe dus fra þe gayte.'

Sal first departe þe gude fra þe ille,

*Pricke of Conscience*, 6132.

Compare Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, l. 5629—'As hird the sheip doith from the gate.'

<sup>5</sup> The Medulla renders *Egloga* by 'a word of geet,' and the Ortus gives '*Egloga est pars bucolici carminis*.' '*Egloga*. Caprarum seu rerum pastoralium sermo, quasi αἰγῶν λόγος, A pastoral speech, a speech of the goatherd.' Gouldman. Compare Spenser's explanation of the word: 'ÆGLOGUE. They were first of the Greekes, the inventours of them, called *Aeglogai*, as it were *Aegon*, or *Aeginomon logi*, that is, Got-heardest tales. For although in Virgil and others the speakers be more Shepheards then Goatherds, yet Theocritus, in whom is more ground of authoritie then in Virgil, This specially from That deriving, as from the first heade and wellspring, the whole invention of these *Aeglogues*, maketh Goate-heards the persons and authors of his tales. This being, who seeth not the grossnesse of such as by colour of learning would make us beleve, that they are more rightly tearmed *Eclogai*, as they would say, extraordinarie discourses of unnecessarie matter? which definition albe in substance and meaning it agree with the nature of the thing, yet no whit answereth with the analysis and interpretation of the worde. For they be not tearmed *Eclogues*, but *Aeglogues*; which sentence this Authour verie well observing, upon good iudgement, though indeede fewe Goatherds have to doe herein, nevertheless doubteth not to call them by the used and best known name.' Shepheards Calender. Generall Argument, 106. Compare *Foule Speche*, above.



Galde<sup>1</sup>.a Galy; *galea, navis est.*Galyle; *galilea.*\*Galynga<sup>2</sup>; *hec galinga.*†a Galle; *fell.*†to Galle for ynke; *galla.*a Galowe; *furca, furcella, furcula, furcilles (Calofurca A.).*a Galte<sup>3</sup>; *nefrendis, nefrendus, mai-  
alis.*a Galon; *lagena.*a Game; *ludicrum, ludus, & cetera;*  
*vbi a play.*†Gameson (Gamsome A.)<sup>4</sup>; *ludi-  
bundus, ludicer.*\*to Gane (Gayne A.)<sup>5</sup>; *jutiscere,  
hiare, inhiscere, oscitare.*\*a Ganynge; *hiatus, oscitacio, osci-  
tamen.*†to Gang (Ganne A.)<sup>6</sup>; *ire, Ambu-  
lare, & cetera; vbi to ga.*†a Ganger be-twene; *mediator, -trix,  
pres.*†to Ga owte of mynde; *dementare.*†to Ga on mowntayns; *tran[s]al-  
pinare.*†to Ga owte of way; *deuiare, exorbi-  
tare, & cetera; vbi to erre.*to Gape; *hiare.*a Gapyng; *hiatus; hians participium.*<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the same as P. Gallyd.<sup>2</sup> Harman (ed. Strother, 1727) notices three varieties, *Cyperus rotundus*, round galingal; *Galanga major*, galingal; *Galanga minor*, lesser galingal. According to Dr. Percy it is 'the root of a grassy-leaved plant brought from the East Indies, of an aromatic smell, and hot biting bitterish taste, anciently used among other spices, but now almost laid aside.' Lewis, Mater. Med. 286. Turner in his *Herbal*, p. 152, says: 'Although the thys comon *Galangall* of ours be a kynde of cypirus yet it answereth not in al poyntes vnto the description.' *Galingale* is also mentioned in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 8—'Forshit with *galyngale* and gode gyngere.'A recipe for the manufacture of galentyne, which was a dish prepared from *galingale*, is also given at p. 30. '*Galentyne* is a sauce for any kind of roast Fowl, made of grated Bread, beaten Cinnamon & Ginger, Sugar, Claret-wine, and Vinegar, made as thick as Grewell.' Randle Holme, Bk. iii. ch. iii. p. 82, col. ii. See also Recipes in Markham's *Houswife*, pp. 70 and 77. '*Gingiver* and *galingale*' are also mentioned in *Guy of Warwick*, p. 421. Huloet gives '*galyngale*, spyce, *galanga*.' The following recipe is given in Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 64. 'To make galantyne. Take crustes of bred, and stepe hom in hotten wyn or vynegar, and grinde hit smal, and drawe hit up with vynegur thurgh a streynour, and do therto powder of *galyngale*, and of canel, and of ginger, and serve hit forth.' See *Sir Degrevant*, Thornton Romances, l. 1399. Cogan, *Haven of Health*, 1612, p. 74, gives a very curious remedy for dropsy, one ingredient in which is *galingale*.<sup>3</sup> In the *Morte Arthure* the giant whom Arthur encounters is described as'Greesse growene as a *galte*, fulle grylyche he luke3.' l. 1101.The *Manip. Vocab.* has '*galte*, pig, *verres*,' and in Huloet is given '*galt*, or yonge hogge or sow. *Porcetra*.' Withals gives 'A Bore that is gelt. *Nefrendus*;*Cultor uper nemorum tibi sit, verresque domorum;**Atque nefrendus: et hic caret vsu testicularum.'*'*Hic frendis*; Anglice, *galt*.' Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 204. '*Maialis: porcus domesticus carens testiculis*.' Medulla. '*Galts*, Gelts, young sows before they have had their first fare of pigs: Hickes. In the South they are called *Yelts*.' See Preface to Ray's Gloss. p. 4, l. 18. O. Icel. *galti*, a boar. See also *Gilte* and *Hogge*.<sup>4</sup> 'And sche *gamesum* and glad god hem a-3ens.' *William of Palerne*, 4193.'*Ludicrus*. Gamely. *Ludibundus*. Gameful.' Medulla. '*Ludicrum*. A game or pastyme; an interlude.' Cooper.<sup>5</sup> See to *Gayne*, above, and compare to *Gape*, below. '*Fatisco*. To 3enyn fullech.' Medulla. John Russell amongst his 'Symple Condicions' of good behaviour says—'Be not gapyng nor *ganyng*.' *Babees Book*, ed. Furnivall, p. 19. See P. 3enyn.<sup>6</sup> 'Symonye and cyuile shulde on hire fete *gange*.' P. Plowman, B. ii. 167.A. S. *gangan*.

'At the hed of thike stang,

They founden a vessel as they gonne *gang*.'  
*Lonelich's Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xlvi. 326.

a Gardyn; *ortus, ortulus, gordinum*.  
a Gardyner; *ortolanus, orticula, ortilio*.

a Garfra<sup>1</sup>; *profectum*.

a Garison; *municipium*.

a Garlande; *sertum, diadema, corona, & cetera*; *versus*:

¶ *Laurea, crinale, sertum, diadema, corona*;

*Addas Aureolum quia sic pacis (sit paucis A.) data dicta*

*Et duo quod demat credo diadema vocatum.*

*Finem cum medio sicut facit omne rotundum.*

*Alij versus; brauium*<sup>2</sup>; *versus*:

¶ *Virginis est sertum, clerique corona, poete*

*Laurea, rex*<sup>3</sup> *gestat diadema vel Induperator.*

Garleke; *Alleum, Alliata est condimentum ex Alleo factum.*

†a Garleke seller; *Allearius*.

Garne (Garne *sive* ȝarñ A.)<sup>4</sup>; *pensum*.

†to wynd Garne; *jurgillare*.

†a Garnar; *Apotheca, granarium, theca*.

a Garwyndelle (A Garne qweyille or A ȝarnwyndylle A.)<sup>5</sup>; *deusultorium, gurgillus*.

†to Gar<sup>6</sup>; *compescere, cogere, & cetera*; *versus*:

¶ *Arceat, compescit, inhibet, cohibet, que, coarceat*;

*Refrenat, reprimit, Angustiat, atque coartat*;

*Cogit, constringit, Angariat, Artat & Angit*;

*Urget, compellit, hijs sensus conuenit idem.*

\*to Garse<sup>7</sup>; *scarificare*.

\*A Garse; *scara uel scaria* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> Entrails or garbage. 'Profectum: a gosse gyblet.' *Ortus*. Compare P. Garbage; see also Gebyllott and Giblott. <sup>2</sup> See Glayfe, below. <sup>3</sup> MS. res.

<sup>4</sup> 'Gain or Garn, woollen yarn or worsted . . . Gain-winnles, the old-fashioned machine for winding worsted, a circular shape l tissue of laths round which the skein is fixed.' F. K. Robinson, *Whitby Gloss*. E. D. Soc. Ray in his *Glossary of North Country Words* (E. D. Soc.) also gives 'garn-windles, *harpedonc, rhombus*. A.S. *gearn-windel*; quod a *gearn, pensu* (yarn), et *windan, torquere*.' 'A par garnwyn, *grigillum*.' *Nominale MS.* in Halliwell. 'Grigillus. A reele to wind threde.' Cooper. 'Grigillus. A cranke.' Medulla. A.S. *gearn*. See P. ȝarne.

<sup>5</sup> 'Blades or yarne wyndles, an instrumente of huswyfery, *Grigillus, Volutorium*.' Huloet. 'Jurgillum: ȝarne wyne.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180. 'Conductum, gernwinde.' MS. Gloss. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. Compare W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157—

'A wudres (a yar-wyndel) ore alcz:

*E vostre filoe tā wudez (wynde thi yarn).*

*Ke feet ore darne Hude?*

*Un tussel de wudres (a klewe of yarn) wude (windes).*

*E dist ore jo voyl.*

*Ma fillee monstre en trarayl (do my yarn on the reel).'*

<sup>6</sup> 'Make or garre to do, as the Scottish men say,' Florio.

'Fra dede of synne to life of grace

That geres us fle the fendes trace.'

*Early Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 77.

'He gert them sit down.' *Ibid.* p. 90.

<sup>7</sup> 'A garse, or gash, *incisura*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A cutte, garse or insition. *Casura, Incisura, &c.*' Huloet. Halliwell quotes—'Ther is oo maner of purgacioun of the body that is y-maad in too maners, by medecyn outh by bledynge; bledynge, I say, either by veyne or by *garsynge*.' MS. Bodl. 423, leaf 208. In *Sir Ferumbras*, when King Clarion cuts through Richard of Normandy's shield, grazing his side, the latter

'Can grope to þat *gerse*,

God he þankede þan.'

And wan he felede hit was no werse,

l. 3693.

The author of the *Ancren Riwe* speaks of 'þeo ilke reouðfulle *garcen* (*garses* in a second MS.) of þe luðere skurgen, nout one on his schonken, auh ȝeond al his leoffiche licome.

to Garsumme (Gersome A.)<sup>1</sup>; *gres-*  
*summare*.

Garselle <sup>2</sup>,

a Gartere; *ligula*, *subligare*; versus :

¶ *Subligar est ligula caligas qua  
subligat alte.*

to Garter ; *sublicare*.

a Garte of a hors (Garthe for A  
hors A.)<sup>3</sup>; *singula, ventrale*;  
(versus;

¶ *Cingula cingit equum, cingula sunt hominum A.).*

†a Garthe<sup>4</sup>; *sepes, garre sunt sepes  
ferree circa choros & altaria.*

†to Garthe; *sepire*, & cetera; *vbi* to close.

†to Garthe wesselle<sup>5</sup>; *circular*.

†a Garthe for wessellé; *cinctorium*,  
*circulus*.

Gascoyn (Gascune A.) <sup>6</sup>; *aquitania*,  
*vasconia*, nomen patrie.

Gate<sup>7</sup>; *gradus est nature gressus virium.*

\*a *Gateschadylle* (*Gateschetylle*  
A.)<sup>8</sup>; *biuim*, *diuersiclinium*,  
*compitum*.

to Ga to geder ; coire.

†a Gawbert<sup>9</sup>; *ipepurgium*.

p. 258. '*Garsse* in wode or in a knyfe, *hoche*.' Palsgrave. 'A carsare, *hie scarificator*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 195. '*Chignecture*. A cutting; a gash, cut, garse; a launcing, shredding, slitting.' Cotgrave.

<sup>1</sup> In Peacock's Gloss, of Manley & Corringham is given '*Gressounmys*, fines. Lat. *gersuma*. Dufresne, *Gloss. Med. Lat.*, Spehnan, *Gloss. Archeolog.* Cowel Law Dict. A. S. *gersuma*, a treasure a fine. "The sayd Abbott and Convent have by theys presents graunted . . . goodes of outlawyd persones, fynys, or *gressounmys* for landes and tenementes, lettyn or to be lettyn." Lease of Scolter Manor, 1537. "Chargeable besides with a certain rent custom or *gressum*, called the knowing rent." Letters Patent, 1640, in Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, 66. Cf. Palmer, *Perlust.* Yarmouth, iii. 33. '*Garsum*, a "garsom," a foregift at entering a farm, a Godspenny.' Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703. In the version of the Jewish law given in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 300, l. 6753, it is laid down that

' If theif na qersum has ne gifte                      He sal be saald.'

pat he may yeild again his thift,

<sup>2</sup> *Garsil*, thorns or brushwood for making dead hedges, and for burning with turves in hearth fires; still in use in Yorkshire. See Marshall's Rural Economy, E. Dial. Soc. p. 28.

<sup>3</sup> 'Cingula. A gerth off an hors.' Medulla. A. S. *gyrd*.

<sup>4</sup> Still in use in the North for an enclosure or a yard. 'Seþes. An hedge.' Medulla. A. S. *geard*. Compare Appelle garth and to Breke garthe, above, and Hege, hereafter. Wyclif, John xviii, has 'a 3erd or a gardin.' 'Garth, orchard, *pomarium*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Garce.' "Dum leuaverunt eum de curru, ponentes super *garros* atrii, statim auxilio B. Anallbergæ resumpsit ibidem omnium membrorum sanitatem" (A. SS.). An seamua, an repositaria, inquit editores eruditi: crediderim esse repagula, et *garras* dictas fuisse pro *barras*. Non una hæc esset *b* in *g* mutatio." Ducange.

<sup>5</sup> This I suppose to mean 'to put bands round vessels.' Compare *Copbande*, and *Gyrthe of a vesselle*. Gervase Markham in his *Cheape and Good Husbandry*, 1623, p. 170, uses the noun in a somewhat similar meaning: 'taking a Rye sheafe, or Wheate-sheafe that is new thrash't, and binding the eares together in one lumps, put it over the Hiv, and as it were thatch it all over, and fixe it close to the Hiue with an old hoope, or garth.' *Gard* is common with the meaning of a band, or hem on a garment.

<sup>6</sup> 'Many a noder ryche vesselle,      With wyne of *gascoyne* and roehelle.'

*Life of St. Alexius*, E. E. Text Society, ed. Furnivall, p. 28.

<sup>7</sup> In Havelok, l. 800, we read how he upset

'wel sixtene lades gode,      þat in his *gate* ȝeden and stode.'

'Gressus. A pas.' Medulla.

<sup>8</sup> *Compitum*. A gaderyng off many weyes. *Bivium*: ubi duo vie concurrunt. *Diversiclinium*. Per many weyes arn: et ethroglitata.' Medulla. 'Hoc bivium, a gayt-schadyls.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 238. Compare *Ethroglett*, above.

<sup>9</sup> *Gawbert. An iron rack for a chimney. Cheshire.* Halliwell. *'Ipopurgium. An aundryrn.'* Medulla. A later hand has added at the end of the line, *'Anglice, A Gawbert.'* *'Andela, vel Andena, est ferrum supra quod opponuntur ligna in igne, quod alio nomine dicitur hyperpyrgium.'* Dueange.

\*a Gavelle (Gauylle A.) of a howse<sup>1</sup>;  
*frontispicium*.

†a Gaveloke (Gavylloke A.)<sup>2</sup>.

\*Gavnsselle<sup>3</sup>; *Applauda*.

G ante E.

a Gebyllott<sup>4</sup>; *profectum*.

a Gebett<sup>5</sup>; *patibulum*, & cetera; ubi  
 a gibette.

to Gedyr; *Adunare*, co-, counare,  
 congire, congregare, contrahere,  
*autummare*, congerere, conuen-  
 ire, coniungere, ad-, corrogare,  
 cire, eiere, concire, conciere, cogere,  
 legere, colligere, vñre, & cetera;  
 ubi to june.

a Gedyrynge; *colleccio*, *congregacio*,  
 & cetera.

†to Gedir handfuls (hanfulis A.)<sup>6</sup>;  
*calamare*.

Gederynge; *Adunans*, *collectiuns*.

\*a Geste; *carmen lyricum*, *gestus*.

to Gelde; *castrare*, *emasculare*, *etes-  
 ticulare*.

a Gelder; *testuator*, *castrator*.

a Gelder of bestis; *Abestis*.

a Geldyng(e) (A Geldy A.)<sup>7</sup>; *eunuchus*;  
 versus:

¶ *Dicimus eunuchos castratos at-  
 que spadones;*

*Sique metrum sineret, ementu-  
 latus inesset.*

*Castratos natura facit, violenta  
 spadones:*

*Efficit improbitas, eunuchos solu  
 voluntas.*

<sup>1</sup> *Gabulum*. *Frontispicium*, frons ædificii: *frontispice*, façade, parement d'un mur.' Ducange. Cotgrave gives 'Frontispice. The frontispice, or forefront of a house, &c.' In *Sir Degrevant*, 1461, the Duke's house is described as having 'gaye gablettus and grete.' 'Greavle (in the Middle dialect garle). A gable of a building.' Marshall's *Rural Economy*, 1788. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 506, uses *frontispice* for the front of a house—

'A structure high,

The work as of a Kingly Palace Gate:

At top whereof, but farr more rich appeerd With *Frontispice* of Diamond and Gold.' 'This deponer and Edward Symonis lay in the litill gallery that went direct to south out of the Kingis chalmere, havand ane window in the gavel throw the town wall.' Deposition of Thos. Nelson, 1568, pr. in Campbell's *Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots to Bothwell*, p. 42, Appendix.

<sup>2</sup> A spear or javelin. Thus in Arthoure & Merlin, p. 338,

'Gavelokes also thicke flowe

So gnattes, ichil auowe.'

See also *Ayenbite of Inwyrt*, 207, and *Atisaundre*, 1620. The word is still in use in the North for a crow-bar, or bar for planting stakes in the ground; see Ray's *Gloss. of North Country Words*. A. S. *gafeluc*, O. Icel. *gaflok*. 'Hastilia, gafelucas,' Alfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 35. 'Gavelock, Hastile,' Littleton.

<sup>3</sup> 'Apludis vel cantabna, hwæte gryttan.' Alfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 34. 'Applauda: furfur, bren.' Medulla. The following recipe for the manufacture of this sauce is given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 29—

*Gwascd* for þe gose.

'Take garlek and grynde hit wele forþy,  
 Temper hit with water a lytel, perdy;  
 Put floure perto and also salt,

Colour hit with safron I wot þou schalt;  
 Temper hit up with cow-mylke þo,  
 And sethe hit and serve hit forth also.'

<sup>4</sup> See Garfra and Giblott. Webster derives the English 'giblet' from O. Fr. *gibelet*. Wedgwood considers it a diminutive of Fr. *gobeau*, a bit, morsel. 'Profectum. A gose gyblet.' Ortus.

<sup>5</sup> 'Patibulum. A jebet.' Medulla. 'For the love that hath i-be betwene vs twoo, I shalle go with the to the iebet.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 130. 'Gibet. A gibbet.' Cotgrave.

<sup>6</sup> 'Calamus. A reede; a wheaten or oten straw; a little twigge or gresse, &c.' Cooper. Hence *calamo*, to gather small bundles of grass, straw, &c.

<sup>7</sup> 'Spado. A geldinge, be it man or beaste.' Cooper. 'Eunuchus. To geeldyn. Spado. A gelt man. Abestis. A geldare of bestys.' Medulla. 'And thei wenten douu bothe into the watir, Philip and the gelding, and he baptisde him.' Acts viii. 38. In Trevisa's Higden, vol. v. p. 119, we read, 'Fe meyne of þe palys he clepyd spadones, that is gilded men.' 'Gelded man, or imperfect man. Apocopus; in the Parsian tongue, Eunuchus.' Huloet.

\*a Gemow<sup>1</sup>; *vertinella*.

to Gendyr; *generare*, con-, re-, *gignere*, *stipare*, con-; versus:

¶ *vir generat, mulierque parit, sed gignit uterque.*

a Genderynge; *genitura* (*Coitus A.*).

ta Genology; *genologia*.

Gentyll<sup>2</sup>; *ingenuus, illustris*, & cet-  
era; versus:

¶ *Strenuus iugenuus, illustris vel  
generosus,  
Insignis, presignis & inclitus,  
egregiusque;  
Istis patricius, preclarus, no-  
bilis Assint.  
Debes predictis Adhibere que  
preclius istis.*

¶ *Procerus, citus, liberalis; ver-  
sus:*

¶ *Est procerum verum [? virum]  
procerum corpus habere.*

vn Gentyllle; *ignobilis*.

Gentyllle men; *proceres*, medio cor-  
repto.

ta Gentyllnes or gentis (*Gentilnes  
or gentryce A.*)<sup>3</sup>; *generositas*,  
*ingenuitas*.

ta Geometer (*Gemitriciañ A.*); *ge-  
ometer*.

Geometry (*Gemitry A.*); *geome-  
tria*.

George; *georgius*, *nomen proprium*.

ta Gerarchy<sup>4</sup>; *gerarchia*, i. *sacer  
principatus*.

a Gerfaucōn<sup>5</sup>; *herodius*.

<sup>1</sup> 'A Gemow, such as Egyptians vse to hang at their eares, *stalagmum*. A little ring gemow, *annellus*. *Gimew* or henge of a door.' Baret. In the *Morte Arthure* we read—  
'Joynter and *gemows*, he joggles in sondyre.' l. 2893;

where the meaning evidently is joints and fastenings. Howell, 1660, speaks of the 'Gimmewes or joynts of a spurr.' 'Gimmow or ringe to hange at ones eare as the Egyptians haue. *Stalagmum*, *Inauris*. Gymnow of a dore. *Vertebra*, *Vertibulum*.' Huloet. 'Anndet qu'on met au droigt, a gimmew.' Hollyband. See Halliwell s. vv. *Gemel* and *Gimmace*.

<sup>2</sup> Very common in the sense of noble, honourable; thus Chaucer describes the knight as 'a verray perfight gentil knight;' and in the Prologue to the Wyf of Bathe, 257, thus defines a *gentil* man—

'Lok who that is most vertuous alway,  
Prive and pert, and most entendith ay

To do the gentil dedes that he can,  
Tak him for the grettest gentil man.'

Cotgrave gives '*Gentil*. Gentle; affable; courteous; gallant; noble; &c.'

<sup>3</sup> *Gentris* is gentleness or nobility of birth or disposition: thus in the *Ancien Riwle*, p. 168, we read—'Louerd, seið Seinte Peter . . . we wulleð folewen þe iðe muckele *gentrise* of þine largesse?' and in *Sir Degrevant*, ed. Halliwell, l. 481,

'Y lette ffor my *gentriose*

To do swych robberyse.'

See also Robert of Gloucester, p. 66. '*Generositas*. Gentyllnes.' Medulla. '*Generosus*. Noble; comynge of a noble rase; a gentilman borne; excellent; couragious; of a gentle and goode kynde.' Cooper. In P. Plowman, B. xiv. 181, we find—

'*Conuertimini ad me et salui eritis:*

þus in *genre* of his *gentrice* Ihesu cryst seyde.'

See also the *Destruction of Troy*, ed. Donaldson & Panton, 131—

'This Jason, for his *gentris*, was ioyfull till all.'

and Early English Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 69, l. 136, where we read—

'þe prince hire nom & hire biket: to lete hire go alyue,  
& for hire noble *gentise*: habbe hire to wyue.'

Chaucer, Prologue to Wyf of Bathe, 290, uses the form *genterye*—

'Her may ye se wel, how that *genterye* Is nought annexid to possessionn.'

<sup>4</sup> '*Gerarcha*: *sacer princeps*.' Medulla. Evidently *gerarcha* is for *hierarcha*, which Ducange defines by '*Archiepiscopus; hierarque, archevêque*.' W. Dunbar in the *Thrissil and the Rois* uses the form *Cherarchy*, which more nearly approaches the original.

<sup>5</sup> See Fawcon, above. Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, p. 77, says—'*Secundum Isidorum dicitur falso eo quod curris digitis sit*. Girofalcones a giro dicti sunt, eo quod in girum et circuitus multos tempus expendunt.'

a Gerinalle<sup>1</sup>; *breviarium*, *libellus* est.

†a Gerundyfe<sup>2</sup>; *gerundium*; *gerundius*.

\*a Gesarne; *gesa*.

Geserne of A gose<sup>3</sup> (A.).

a Geslynge (Gesseling A.)<sup>4</sup>; *Ancerulus*.

a Gest; *hospes*, *hospita*, *conviva*.

†a Gestynynges<sup>5</sup>; *hospitalitas*.

\*Gete<sup>6</sup>; *gagates*.

to Gett<sup>7</sup>; *vbi* to gendyr (A.).

<sup>1</sup> A Journal or Diary. '*Diurnum*: liber continens acta dierum singulorum; *journal*.' Ducange. '*Diurnum*. A booke or regester to note thynges dayly done; a iournall.' Cooper. P. has 'Jurnalle, lytyl boke. *Diurnale*.' 'A Calendar or day-book. *Diarium*, *Ephemeris*.' Littleton. See also *Turynalle*.

<sup>2</sup> '*Gerundium*. A gerundyff.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> The gizzard. Palsgrave gives '*Gyserne* of a foule, *jersier*,' and Cotgrave '*Jesier*. The giserne of birds.' 'The Gisard or Gisarne of a bird. *Gesier*, *jesier*, *jusier*, *mon*. The Giserne of a henne. *Perier de poule*.' Sherwood. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. ff. 305: 'Tak the *gesarne* of a hare, and stampe it, and temper it with water, and gyf it to the seke man or womane at drynke.' Here the meaning appears to be garbage.

<sup>4</sup> '*Ancerulus*. A goeslyng.' Cooper. 'A goselyng.' Medulla. '*Hic Ancerulus*; a geslynge.' Wright's Vocab. p. 220. 'Goslynge. *Ancerulus*.' Hulboet.

<sup>5</sup> '*Conviva*. A gesterne. *Convivium*. A gestyng. *Convivo*. To gestyngyn.' Medulla. See also Jamieson, s. r. 'Ne makie 3e none *gistnynges*.' *Ancrén Récit*, p. 414. In *Rauf Coilzear*, ed. Murray, 973-5, we are told how Rauf founded a hospice

'Ener mare perpetually

That all that wantis harbery

In the name of Sanct July,

Suld have *gestnyng*.'

And in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 19, we read—'in þis weye were iij. knyghtys, for to refreshe, and calle to *gestnyng* or to ostery, all that went by that way.' So in the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 656, l. 11456, when the Wise Men of the East came to Bethlehem—

'Word cum til her! þe kyng

And in þat tun *gestnyng* had nummun.'

Pat þar was suilke kynges cummun,

'Hengest com to þan kinge, & bad him *gistnyng*.' *Lazamon*, ii. 172.

See also *Alisaunder*, 1779; and *Cursor Mundi*, p. 166, l. 2770, and 674, l. 11750. A. S. *gast*, *gast*, *gist*, a guest.

<sup>6</sup> In the Ode to Sayne John (pr. in *Relig. Pieces*, &c., from the Thornton MS. E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), p. 87, the Saint is addressed as

'the *gete* or germandir gente,

As iasper, the iewelle of gentille perry;'

and in the description of the Duke's house in *Sir Degrevant* we are told that it had

'Alle þe wallus of *gate*.

With gaye gablettus and grete.' l. 1461.

See Harrison's *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, ii. 77, where he refers to the use of powdered jet as a test of virginity, and adds—'there is some plentie of this commoditie in Darbshire and about Barwike whereof rings, salts, small cups, and sundrie trifling toies are made.' He derives the name *Gagates* from 'Gagas a citie and riuer in Silicia, where it groweth in plentifull manner. Charles the fourth emperour of that name glased the church withall that standeth at the fall of Tangra, but I cannot imagine what light should enter therby. The writers also diuide this stone into fve kinds, of which the one is in colour like vnto lion tawnie, another straked with white veines, the third with yellow lines, the fourth is garled with diuerse colours, among which some like drops of bloud (but those come out of Inde) and the fift shining blacke as anie rauens feather.' See also A. Boorde, ed. Furnivall, p. 80, where, *inter alia*, he recommends *gate* stone powdered as a specific for stone in the bladder. Halliwell quotes the following curious recipe from the Thornton MS. leaf 304:—'For to gare a woman say what thou askes hir. Tak a stane that is called a *gagate*, and lay it on hir lefte pape whene scho slepis, that scho wiet not, and if the stane be gude, alle that thou askes hir salle scho say whatever scho has done.' A similar one is printed in *Reliq. Antig.* i. 53. 'A stone that is callid *gagates*. . . it is black as gemmes ben . . . bit brenneth in water & quenchith in oyle, and as to his myght, yf the stone be froted and chauffed hit holdelth (*read* holdeth) what hym neygheth.' Caxton, *Descript. of Britain*, 1480, p. 5.

<sup>7</sup> 'Befor þat he was *gaten* and forth broght.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 443. O. Icel. *geta*, to produce.

to Gett; *vbi* to purchesse (A.).

G ante I.

a Giande; *gigans*.

†a Giandesfyghte<sup>1</sup>; *gigantimancia*.

a Gibett<sup>2</sup>; *Aculeus, eculeus, patulum*.

a Giblott (Gyblett A.)<sup>3</sup>; *profectum*.

a Gide; *index*.

to Gyde; *indicare*

to Gife; *committere, donare, con-ferre, con-, dare, duputare, duere, cehibere, impendere, impensare, largiri, numerare, re-, prebere, reddere, rependere, soluere, delargiri, tradere, tribuere*.

to Gife a-gayne; *redonare*.

†to Gife a drynke; *potare*.

†to Giffe abowtte<sup>4</sup>; *circumdare, circumstipare*.

†to Giffe to kepe; *commendare, committere, deponere, tradere*.

†to Giffe stede<sup>5</sup>; *cedere, locum dare*.  
a Giffer; *dator, donator, largitor, munerarius*.

thynge Gyffen to kepe (A Gyffinge to kepe A.); *depositum*.

a Gyfte; *collacio; collatiuus participium; cordana*<sup>6</sup> *grece, datum, dacio, donum est dantis, munus accipientis, munera deo offeruntur, donacio, donarium, gratia, munus, munusculum; datiuus, donatiuus participia*.

†a Gift berer; *doniferus, munifer*.

†a Gilde<sup>7</sup>; *gilda*.

†a Gilder<sup>8</sup>; *laqueus, pedux pedum est*.

†to Gilder; *laqueare, illaqueare, irretire*.

a Gile; *fraus, & cetera; vbi falsehede*.

†a Gilefatte<sup>9</sup>; *Acromellarium*.

<sup>1</sup> See also **Fighte of Giandes**. <sup>2</sup> See also **Gebett**, above. <sup>3</sup> See **Gebyllott**, above.

<sup>4</sup> A literal translation of the Latin *circumdare*, to surround.

<sup>5</sup> Again a literal translation of *locum dare*. In the *Myroure of Our Lady*, ed. Blunt, p. 40, we are told that in saying of prayers a priest must not '*gyue stede* wylfully without nede by herynge or by seyng, or in any other wyse to eny thynge wherby he is distracte fro mynde and aduertence of the seruyce that he saith.'

<sup>6</sup> Read *corbana*: see Mark vii. 11.

<sup>7</sup> A Guild or association of persons either following the same trade or profession, or associated for ecclesiastical purposes. See 'English Gilds, their Statutes and Customs,' E. E. Text Soc. ed. Toulmin-Smith. '*Gilda: vox Anglica vetus*,' Ducange.

<sup>8</sup> In *Eng. Met. Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 69, we read—

He saw how all the erth was sprede,      Man's saull, als a fouler  
Wyt pantre bandes, and gyliders blake,      Tas foules wyt gylder and panter.  
That Satanas had layd to take

O. Icel. *gildra*. Wyclif, Wks. ed. Arnold, ii. 322, says, 'Pe fend penkip him sure of sinful men pat he hap *gildrid*.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 308, we find '*in laqueum Diaboli*' rendered by 'in the *gilder* of the deuel.' The verb occurs in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 546, l. 9479—

'Now es man *gildred* in iuels all,      His aun sin has mad him thrall.'

'In his *gildert* night and dai      Meke him selven sal he ai.' *E. Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 31.

In Mr. Robinson's *Whitby Gloss*. (E. D. Soc.) is given—'*Gilderts*, nooses of horsehair upon lines stretched within a hoop, for catching birds on the snow. The bread-bait is attempted through the loops, which entangle the birds by the legs when they rise up to fly.' Also given in Ray's Collection. '*The gilder* of disparacione.' Thornton MS. leaf 21. See also to **Trapp with a gylder**, hereafter.

<sup>9</sup> See P. Gylde. In the Inventory of Roland Staveloy of Gainsburgh, 1551, we find 'a lead, a mashefatt, a *gylfatt* with a sooe xv<sup>s</sup>.' See also Mr. C. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire, s. v. *Guilevat*, and Ray's North Country Words, s. v. *Guilfat*. In the brewhouse of Sir J. Pastolf at Calstor, according to the inventory taken in 1459, there were 'xij ledys, j mesynfate (mash-tub), and j *yelfate*.' Thomas Harpham of York in 1341 bequeathed '*unam plumbum, unam cunam, que vocatur mashefat, et duas parras cunas que vocantur gylefatts, duas kymelyns, et duos parvos barellos*.' Testament. Ebor. i. 3. See also note to **Dische benke**, above.

†a Gille<sup>1</sup>; *vallis*.

a Gille of a fische; *branchia*.

Gilty; *reatus*, & cetera; *vbi* A tris-  
pas.

†a Gillry (Gylery A.)<sup>2</sup>; *prestigium*.

\*a Gilte<sup>3</sup>; *suella*.

to Gilte; *Aurare*, *de-*, *crisare*, *sube-*  
*rare*.

Gilty; *consciens*, *criminosus*, *culpa-*  
*bilis*, *incredibilis*, *reprehensibilis*,  
*vituperabilis*, *reus*.

a Giltyng; *Apocrysis*, *de Auracio*.

Gimlott<sup>4</sup>.

Ginger<sup>5</sup>; *zinziber*, *zinzibrum*.

to Gingelle<sup>6</sup>.

†a Ginner of y<sup>e</sup> fysche<sup>7</sup>; *branchia*.

to Girde; *Accingere*, & cetera; *vbi*  
to belte.

a Girdelle; *zona*, & cetera; *vbi* a  
belte.

†a Girdiller; *zonarius*, *corrigarius*.

†to Girn<sup>8</sup>; *vbi* to mowe.

<sup>1</sup> 'As he glode thurgh the *gille* by a gate syde.' Destruction of Troy. 13529. 'The grattus of Galway, of greuys and of *gillus*.' *Anturs of Arthur*. xxxiii. 2. 'Gill, a breach, or hollow descent in a hill.' Kennett MS. Lansd. 1033. The word is still in use in Yorkshire for a glen or dell, and in Sussex is applied to a rivulet or beck. See Ray's Gloss. 'Gill. A small strait gl-n. *Gil*. A steep, narrow glen; a ravine. It is generally applied to a gully whose sides have resumed a verdant appearance in consequence of the grass growing.' Icel. *gil*, a ravine, a gully. Gawain Douglas in his Prologue to the 8th book of the *Enaid*, p. 239 bk. l. 18. has—

'As I grunselit at that grume, and glisnyt about,      Bot I mycht pike thare my fil,  
I gryppit graithlie the *gil*,      Or penny come out.'

And Stewart, in his trans. of Boece, iii. 98, has—

'Onto the number of ten thousand men.      Dalie he led our mony *gill* and glen.'

<sup>2</sup> In Bartholomew's Description of the World, amongst the other prevalent evils are mentioned '*gilry* and falshede.' *Pricks of Conscience*, 1176.

'Mony a shrew ther is      And proves oft with thaire *gilry*  
On nyȝt and als on day,      How thai myȝt men betray.'

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, leaf 81.

In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 131, we are told how Gehazi

'in his hous hid ful rathe,      Bot his maister, thoru prophecie  
The siluer and the robes bathe.      Wist al his dede and his *gilryc*.'

'*Prestigio*. To tregetyn or gyl'n.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> A spayed sow. A word still in use. In the Linc. Medical MS. leaf 312, is a recipe in which we are told—'Tak unto the mane the galle of the galte. and to the womane the galle of the *gilt*.' '*Hic nefrendis*. Anglice, A gilt.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. A. S. *gilte*. See also *Galte*, above. 'Libbers haue for libbinge of pigges, pennies. a peece for the *giltis*. and half pence a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges.' Henry Best, Farming and Account Books, 1641. Surtees Soc. Vol. 33, p. 141.

bore pygge swyne sow      zelte sow-pig

'*Aper*, *porellus*, *poreus*, *sus*, *seropha*, *suilla*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 177.

<sup>4</sup> The diminutive of Wimble. '*Gimbelot*. A gimlet or piercer.' Cotgrave. See *Wym-*  
*bylle*, below.

<sup>5</sup> 'Ne makeden heo neuer strence of *gingiucne* ne of gedewal, ne of clou de gilofre.' *Ancien Rihte*, p. 370. Gingerbread is mentioned in the Liber Albus, p. 224, as one of the most important imports of England in the 13th century.

<sup>6</sup> To jingle. In his Prologue to the Cant. Tales, Chaucer says of the Monk,

'And whan he rood, men mighte his bridel heere  
*Gynglen* in whistlyng as cleere,  
And eke as lowde as doth the chapel belle.' l. 170.

'To gingil, *tiunire*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>7</sup> See *Gille* of a fische, above. Jamieson gives '*Gymners*. The same with *ginules*. *Gimles*. The gills of a fish.'

<sup>8</sup> '*Girn*, vide *grinne*.' Baret. 'To gerne, *ringere*.' Manip. Vocab. Compare 'And gaped like a gulfe when he did *gerne*.' Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. xii, 15. A. S. *gremian*. See Jamieson, s. r. *Girn*.

'With sic thrawing and sic thristing,      Sic *gyrnyng*, granyng, and so gret a noyis.'

Barbour's *Bruce*, ed. Skeat, xiii. 156. See also *ibid.* iv. 322.



†A Gyser; *Gesa*, vbi geserne (A.).  
a Girstelle<sup>1</sup>; *cartilago*.

†A Gyrthe of a vesselle<sup>2</sup>; *Instata* (A.).

†to Giste<sup>3</sup>; *Agistare*.

†a Gister<sup>4</sup>; *Agistator*.

G ante L.

Glade; vbi mery.

to Glad<sup>5</sup>; *exhilarare*, *hilarare*, *letificare*.

to be Glade; *exhilarare*, & cetera; vbi to joy.

\*Gladyn<sup>6</sup>; *gladiolus*, *quedam harba*.

†a Glayfe<sup>7</sup>; *bravium* (*bravelu qui dat, vel qui accipit bravium* A.).

†a Glayfe wyunner; *braueta*.

Gladly<sup>8</sup>; *gratis*.

\*Glayre<sup>9</sup>; *Albumen*, & cetera (A.).

<sup>1</sup> The Medulla gives '*Cartilago*. A grystyl, or a crussed bone.' In the Tale of Beryn, Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, l. 577, the Pardoner hits the Tapster's paramour 'with þe ladill on the grustell on þe nose.' A.S. *gristel*. See also *Gristelle*, below.

<sup>2</sup> See *Garthe for wesselle*, above. Cooper renders *instita* by 'A purfle; a garde; a welte.'

<sup>3</sup> To take in cattle to graze. See Cowel, *Law Dict.* s. v. *Agist*, and Ducange, *Gloss. Med. Lat.* s. v. *Agistare*. In the Scotter Manor Records (Linc.) we read, under the year 1558, 'Richard Holland hathe taken of straungers vi beas ggest in ye Lordes commene, and therefore he is in ye mercie of ye lorde iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>;' and again in 1598, 'De Thoma Easton quia cepit le giste-horses in commune pastura, iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>.' '*Gist* money' or payment for pasturage of cattle, is still used in Yorkshire.

<sup>4</sup> MS. to Gister.

<sup>5</sup> Wyclif, John viii. 56, has, 'Abraham þour fadir *gladide* þat he schulde se mi dai'; and in *William of Palerne*, 600, we read—

'Sche was gretly *gladed* of hire gode be-hest';

and again, l. 850—

'Þanne was þat menskful meliors muchel *y-gladel*.'

With the active force it occurs in the same volume, l. 827, where we find—

'Per nas gle vnder god, þat hire *glade* miȝt.'

See also P. Plowman, B. x. 43, and the Book of Quinte Essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 18. A.S. *gladian*. 'I gladdē. *Je esjouys*. It is a good thing of him, for he gladdeth every compaignie that he cometh in.' Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> *Lingula*. Gell. The hearbe called segges or *gladen*. Cooper. '*Glaiyeul de riviere*. Sedge, water-flags, sword-grasse, Gladen. *Glaseu*, wild flags; yellow, bastard, or water, Flowerdeluce, Lauers, and Leucers.' Cotgrave. See also *Glais*. In Sloane MS. 73, leaf 125, is a prescription for driving away elves from any seized by them: 'take þe roote of *gladen* and make poudre þerof, and zeue þe sike boþe in his metes and in hise drynkis, and he schal be hool wipinne ix dayes and ix nyȝtis, or be deed, for certeyn.' The same virtue is attributed to it by Langham, *Garden of Health*, 1579. See also Lyte, pp. 195-6, and Cockayne, *Leechdoms*, ii. 388. '*Scilla*, *gledene*.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 76. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 23, says: 'Iris . . . hath leaues like vnto the herbe called Gladiolus, that is to saye, the *Gladdon* or swerdynge.'

<sup>7</sup> A prize. The Medulla renders *bravium* by 'the pryse [of] a game. *Braueta*. He þat hath the maystry.' Ducange gives '*Bravium*. Victoriae premium, quod in publicis ludis dabatur, a Gr. *βραβεῖν*;' and Jamieson has 'Gle, glew. (1) Game, sport; (2) metaph. the fate of battle.' '*Bravium est premium vel victoria*: the pryce of a game: or a glayue.' Ortus. A.S. *gleow*. See *Garlande*, above.

<sup>8</sup> MS. glally, corrected by A.

<sup>9</sup> Manip. Vocab. gives 'Fe glarye of an eg, *albumen*.' It occurs also in Rel. Antiq. i. 53; and in Coles' Dict. 1676, is given '*Gleyre* of an eye, the white of an egg.' In the recipes for 'lynnynge of bokys' from the Porkington MS., pr. in Halliwell's Early English Miscellanies (Warton Club, 1855), this word frequently occurs; thus, p. 73, we find—'To tempre rede lede; medylle hyt wyth *gleyre* of ane egge, and temper hit in a schelle with thy fyngere.' Cotgrave gives '*La gluire d'un œuf*. The white of an egge. *Glaire*. A whitish and slimie soyle: *glairoux*: slimie.' (Compare *Clay*, above.) Low Lat. *glarea*. '*Glara*, eg-lim.' Alfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 47. See also Mirror for Magistrates, p. 212, and *Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris, i. 1025.

†a Glasse of ringynges or trum-  
pynges<sup>1</sup>; *classicum*.

†a Glasier; *vitriarius*.

†to Glaysse a knyffe; *polire*, *Eru-  
biginare*, & cetera; *vbi* to polyches  
or clense (A.).

Glasse; *hiatum*, *saphirus*, medio cor-  
repto, *vitrum*; *vitreus*, *hiaticus*  
& *hiacus* per *sinecopam*; (versus :  
¶ *Sol penetrat vitrum, vestes pur-  
gat bene nitrum* A.).

†A Glede<sup>2</sup>; *miluus*.

†to Glee<sup>3</sup>; *limare*.

†a Glebe; *gleba*.

\*a Gleer; *limus* (*obliquus* A.), *strabo*;  
*limus*.

†to Glene<sup>4</sup>; *Aristare*, *conspicare* &  
*-ri*, *despicari*.

\*a Glene; *Arista*, *Aristella*, *conspica*.

a Glenner; *Aristator*, *conspicator*.

Gent<sup>5</sup>.

†Glett<sup>6</sup>; *viscositas*.

<sup>1</sup> This is apparently a corruption of the Latin *Classicum*. Ducange gives '*Claxum*. Pulsatio tympanarum pro mortuis; *glus fimbria*; ol. *clux*?' and Cotgrave has '*Clus* : see *Glas*. *Glas*. Noise, crying, howling; also a knell for the dead.' See Peel.

<sup>2</sup> 'Glede a byrde, *escouge*.' Palsgrave. Cotgrave has '*Milan royal*. The ordinary kite or glead. *Escouge*. A kite, puttocke or glead.' Still in common use in the North. A. S. *glida*, O. Icel. *glæda*. See Thomas of Erceuldoune, ed. Murray, §60. '*Milvus*. A puttock.' Medulla.

'*Gledes* and buzzards weren hem by, White moles, and puttockes token her place.'

The Complaint of the Ploughman, pr. in Wright's Political Poems, i. 344.

'Lyke as quhen that the gredy *glede* on hycht

Skunmand vp in the are oft turnis hys flycht.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xiii. p. 455, l. 43.

'*Milvus*, *glida*.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 76. 'Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, lf. 49<sup>b</sup>, cautions rearers of fowls 'whan they haue brought forth their byrdes to se that they be well kepte from the *gleyd*, crowes, fully martes & other vermin.' '*Hee Milvus* A<sup>cc</sup>, *glede*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 188. '*Milvus*, *glida*.' Aelfric's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 29.

<sup>3</sup> '*Gly*, *glee*. To look askint. Lincoln. *Limis seu contortis oculis instar Strabonis contueri*, &c. Skinner.' Ray's Collection of North Country Words, 1691. Baret in his *Alvearie* has 'to *glie* or looke askue ouerthwart.' 'To *glee* or *glye*, *lippire*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Glaye, or loke a skope: *transuertere hirquos*.' Huloet. Jamieson has 'To *gley*, *glye*, *v. n.* To squint. *Gley*, *s. A* squint. *Gleyd*, *gleyd*, *glyd*, *pp*. Squint-eyed.' '*Limus*: *obliquus*, *distortus*. *Strabo*. A wronglokere.' Medulla. *Straba* is rendered in the Nominale 'a woman *glyande*,' and *Strabo* by 'a *gliere*.' See Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 225. In the *Cursus Mundi*, p. 228, we are told that Jacob wished to have Rachel for his wife, and

'*Pe eildir sister he for-sok, For sco gleyd, als sais the bok*.' Cotton MS. l. 3861; where the Fairfax MS. reads,

'*Pe elder suster he for-soke*

*Gleande* ho was for-sop of loke.'

The word is wrongly explained in Halliwell; see *s. v.* *Glizel*. Compare to *Glymer*, below.

<sup>4</sup> '*Glean*, a sheaf of hemp.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. '*Arista*. An avene of corn or a glene. *Conspico*. To gleny.' Medulla. Cotgrave gives '*Glane*. A gleaving; also the corne thats gleaned or left for the gleaner. *Glaner*. To gleane; to picke up eares of corne after the reapers.' 'A *glen*: *conspica*.' Nominale. Compare *Gloy*, below.

<sup>5</sup> Probably a slip for *glent*, a glance or a stroke. See *Morte Arthure*, l. 3863: 'For *glent* of gloppynyg glade be they neuer.' Or the word may be for *glent*, the *p. p.* of to *glean*, still in use in Lincolnshire. Mr. Peacock, in his Glossary of Manley, &c., also gives '*To glent*. To glimmer.'

<sup>6</sup> In Hampole's *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 456, we read—

'*Far dwellid man in a myrk dungeon,*

*Whar he had na other fode*

*And in a foul sted of corrupcion,*

*Bot wlatson glet and loper blode.'*

The Addit. MS. 11305, reads the last line as follows—

'*Bot lothsom glette and filthede of blode.'*

See also *Alisaunder*, 4491, and *Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris, i. 1059, ii. 306, and iii. 269. O. Norse *gluta*, wet. Fr. *glette*. Scotch *glit*, pus. O. Eng. *glat*, moist, slippery. Wyclif Wks. ed. Arnold, iii. 32, speaks of 'vile *glut* þat stoppib breep.'

†Gletty; *viscosus*.

to Glymer<sup>1</sup>; *sublucere, lucubrare*.

†A Glymyr<sup>2</sup>; *luscus, limus*, & *ect-  
era*; *vbi* to glee (A.).

a Glymerynge; *lucubra, lucubrum*.

†Gloy<sup>3</sup>; *spicamentum*.

†to Glore<sup>4</sup>.

to Glorifye; *glorificare*.

\*to Glosse<sup>5</sup>; *vbi* to fage.

to Glose<sup>6</sup>; *glosare, glosulare*.

A Gloyse; *glosa, glosula* (A.).

†to Glome<sup>7</sup>; *superciliare*.

Glew; *gluten, glutinum, glutinari-  
um*.

<sup>1</sup> Amongst the 'seuerall disorders and degrees amongst our idle vagabonds,' Harrison enumerates 'Demanders for *glimmar* or fire.' *Descript. of Eng.* i. 219. For a full account of this class of beggars see Harman on Vagabonds, ed. Furnivall, p. 61. 'Glymring of lyght, *lucrr, escler*.' Palsgrave. '*Lucubro*. To wakyn or glomeryn.' Medulla. 'To *glimmer*. To blink, to wink. *Glim*. Blind. *Glimmie*. The person who is blindfolded in the sport of Blindman's Buff.' Jamieson.

<sup>2</sup> 'To *gline*. To look askance or asquint,' Jamieson. The Medulla renders *luscus* by one 'pat hath but on eye, or purbylnd.' '*Luscus*. Porebylnde.' Cooper. Cf. '*Eslouir les yeux*; to glimmer the eies, to dazell.' Hollyband. See to Glee, and compare to Glome, below.

<sup>3</sup> '*Gloy*. (1) The withered blades stripped off from straw. (2) Oaten straw. To *gloy*. To give grain a rough thrashing,' Jamieson. '*Glu de foarre*. A bundle of straw.' Cotgrave. Compare Glene, above.

the chymnyes calendar,  
Quhais ruffis laity ful rouch thekit war

With stra or *gloy* [*culmo*] by Romulus the wight.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, viii. p. 504, l. 29.

<sup>4</sup> To stare, to leer. Palsgrave, *Acolastus*, has 'Why *glore* thyn eyes in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed as though thou were very angry?' In *Morte Arthure*, 1074, we find—'Thane glonede the glotone and *glorede* vn-fair.' In *Allit. Poems*, B. 849, the word occurs in the sense of looking terrified, staring in fright: 'Fe god man glyfte with pat glau & *gloped* for noyse,' and the noun is used in the same sense in the *Turneley Myst.* p. 146: 'O, my hart is rysand in a *glope*.' Compare also *Cursor Mundi*, 11611: 'Quen iesus sau þaim *glopend* be.' O. Icel. *glapa*, to stare. In the Northern Counties we still find to *glop*, or *gloppen* used for to be amazed.

<sup>5</sup> 'Hys wyfe came to hym yn hye, And began to kysse hym and to *glosye*.'

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 132.

'So faire þe cherl *glosed*, Pat þe child com of þe caue, & his crynge stint.'

William of Palerne, 60.

'*Adulor*. To *glosyn*.' Medulla. See also note to Fage.

<sup>6</sup> Hampole tells us—

'Some clerkes says, als þe *glose* telles, Bot þe host of ontierist.'

Pat Gog and Magog es noght elles *Pricke of Conscience*, 4473.

In the Sompnoure's Tale, the Friar says he has just preached a sermon

'Nought al after the text of holy wryt, *Glosyng* is a ful glorious thing certayn,

For it is hard for 3ow as I suppose, For letter sleth, so as we clerkes sayn.'

And therfor wil I teeche 3ow ay the *glose*.

'*Glosa*, A *glose* of a book. *Glossula*. To *glosyn*.' Medulla.

<sup>7</sup> To look gloomy or sourly. Kennett has 'to *gloom*, to frown, to be angry, to look sourly and severely.' Compare Glymyr, above. Still in use in Yorkshire; see Capt. Harland's Gloss. of Swaledale, s. v. *Gline*. 'To *gloom*, *glowm*. To look morose or sullen; to frown; to have a cloud on one's aspect.' Jamieson. In the *Romannt of the Rose*, 4356, we find *glombe*, and Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. '*Glommele* als he war wræþe.'

'To *gloume*, froune, *capere frontem*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Sir, I trow thai be dom som tyme were fulle melland,

Welle ye se how thai *glom*.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 320.

'I glome, I loke under the browes or make a louryng countenance. *Je rechigne*. It is a sower wyfe, she is ever glomyng: *cest une sure, or amere femme, elle rechigne toujours*. Glumme a sowerloke, *rechigne*.' Palsgrave. In Coverdale's Bible, Matth. xvi. 3 is rendered as follows: 'In y<sup>e</sup> mornyng ye saye, 'It wil be foule wedder to daye for the s3kye is reed and *gloometh*.' Surrey in his *Praise of Mean and Constant Estate* speaks of 'a den unclean . . . whereat disdain may *glome*.' In the form *glum* the word is still very common.

to **Glew**; *glutinare*, con-, de-, lin-  
ere.

a **Glewer**; *glutinarium*.

a **Glufe**<sup>1</sup>; *cirotheca*.

a **Glufur**; *cirothecarius*.

†a **Glufery**; *cirothecarium*.

†a **Glew pott**<sup>2</sup>; *glutinarium*.

a **Glutoñ**<sup>3</sup>; *Ambro, catilio, copromedo, degulator, deuorator, disdraco, epulo, epulaticus qui tota die epulis intendit, epulonius, estor, -trix, gluto, gulo, gusto, lurco<sup>4</sup>; *lurconius* participium; *nebulo, nepos, parasitaster, parasitus, vorator*.*

a **Glutony**; *Amplestria, castrimargia, commesacio, commessacio, crapulari gula, gulositas, luxus*.

†to do **Glutony**; *crapulari, ex-, lurcare*<sup>5</sup>, *vorare, de-*.

†**Gluterus**<sup>6</sup>; *Ambrosius, castrimargiosus, commestuosus, edax, gulosus, ingluuiosus*.

#### G ante N.

\*to **Gnaste**<sup>7</sup>; *fremere est furorem mentis usque ad vocis tumultum excitare, con-, in-, fremescere, con-, ju-, frendere est proprie dentes concutere, con-, in-, frendescere, stridere, dentibus concutere, vel compremere, vel collidere*.

†like to **Gnaste**; *fremebundus*.

a **Gnastyng**; *fremor est hominum, fremitus bestiarum*.

†**Gnastyng**; *fremens, frendens, stridens*.

†a **Gnatte**; *culex, zintala*.

†a **Gnatte nett**; *canopeum, zintalicium*.

to **Gnaw**; *demoliri, exedere, rodere, cor-, E-*.

†a **Gnawer**; *rosor*.

#### G ante O.

**God**; *messias, sother, emanuel, sabaoth, adonay, vnigenitus, uia, uita, manus, omousion*<sup>8</sup>, *prin-*

'From Swedish dial. *glomma*, to stare.' Skeat, Etymol. Dict. 'Glumme, or be sowre of countenance. *Vide* in frowne and scowle. Glumminge, or sowre of countenance. *Superciliosus*.' Huloet. 'Owre syre syttes . . . & *gloumbes* ful lytel.' Allit. Poems, C. 94.

<sup>1</sup> See Liber Albus, p. 600, where directions are given for burning all '*falsæ cirotecæ*' (gloves). At p. 737 of the same work is mentioned a Guild of Glovemakers. In the Dictionarius of John de Garlande, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 124, the following curious derivation is given '*cirotecarii*: dicuntur a *ciroteca*, et illud a *ciros*, quod est manus, et *tecon*, quod est tributum, quia attribuitur manui,' the true derivation, of course, being from *χείρ*, a hand and *θήκη*, a case or covering. *Hic seroticiarius, A<sup>cc</sup>. glowere. ibid.* p. 194.

<sup>2</sup> At the top of the page in a later hand is written: *hoc glutinum, A<sup>o</sup>. glewe.*

<sup>3</sup> '*Catillones*. Lickedishes; gluttons. *Lurco*. A gulligutte.' Cooper.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *barco*.

<sup>5</sup> 'To lurch, devoure, or eate greedily: *ingurgito*.' Baret. See Tusser, p. 178, stanza 7, and Bacon's *Essays*, xlv.

<sup>6</sup> Perhaps a mistake of the scribe for *glutenus*. But *gluternesse* occurs in Ormulum frequently, and Wyclif has, 'þo sixte synne of þese seven is called *glotorye* . . . *Glotorye* falles þen to mon, when he takes mete or drink more þen profites to his soule.' Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 155. Icel. *glotr*, extravagance. Wyclif, *Levit.* xi. 30, speaks of the '*mygal*, that is a beeste born trecherows to bigile, and moost *gloterous*.'

<sup>7</sup> In Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 128, we are told that

'Quen Satenas sal Iowes quenen Sal euer be, with teth *gnaisting*.'

In ouer mirkenes. thar sare greting

See also P. of Conscience. 7338. '*Frendco*. To gnastyn.' Medulla. Wyclif, Isaiah v. 29, has 'he shal *gnasten*' as the translation of *frendet*. 'I gnast with the tethe. I make a noyse by reason I thruste one tothe upon another. *Je grince des dens*. He gnasted with the tethe that a man myght have herde him a stoness caste. Gnastyng of the tethe, *stridex, grincement*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>8</sup> Gr. *ὁμοούσιος*, from *ὁμός*, the same, and *οὐσία*, essence, being: opposed to *ὁμοιούσιος*, or of like being or nature, a definition applied to our Lord by certain heretics in the 4th century.

*cipium, primogenitus, sapiencia, virtus, alpha, caput, finis, eo*<sup>1</sup>, *fons, origo boni, paracletus, mediator, agnus, ovis, vitulus, serpens aries, leo, vernis, os, verbum, splendor, sol, lux, gloria, ymago, parvis, flos, vitis, mons, janua, lapis, petra, angelus, sponsus, pastor, propheta, sacerdos, athanatos, kyr*[i]os, *theos panton, cratonyssus, aporus, altissimus, altissonus, altissonus, altitronus, altitonans, deus, deificus, diuinus, dominus, creator, cunctipotens, eternus, numen, omnipotens, plasmator, redemptor, saluator, verbigena deus, Iesus Christus.*

†a God of batylle; *mars, & cetera; vbi A batylle.*

†to make God; *deificare.*

a God doghter<sup>2</sup>; *filiola.*

a God soñ; *filiohus.*

a God fader; *compater, paternus.*

a God moder; *commater, matricia.*

†Goddess modyr; *mater dei, theotiscus.*

þ Godhede; *deitas, diuitas, numen, maiestas.*

†a Goffe<sup>3</sup>; *vbi a godefader.*

a Goioun<sup>4</sup>; *gobio.*

†a Goke (A Goke, A Gotoo A.)<sup>5</sup>; *cuculus; curuca est Anis que nutrit cuculum.*

Golde; *Aurum, crisis grece, elitropium, obrisum.*

of Golde; *Aureus, Aurulentus, plenus Auro, criseus.*

a Golde finche; *Acerula, carduelis, lacina, genitio -e.*

a Golde smythe; *Aurifer, Aurifer.*

†A Goldemyne (A.).

Golde wyre; *filum Aureum.*

†Golde Fynere (A.).

†a Golde worme<sup>6</sup>; *noctiluca.*

†a Gome<sup>7</sup>; *vbi A godmoder.*

a Goshauke<sup>8</sup>; *Ancipiter vel Accipiter, falco, herodius, gruarius.*

a Gospelle; *euangelium; euan[ge]licus participium.*

†a Gospeller<sup>9</sup>; *euangelista.*

a Gowne; *toga, epitogium; togatus participium.*

<sup>1</sup> Representing Greek *ω*.

<sup>2</sup> *Filiola*. a goddoutere. *Filiohus*. A godson. Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> 'These things being thus, when he liketh hymselfe well, and weneth he jesteth as properly as a camel daunseth, in calling it my faith, and the Popes faith, and the diuels faith, euery man I wene that wel marketh the matter, wyll be likely to cal his proper scoffe but a very cold conseit of my *goffe*, that he found and tooke vp at *sottes haff*.' 1532. Sir T. More. 'Confutacion of Tyndale.' Works, 1557, fol. 711. col. 1.

<sup>4</sup> *Goujon*. A gudgeon-fish; also the pin which the truckle of a pully runneth on; also the gudgeon of the spindle of a wheele; any Gudgeon. Cotgrave. 'A Googen. *Gobius, Gobio*. *Principium canit gobius esse solit*. Googeons are wont to be the beginning of supper. *Inlio*. To gape Googeen-like, which is as wide as his chappes will let him.' Withals. 'A gogoon-fish, *gobio*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Gobio: a gujun.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 97.

<sup>5</sup> A *Gock* is still the common name for the Cuckoo in the North. See Jamieson, s. v.

'Thare galede the *gocke* one greuez fulle lowde.' Morte Arthure, 927.

A. S. *seac*, O. Icel. *gaukr*.

<sup>6</sup> The glow-worm. Baret gives 'Globerd or gloworme, *cicindila, noctiluca*,' and Huloet 'globerde or gloworme, *lampyrus*.' 'Noctiluca est vernis lucens per noctem.' Medulla. 'Cicindila, se glisigenda wibba.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vocab. p. 23. 'Hic *inculata*, A<sup>ce</sup>. glyde-worme.' *ibid*. p. 190.

<sup>7</sup> *Commere*, f. A she-gossip, or godmother; a *gomme*. Cotgrave. In Dean Milles' Glossary occur 'Gomman, *paterfamilias*: *gommer, materfamilias*.' *Gummer* is not of unusual occurrence. 'Gossype a man, *compere*. Gossype a woman, *commere*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>8</sup> Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 334, thus speaks of the Goshawk—

'There was the Tirant with his federys doune To byrdys for his outrageous Raunye.' And grey. I mene the *goshawk*, that doth pyne

<sup>9</sup> 'Whan Gabriel cam, the *gospeler* seith the same,

Brouht gladdest tydynge that evir was of pees.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 211. See also *Early Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 47. Wyclif, *Isaiah* xli. 27, &c.

†a Gowrde ; *cucumer vel cucumis*.  
 þe Gowte<sup>1</sup> ; *gutta, guttula* diminutivum, *ciragra manuum est, podagra pedum est.*

## G ante R.

a Grace ; *gratia, carisma manus, caris grece.*

Gracious ; *gratiosus, graciositas.*

a Grafte<sup>2</sup> ; *surculus.*

to Grafte ; *inserere, surculare.*

a Graftynge ; *insicium.*

†a Graftyngtyme ; *insicio.*

a Grahounde (A Grawhond A.)<sup>3</sup> ; *leporarius.*

Gray ; *albidus (gelidus A.). gilvus, glaucus.*

Gray hared ; *canus.*

†to be Gray hared ; *canere, in-, canescere, in-*.

a Graile (Grayle A.)<sup>4</sup> ; *gradale.*

a Graynes of hare ; *canicies vel canitudo.*

†Grayns<sup>5</sup> ; *granellum, quedam species est.*

Gramary (Gramour A.) ; *gramatice ; grammaticus & gramaticalis participia.*

†to leŕi Gramere ; *grammatizare.*

a Gramarien ; *grammaticus.*

to Gran (Grane A.)<sup>6</sup> ; *suspirare.*

†a Grapas<sup>7</sup> ; *foca, piscis est.*

\*to Grape<sup>8</sup> ; *Attractare, Attrectare, con-, palpare, palpitare.*

<sup>1</sup> This disease is mentioned by Hampole, who says that in Purgatory—

‘Som sal haf in alle þair lymmes about, For sleuthe, als þe potagre and þe gout.’  
*Pricke of Conscience*, 2992.

In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 678, l. 11831, epilepsy is called ‘the falland gute.’ Cf. Knotty, below.

<sup>3</sup> A.S. *grâghund*, from Icel. *greyhundr*.

‘Paynymes, turkes, and suriens,

That as a larken for a hauke doth fle,

‘Tristre is þer me sit mid þe grahundes forte kepen þe hearde.’ *Ancrer Riele*, p. 332.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Graduel*. A Masse-booke, or part of the Masse, invented by Pope Celestine in the year 430.’ Cotgrave. See Nares, s. v.

<sup>5</sup> ‘*Graine de Paradis*: Graines of Paradise; or, the spice which we call *Graines*.’ Cotgrave.

‘Graynes, spices; *cardimonium*.’ Manip. Vocab.

<sup>6</sup> ‘Crye and bray and grane I myght wele.’ De Deguileville’s *Pilgrimage*, MS. John’s Coll. Camb. leaf 134.

‘Here my trowthe or I be tane,

Many of þour gestis salle grane.’ Thornton MS. leaf 133.

‘He is ofte seke and ay granand.’ *Pricke of Cons.* 799. ‘*Granen* iþe eche grure of helle.’

*Hali Meidenhad*, 47. A.S. *granian*.

<sup>7</sup> The grampus. In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, iii. 347, we find—‘whalle, sales, sturcion, porpays or *grapeys*.’ See also the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 45,

‘With mysud onyons and no more, To serve on fysshe day with *grappays*.’

‘*Phoca*. Virgil. A sea-calfe; as some thynke a Seale, whiche is fish and breedeth on lande.’ Cooper.

<sup>8</sup> ‘To grape, *palpare*. Manip. Vocab. Amongst the pains of Hell, fourteen in number, specified by Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 6566, the sixth is

‘Swa mykel myrknes, þat it may be *graped*, swa thik it es.’

See also *ibid.* l. 6804, ‘se þicke is prinne þe posternes þat me hire mei *grapin*.’ *O. E. Homilies*, i. 251. See also Wyclif, Exodus, x. 21; and cf. Milton’s ‘palpable darkness.’ *Par. Lost*, xii. 188.

‘þan answerd to him Peter and Jon,

And said, ‘þarof es wonder none,

Forwhi þou trowed noght, Thomas,

þat oure lord Ihesus resin was,

Untille þou saw his bloody side,

And *graped* within his wondes wide.”

MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 173.

It was also used in the sense of examining into, testing; thus the Sompnour, Chaucer tells us, having picked up a ‘fewe termes’ of Latin, made a great show of his learning,

‘But who so couthe in other thing him *gropen*, Thanne hadde he spent al his philosophie.’

Cant. Tales, Prologue, 644.

In Myrc’s Instructions for Parish Priests, 912, the Confessor when with a penitent is to ‘freyne hym þus and *gropen* hys sore, &c.’ A.S. *grapian*. Compare also *Ancrer Riele*,

†a Grape<sup>1</sup>; *Apiana, botrus, passa, racemus, uva, uvula diminutivum.*

†a Grape kyrnelle; *Acinus, Acinum, fecinium.*

†A Grape<sup>2</sup>; *vbi forke; tridens (A.).*

\*A grater<sup>3</sup>; *Micatorium.*

a Grave; *bustum; versus:*

¶ *Est mausoleum, poliandrum, tumba, sepulchrum,*

*Sarcophagus, bustum, tumulus vel pyramis, vrva*

*Dans monimenta necis, coniungitur hijs monumentum.*

¶ *Bustum vbi cadavera sunt combusta, monumentum quod mentes moneat, tumulus est terre congeries super mortuum, Sepulchrum est in quo reliquie defunctorum reponi solent.*

\*to Graue<sup>4</sup>; *vbi to bery.*

\*to Grave; *cespiture, fodere, percolere, foditare, pastinare.*

to Grave (in materia A.)<sup>5</sup>; *celare, cudere, sculpere.*

†a Grave maker; *bustarinus.*

†a Graver; *cespicator, cultor, fossor.*

†a Graver (Graver of wode or metelle A.); *celator, sculptor.*

a Gravynge; *cultura.*

a Gravynge (Gravinge of wode A.); *sculptura, celatura, celamen.*

Gravelle; *Arena, Arenula; Arenosus & Arenarius participia; giongrece, glaria, sabulum, sabulosus, salebra; salebrosus participium.*

a Grawnedame<sup>6</sup>; *Auia.*

\*a Grawnge (Grangys A.)<sup>7</sup>; *grangia.*

p. 314—'unmeade, puruh pen abbodes *gropunge*, he hit seide & deide sone perefter.' Trevisa in his trans. of Barthol. *de Propriet. Rerum*, iii. 16, says that of our senses 'þe laste and þe moste boystous of all is *gropynge*' [*sensus tactus grossior est omnibus*]; and again, xvii. 52, he speaks of ebony as 'smoþe in *gropynge*' [*habens tactum leuem*]. See also *Sir Ferumbas*, 1388; 'þan *gropede* he euery wounde'; and Chaucer, C. T. G. 1236.

<sup>1</sup> 'Uua, winberge. *Butros* (read *botrus*), geclystre.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. See **Bob of grapys**. 'Apiana *uva*. Muscadell or muscadine grapes.' Gouldman.

<sup>2</sup> 'Graip, Grape. A dung fork, a three-pronged fork.' Jamieson. In Wills & Inventories of the Northern Counties (Surtees Society) vol. ii. p. 171, are enumerated 'two gads of yerne viijs, two lang wayne blayds, a howpe, a payr of old whells, thre temes, a skekkil, a kowter, a soke, a muk fowe, a *grappe*, 2 yerne forks, 9 ashiltresse, and a plowe, xxv.'.

<sup>3</sup> In another hand at the top of the page.

<sup>4</sup> In P. Plowman, B. xi. 67, we read—

'þere a man were crystened, by kynde he shulde be buried,

Or where he were parissheue, riȝt þere he shulde be *grauen*.'

'There amyddis his bretherin twelve They him *be-groven*, as he desired him-selue.'

See also *Sir Ferumbas*, l. 512.

Lonelich's *Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, li. 121.

<sup>5</sup> 'I grave in stone or in any metall as a werkeman dothe. *Je graue*. He graveth as well as any man dothe in all sortes of metall.' Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> 'A grandam. *Acia*.' Withals. 'A grandame. *Auia*. A gransier. *Auus*.' Manip. Vocab. See also **Gudame** and **Gudsyre**.

<sup>7</sup> See P. Plowman, B. xvii. 71, and Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, 3668, where the Carpenter we are told was

'Wont for tymber for to goo

And dwellen at the *Graunge* a day or two.'

on which the editor notes—'*Grange* is a French word, meaning properly a barn, and was applied to outlying farms belonging to the abbeys. The manual labour on these farms was performed by an inferior class of monks, called *lay-brothers*, who were excused from many of the requirements of the monastic rule (see Fleury, *Eccles. Hist.*), but they were superintended by the monks themselves, who were allowed occasionally to spend some days at the Grange for that purpose. See *Schipman's Tale*.' At the Reformation many of the Monasteries were turned into Granges; thus in Skelton's *Colin Clout* we read—

'Howe ȝe brake the dedes wyles,

Of an abbaye ȝe make a *grauinge*.'

Turne monasteries into water-mills,

The same expression occurs in Early Eng. Miscellanies, from the Porlington MS. ed. Halliwell, p. 26, l. 21—'Nowe that abbay is torded to a *grange*.'

'Forbar he neyther tun, ne *gronge*, That he ne to-yede with his ware.' *Havelok*, 764.

a Grawnesire (Gransyr A.); <i>Anus</i> .	Gredy; <i>edax, edaculus, avidus, gulosus</i> .
to Graunte; <i>concedere, &amp; cetera; ubi to afferre, &amp; ubi to gyffe</i> .	a Gredynes; <i>bolismus, educitus</i> .
†a Grawnter; <i>largitor vel -trix</i> .	†Gredily; <i>Auide, gulose</i> .
Grece <sup>1</sup> ; <i>Auxungia, vel Axungia, vel auxunga; dicta ab Aug;</i> <i>ubi</i> fattnes.	to be Grene; <i>virere, virescere</i> .
*a Grece <sup>2</sup> ; <i>gradus, gradare i.e. gradus facere vel progradus ducere</i> .	a Grene; <i>viretum, floretum, viridinum</i> .
†Grece (Greke A.); <i>greca est quedam terra; grecus, greculus</i> .	†to Grese (Gresysse A.); <i>exungiare, &amp; secundum hugonem, Auxungiare</i> .
Grene; <i>veridis, smaragdinus &amp; smaragdineus</i> .	*to Gresse <sup>3</sup> ; <i>herbere, herbescere</i> .
	a Gresse; <i>gramen, herba, herbula; herbosus</i> .
	a Gressope (A Gresshopper A.) <sup>4</sup> ; <i>cicada</i> .

<sup>1</sup> MS. *Auxungia, vel Axungia, vel Auxungia, vel auxunga, vel auxunga*.

<sup>2</sup> In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*. MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 127bk, we read—'twa I sawe that clambe the grece of the dortour, and the tane of tham had on a iambison, and the toþere bare a staffe. Scho with the iambison was atte the grece and abade me,' Harrison, *Descript. of England*, 1587, p. 33. has 'ascending by steps and greeces westward.' 'Goand downe by a grese thurgh the gray thornes.' *Destruction of Troy*. E. E. Text Soc. 13643; see also *ibid.* ll. 369, 1664, &c., and *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1359. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 609, l. 10584, we are told that the Virgin Mary, when a child, climbed without assistance the steps of the temple, and that

'At þis temple that I of mene A greese þer was of steppes fiftene.'

'Grises or steps made to go vp to the entrie.' Baret. 'Gradus. A grese.' Medulla. 'Eschellatte, a little ladder, or skale, a small step or grece.' Cotgrave. 'A grece, gradus. Stayre grece, gradus, ascensus.' Manip. Vocab. 'Greese, grice, steppe or stair, gradus.' Huloet. 'Disgradare. To descende from one step or gresse to another.' Thomas, *Italian Dict.* 1550. 'Gree occurs in *Pol. Rel. and Love Poems*, p. 114, and Wyclif, 2 Esdras, viii. 4: 'Esdra's scribe stood upon a treene gree.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Herbidus. Gresy. Herbo-lus. Gresyng. Herba. An erbe or a gres.' Medulla. 'As greses growen in a mede.' Chaucer, *House of Fame*, ii. 263. 'I had my horse with hym at lyvery, and amonge alle one of them was putte to gresse.' Paston Letters, iii. 280. See also Sir Perceval, ed. Halliwell, l. 1192, where the hero

'Made the Sarazenes hede bones Abowtte one the gres.'

Hoppe, als dose hayle stones

The Medulla defines *Gramen* as *herba que nascitur ex humano sanguine*. 'I grase, as a horse dothe. Je me pays a therbe. I grease, as a horse dothe.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> 'Cicada. A gresse hoppe.' Medulla. 'Locusta, garshoppe.' MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. 'Cicada, a gryslope.' Nominal MS. In *Relig. Antiq.* ii. 82, it is spelt *greshop*, and the Manip. Vocab. has 'grashop. cicada.' A.S. *greshoppa*. In the *Ormulum*, l. 9224, we are told of St. John that 'Hiss claf wass off ollfenntess hæf, Hiss mete wass gress-hoppe.'

The Rushworth MS. of the Gospels has *greshoppa* in the same passage, Matth. iii. 4.

'Moyses siden and aaron, Seiden biforen pharaon.

"To-morgen sulen gresscoppes cumen, And ðat al ða bileaf, sal al ben numen."

*Genesis & Exodus*, ed. Morris, l. 3065.

In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. lxxvii. 46, we have—

'To lefe-worm þar fruit gaf he, And þar swynkes to gress-hope to be.'

Dame Juliana Barnes mentions as baits:—'The bayte on the hawthorn and the codworme togyder & a grubbe that bredyth in a dunghyll: and a grete greshop. In Juyl the greshop and the humbylbee in the meadow.' Of Fyschuge wyth an Angle, p. 29. 'Grissilloun, a greshoppe.' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 165. 'Hec cicada. A<sup>cc</sup> gryslope.' *ibid.* p. 190. 'Grashopper or greshop. *Atleta*. Greshops which be small. *Tettigonia, et Tettigometria*, angl. the mother of greshops.' Huloet.



†a Gresse spreder; *herbarius*.

†to be Grete (or worth A.); *valere*,  
*vt.*: 'ille est valens homo,' i.e. *validus* homo; *grandere*, *grandescere*,  
*grossere*, *grossessere*.

†to make Grette; *grossare*, *magnificare*, *maiorare*.

Grete; *grandis ad corpus pertinet*,  
*grandiusculus*, *grandiunculus*,  
*grossus*, *inimicus ad animam*  
*pertinet*, *immensus*, *ingens*, *magnalis*, *magnanimus*, *magnificus*,  
*vehemens*, *magnus ad animæ pertinet*, *multiple*.

†Grete leggyd; *cruratus*.

a Grete man; *magnas*, *magnatus*.

a Gretnes; *gracilis*, *grossitas*, *grossitudo*, *inimicus*, *immensusitas*,  
*magnanimitas*, *magnitudo*, *magnificencia*, *vehementia*.

Grete with childe<sup>1</sup>; *gravidus*,  
*gravis*, *pregnans*.

\*to Grete (Greyt A.)<sup>2</sup>; *plorare*, &  
*cetera*; *ubi* to wepe.

†Grete hippyd; *depeges* (A.).

a Greeting wele; *salutacio*, & *cetera*;  
*ubi* a hailsynge.

to Grete wele; *salutare*.

a Grevance; *molestia*, *offensa*, *offensiculum*, *offenciunculum*, *offensio*.

to Greve; *Aggravare*, *conturbare*,  
*contristare*, *displicere*, *exacerbare*,  
*exasperare*, *gravare*, *aggravare*  
*propria sarcina*, *ingravare aliena*,  
*irritare*, *offendere*, *offensare*, *metrificare*, *molestare*, *prouocare ad iram*.

Grevos; *gravis*, & *cetera*; *ubi* noyus.

\*Grewelle<sup>3</sup>; *puls*.

†A Gryfte<sup>4</sup>; *ubi* grafte (A.).

†to Grime; *fuscare*, *fuliginare*, &  
*cetera*; *ubi* to blek.

†Grimed; *fuscatus*, *fuliginatus*.

Gryme; *vt* homo est; *tortuosus* (A.).

to Grinde corn or egelome<sup>5</sup>; *molere* (3<sup>e</sup> conjugationis) *con-*, *de-*.

a Grinder; *molitor*.

a Grindstone; *mola*.

\*a Gripe<sup>6</sup>; *gripes*, *vultur*.

<sup>1</sup> It seems curious to find the Latin equivalent for this term in the masculine gender.

<sup>2</sup> In *Havelok*, 164, when Athelwold is on his death-bed—

'He greten and goudelen, and gouden hem ille, And seyde, "Pat gretynge helpeth nought;" And he had hem alle ben stille;

And in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 803, l. 14007, we are told of Mary Magdalene that

'Before ihesus feet she felle Fat with the teres she weashe his fete.'

Pere she fel in suche a grette,

'To grete, weepe, *lachrymari*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Satan was fallen grouelinge gretynge and cryenge with a lothely voys.' Lydgate, *Pylgrymage of the Soule*, Bk. ii. ch. 43.

<sup>3</sup> 'Grewel, *ius*.' Manip. Vocab. Randle Holme says, 'Gruel is a kind of Broth made only of Water, Grotes brused and Currans; some add Mace, sweet Herbs, Butter and Eggs and Sugar: some call it Pottage Gruel.' See J. Russell's Boke of Nurture in Babees Boke, l. 519. See also Grewelle.

<sup>4</sup> The Medulla gives '*Inscio*. To plantyn togeder; to brasyn togeder; or to gryffyn. *Inscitus*. Plantyd or gryffed. *Inscitio*. Impying or cutting.'

<sup>5</sup> 'Egelome' is 'edge loom,' edged-tool: see P. 'Loom, or instrument, *Utensile, instrumentum*.' The Manip. Vocab. has 'Edgelome, *cutter*.'

<sup>6</sup> Harrison, Descript. of England, ii. 32, says, 'Neither haue we the pygargus or gripe, wherefore I have no occasion to treat further.' Neckam, *De Laudibus Divine Sapientie*, el. Wright, p. 488, writes—

'Effodiant atrum gryphes, ejusque nitore Mulcentur, visum fulva metalla juvant.'

'Fer ich isah gripes & grisliche fuzes.' Lazamon, 28063.

The Author of the *Cursor Mundi* says that in Paradise before the Fall,

'Bi þe deer þat now is wilde, Fe gripe also biside þe here

As lomb lay þe lyoun mylde;

No beest wolde to opere dere.' p. 49, l. 689.

See also *Sir Eglamour*, ed. Halliwell, 841, 851, 870, *Atisaunders*, 5667, *Havelok*, 572, &c.

'Gripes. A grype.' Medulla. 'A grype, *gryps*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Gryps. A gripe or griffon.' Cooper. Trevisa in his trans. of Barthol. *de Prop. Rerum* gives the following account of

\*a Grise<sup>1</sup>; *porcellus*, & cetera: *vbi*  
a swyne.

a Gristelle<sup>2</sup>; *cartilago*.

†a Grote; *lens*, *lenticula*.

a Grote of syluer<sup>3</sup>; *octussis*, *grossum*.

to Growe; *Adolere*, *coalere* (3<sup>e</sup> conjugationis), *exalere* (3<sup>e</sup> conjugationis), *coalescere*, *subolere*, *crecere*, *ex-*, *in-*, *gliscere*, *pululare*, *repulu*[l]are.

\*Growelle<sup>4</sup>: *vbi* potage.

\*Growte<sup>5</sup>; *idromellum*, *agromellum*, *Acromellum*, *granomellum*.

\*to Gruche (Groche A.)<sup>6</sup>; *delignari*, *in-*, *fremere*, *fremescere*, *murmurare*, *mussare*, *mussitare*, *mutire*, *susurrare*.

†like to Gruche; *fremundus*.

†a Grucher (Grochere A.)<sup>7</sup>; *murmurator*, *susurro*.

a Gruchyng (Grochyng A.)<sup>8</sup>; *fremitus*, *fremor*, *impaciencia*, *murmur*, *murmurracio*, *susurrus*, *susurrium*.

\*Grufelynge (Growflyng A.)<sup>9</sup>; *supinus*; versus:

¶ Debet habere virum mulier resupina supinum.

this bird: 'The gripe is foure fofid, lycke þe egle in heed, and in wynges, and is licke to þe lyon in þe oper del of þe body; and woneþ in þe hilles þat beþ clepid Yperborey, and beþ most enemy and greueþ hors and man; and lyeþ in his neste a stone þat is calde "smaragdus," aþens venomous bestes of þe mounteyne.' 'Grype, *vulter*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 177.

<sup>1</sup> In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbras* the convoy of provisions for the Saracens is said to have included '*Grys* and gees and capouns;' l. 5069: and in P. Plowman, Prologue, B. 226, the London Cooks are described as inviting passengers with cries of

'Hote pies, hote; Gode *gris* and gees, gewe, dyne, gowe.'

See also Passus, vi. 283, and *Ancien Riwe*, p. 204.

According to Halliwell the word is still in use in Cumberland, &c. See Mr. Robinson's Whitby Gloss. E. D. Soc. '*Porcellus*. A gryse. *Succulus*. A lytyl grys.' Medulla. O. Icel. *griss*. '*Hic porcillus*. Anglice gryse.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. Hence our *griskin*.

<sup>2</sup> See also Gristelle, above. '*Cartilago*, gristle.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 476.

<sup>3</sup> See also Aghte halpens.

<sup>4</sup> See also Grewelle.

<sup>5</sup> According to Ray *growte* is wort of the last running, and Pegge adds that this is drunk only by poor people, who are on that account called *grouters*. In Dean Milles' Gloss. the following account of grout-ale is given:—'a kind of ale different from white ale, known only to the people about Newton Bussel, who keep the method of preparing it a secret; it is of a brownish colour. However, I am informed by a physician, a native of that place, that the preparation is made of malt almost burnt in an iron pot, mixed with some of the barm which rises on the first working in the keeve, a small quantity of which invigorates the whole mass, and makes it very heady.' '*Hoc ydromellum*, A<sup>cc</sup> growte.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 200.

<sup>6</sup> O. Fr. *grouchier*, whence our *grudge*.

'*Grucche* nouȝt þer-a-gayn, but godli, i rede, Graunte þis faire forward fulfillen in haste.'

William of Palerme, 1450.

In the *Pricke of Conscience*, 300, the line '*non crediderunt et murmurarent*' is rendered

'þai trowed nouȝt And *groched*, and was angred in thoght.'

'Wiþ grete desire & ioie & likyng, & not wiþ heynesne & *gruchyng*.' Wyclif, Select Works, ed. Mathew, p. 199.

<sup>7</sup> MS. *murmurracio*, *sussuro*: corrected by A.

<sup>8</sup> MS. *grucher*: corrected by A.

<sup>9</sup> Baret gives 'I sleepe groueling, or vpon my face, *dormio pronus*.' See also *Ogrufe*, hereafter. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 674, l. 11760, we are told that when our Lord entered a certain town, where the inhabitants were about to sacrifice to their idols,

'Al þair idels in a stund, Grouelings fel vnto þe grund.'

Andrew Boorde says in his *Dyetary*, ed. Furnivall, p. 247, that 'to slepe *grouelyng* vpon the stomacke and belly is not good, ones the stomacke be slow and tarde of digestion; but better it is to lay your hande, or your bed-felows hande, ouer your stomacke, than to

†to make Grufelynge (Growflyng A.); *supinare*.

\*Grumelle (Gromelle A.); *milium, gramen solis*.

\*a Grunde (Grownde A.)<sup>1</sup>; *fundamentum, fundus, fundulus, grundarium vel granulatorium*.

to take or sett Grunde; *grunlare*.

†to Gruntylle as swyne<sup>2</sup>; *grunnire*.

†a Grune; *culpa, & cetera*; *ebi* A blame.

\*a Grune as a swyne<sup>3</sup>.

\*a Grupe<sup>4</sup>; *minsorium*.

\*a Grupynge yren<sup>5</sup>; *runcina*.

# G an/e V.

†a Gudame (Gude Dame A.); *Auia*.

†a Gudsyre; *Auus*.

Gude; *Acceptus, Acceptabilis, Altus, benignus, beneficus, benivolus, bonus, deuotus, efficax, frugulis*,

lye *grouelyng*.' See also Anturs of Arthur, ed. Halliwell, xlvii. 9. 'Grousling [read Groufling], *pronus*.' Manip. Vocab. Horman says, 'Sum prayeth to god lyenge on the grounde grouelinge: *Quidam ad conspectum numinis preces fundunt prostrati*.'

'He slaid and stummerit on the slidry ground, And fell at erd *grufelingis* amid the fen.' G. Douglas, *Æneid*, p. 138.

See also Bk. viii. Prol. l. 41. '*Istrabocchenola*, fullyng grouelynglie.' Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550. In Udall's *Apophthegmes of Erasmus*, p. 91, it is narrated of Diogenes that on being asked by Xeniaes 'howe his desire was to bee buried, "*Grouelyng*," quoth he, "with my face toward the grounde."' Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 75, advises any who will sow Dates to 'lay them all *grouelnges* toward the grounde.' 'Therfor *grosflynges* thou shall be layde.' *Towneley Myst.* p. 40.

<sup>1</sup> According to the description of the Tower of Babel given in the *Carsor Mundi*, p. 136, l. 2240.

'Tua and sexti fathum brad, Was þe *grundwall* þat þai made.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 207, says that he who desires to live well must begin by learning

'to know what hymself es,  
Swa may he tyttest come to mekenes,

þat as *grund* of al vertus to last' See also *ibid.* l. 7213.

'Lokeð þat te heonenlich lauerd heo *grundical* of al þat 3e wurchedð.' *Juliana*, p. 72. In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. lxxxvi. 1. is rendered—'*grounde-walles* his in hali hilles,' [*fundamenta*, Vulg. *stadelas* A.S.]

'Son he wan Berwik, a castelle he pouht to reise,

He cast þe *groundwalle* pik, his folk he pouht þe eise.' R. de Brunne, p. 210.

'*Hoc fundum. Anglice ground-walle*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 203. 'The ground of a building, *solum, fundamentum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Grunda*. A ground off a hous.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> The Whitby Glossary has '*gruntle*, to grunt as swine do.' The word appears to be still in use in Yorkshire; see Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. E. D. Soc. A young pig is known in the North as a *gruntling*. 'Gruntill, Gruntle, The snout. To Gruntle. To grunt on a lower key, as denoting the sound emitted by pigs.' Jamieson. '*Gruiner*. To gruntle or grunt like a hog. *Faire le groin*. To powt, lowre, gruntle, or grow sullen.' Cotgrave. In Topsell's *Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, p. 522, we are told that 'there is a fish in the river *Achelous* which *grundleth* like a hog, whereof *Juvenal* speaketh, saying: *Et quam remigibus grunasse Elpenora porcis*. And this voice of Swine is by *Cæcilius* attributed to drunken men.' 'To grunt or gruntle, *gronder, grongner*, &c.' Sherwood.

<sup>3</sup> 'The groon of a swyn, *probossis*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Grystle or gronnys of a swyne, *proboscis*.' 'Gronny or snowte of a swyne. *Probossis*.' Hulot.

<sup>4</sup> 'Grupe, groep. A hollow behind the stalls of horses or cattle, for receiving their dung or urine.' Jamieson. See also *ibid.* s. v. Grip. See *Harclok*, ll. 1924, 2102. The word is still in common use in the form *grip*.

<sup>5</sup> '*Runcio*. A wedare or a gpropare. *Runco*. To wedyn or gpropyn.' Medulla. Halliwell quotes from MS. Ashmole, 61,

'The *groping-iren* then spake he, "Compas, who hath grevyd thee?"'

Cooper defines *Runcina* as 'A whipsaw wherwith tymber is sawed. A bush siethe or bill to cut bushes.' 'I growpe (Lydgate), sculpe or suche as coulde grave, groupe, or carve; this worde is nat used in comen spetche.' Palsgrave.

*frugi* (omnis generis) *indeclinabile*,  
gratus, graciosus, improbus, in-  
probulus<sup>1</sup>, inculpabilis, innocens,  
inloneus, innocius, insons, laudabi-  
lis, optimus, prestans, probus,  
simplex, & cetera.

† *Gudefryday*<sup>2</sup>; *parascene*.

† *a Gude dede*; *beneficium, zennium*,  
*bene quidam*; *versus*:

¶ *Do grates vobis propter data*  
*zennia nobis.*

*Gudely*; *benigue, comiter*.

*a Gudenēs*; *benignitas, beneficium*,  
*bonitas, improbitas, probitas, com-*  
*molitas, frugalitas, simplicitas*,  
*vir i.e. pro bene*; *versus*:

¶ *Si locus affuerit te precor esse*  
*virum.*

† *Gulle*<sup>3</sup>; *pallidus, liuidus, & cetera*;  
*vbi wanne.*

† *pe Gulsoghte*<sup>4</sup>; *aurugo, hictericia*,  
*hictēris, hictēricus, mutacio coloris*.

† *Gummes*; *gingina*; *gingiuarius*  
*participium*.

*a Gumme*; *electrum, viscum, gummi*  
*indeclinabile*.

\* *a Gunne*<sup>5</sup>; *fundibulum, muruscul-*  
*um*.

*a Gunner*; *fundilabarius, fundiba-*  
*lista*.

*a Guse*; *Auser, Anserulus, Ansula*,  
*Auca*; *Anserinus participium*.

*a Guse herde*; *Aucarius*.

*a Gutt*; *colus, extum, intestinum, po-*  
*dex, cetum, zircus*.

*a Gutter*<sup>6</sup>; *Alluio, Alluies, Allu-*  
*ciū, Allucia, Alluces, Aquagium,*  
*Aqualicium, Aquaductile, Aque-*  
*ductus, cataracta, colluio, col-*  
*lunies, collunium, cataduppa,*

<sup>1</sup> Read *probus, probulus*.

<sup>2</sup> *Parascene*. Sexta sabbati, seu feria sexta ultimæ hebdomadis Quadragesimæ, sic dicta, inquit Isidorus, quia in eo die Christus mysterium crucis explevit, propter quod venerat in hunc mundum: *le Vendredi Saint*. Duange.

<sup>3</sup> Halliwell explains this word as 'gay, fine,' giving the following quotation—

'The Jewes alle of that gate      Wex all fulle *gulle* and grene.'

MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 206.

But the meaning as given above appears to be the correct explanation. Strattmann gives as the derivation, O. Icel. *gutr, gobi*, A. S. *geolo*, yellow. Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c. 46, 4, speaking of hop-plants, says, 'the *goeler* and younger, the better I loue.' See following note.

<sup>4</sup> The Jaundice. This word answers exactly to the Dutch *gelzucht*, from *geel*, yellow and *zucht*, sickness, in the popular language also called *galzucht*, from *gal* (Eng. *gall*) and *zucht*. In German it is *gelbsucht*, from *gelb*, yellow, and *sucht*, sickness. A. S. *geolwesce*. In the Glossaries pr. by Eckhart in his *Commentarii de Rebus Francie Orientalis*, 1729, ii. 992, is given—'aurugo, color in auro. sicut in pedibus accipitris, i. *gelsowch*.' 'Gelisuhtiger, ictericus, auruginosus.' Graff, vol. vi. col. 142. In Mr. Cockayne's *Leecdoms*, *aurugo* is defined as 'a tugging or drawing of the sinews.' 'Aurugo. The kynke or the Jaundys.' Medulla. 'Hic glaucina: the gowyl sowght.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 229. The following prescription for the jaundice is given in MS. Sloane, 7, leaf 73:—'For the *galowsowt*, that men callin the jaundys. Take hard Speynich sope and a litlle stale ale in a coppe, and rubbe the sope agens the coppe botum tyll the ale be qwyte. &c.'

'Envus man may lyknyd be

Mene may se it in mans eene.'

To the *golsoght*, that es a payne,

Robert de Brunne, quoted by Halliwell.

In the *Complaynt of Scotlande*. ed. Murray, p. 67, we are told that 'sourakkis (sorrel) is gule for the blac *gulsat*.' 'Gulschoch, Gulsach. The jaundice.' Jamieson. See also *Jawnes*, and compare *Swynsoghte*, below. A. Boorde, *Treasury of Health*, ch. 178, p. 63, says, 'Hictēricia is the latin worde . . . in Englyshe it is named the jaunes, or the *gulsoght*;' and Lyte, Dodoens, p. 546, tells us that 'Orache . . . is good against the Jaundise or *Gulsoght*;' and Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 39, says that 'Agarike is good for them that have . . . the *gulsoght* or jaundesse.'

<sup>5</sup> 'Fundibulum. An engyne of batayl. *Fundibularius*, a slyngare.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> 'Aqualicium. A gotere. *Aqualuaticile*. A gotere. *Aquaductile*. A conthwyte.' Medulla. 'Gouttiere. A gutter; a channell.' Cotgrave. In the *Liber Albus*, p. 584, is given a regulation that all *gutters* of houses shall be at least nine feet from the ground. 'Le

*fistula, guttamen, guttatorium, imbricium, imbrex, stillicidium:*  
versus:

¶ *Aeriscataracta, porus, catadup-*  
*payne* <sup>1</sup> terre.

a *Guuernance*; *gubernacio*.  
to *Guueren* (*Governe* A.); *gubernare*,  
*regere*.  
a *Guuerner*; *gubernator*, *gubernio*,  
*rector*.

### Capitulum 8<sup>m</sup> H.

H ante A.

†an h abett <sup>2</sup>; *habitus*.

\*an *Haberioum*; *lorica*; *loricatus*,  
*trilex est lorica ex tribus*  
*[litiis] confecta*; *loricare*  
(*est* A.) *loricam induere*.

an *Hachet*; *Ascia*, *Asciola*, *Ascis*,  
*Asciulus*.

an *Haddocke* <sup>3</sup>; *morus*.

\*an *Hagas* <sup>4</sup>; *tucetum*.

\*an *Hagas maker*; *tucetarius*.

†an *Haguday* <sup>5</sup>; *rectes*.

\* A *Hagworme* <sup>6</sup>; *jaculus* (A.).

*Hay*; *fenum*.

†an *Hay howse* <sup>7</sup>; *fenerium*.

†A *Hage* (A.) <sup>8</sup>.

†A *Hace*; *bidens*, & cetera; *vbi hake*  
(A.).

†to *Haile*; *chere* <sup>9</sup>, *greece*, *salue*, *latine*.  
to *Hayle*; *grandinare*.

*Hayle*; *grando*, *zalata*; *grandeneus*,  
& *grandinosus* participia.

†an *Hayle stone*; *zalata*.

\*to *Hailse* (*Haylsse* A.) <sup>10</sup>; *sulutare*.

Pentis, *Goters*, et getez soeynt sy hantz, qe gens puissent elivacher dessus, et a meyns ix pees haut.' See also the Statute 33 Henry VIII., cap. 33, quoted in note to *Clowe* of *flood*; etc., above. 'Fe rynn Danubius . . . . is i-lete in to dyuerse places of þe cite (Constantinople) by *goters* under erþe [*occulit sub terra canalibus*].' Trevisa's Higden, i. p. 181. 'As *gotes* out of *guttars* in *golanand* (?) weders.' K. Alexander. p. 163. 'Gutter. *Aqualitium*. Gutter betwene two walles. *Andron*. Gutter of a house. *Compluvium*.' Huloet. See Wyclif, *Genesis* vii. 11; viii. 2, &c.

<sup>1</sup> MS. *cataduppla*.

<sup>2</sup> See also *Abbett*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Mors. An hound ffysch.' Medulla. 'A haddocke, fish, *acellus*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>4</sup> 'Tucetum. A puddyg or an hakeys. *Tucetarius*. A puddyg makere.' Medulla. 'A haggresse, *tucetum*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>5</sup> A latch to a door or gate. A *hagguday* is frequently put upon a cottage door, on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal. In the Louth (Linc.) Church Accounts, 1610, iii. 196, we read: 'To John Flower for hespes . . . a sneck, a *hagguday*, a catch & a Ringe for the west gate, ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.' The word is still in use in Lincolnshire. The Medulla renders *rectes* by 'a barre of jryn or an hengyl.' 'Hoc mantentum, *An* a haginday.' Wright's Vocab. p. 261.

<sup>6</sup> The common viper. A. S. *haga*, hedge and *wyrm*, a creeping thing. Not uncommon in the North, but becoming obsolete. 'Iaculus: *quidam serpens*.' Medulla. Cooper gives 'Iaculus. A serpente that lieth vnder trees, and soderly spryngyng out with a meruaylous violence, perseth any beast whiche happily passeth by.'

<sup>7</sup> Baret gives 'an haie house, or loft; an haie mowe, or ricke; a place where haie lieth, *fenile*.'

<sup>8</sup> 'Hag in the North means soft broken ground, as in the description of the Castle of Love, *Cursor Mundi*, p. 568. l. 6886—

'It es hei sett apon þe crag,

Grai and hard, wit-vten *hag*.'

<sup>9</sup> χαῖπε.

<sup>10</sup> 'He rakit till the kyng all richt,

And *halsit* hym apon his kne.'

The Bruce, ed. Skcat, xiii. 524. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 623, l. 10848, Mary, we are told, 'was in were,' after Gabriel had spoken to her, and 'To-quils seo hir vmbi-thought Quat was þis *hailsing* he hir broght.' See also P. Plowman, C. x. 309, and B. vii. 160—

'Joseph mette merueillously how þe mone and þe soune

And þe elleuene sterres *hailsed* hym all.'

A. S. *halsian*; O. Icel. *hailsa*; Swedish *halsa*, to salute. It is quite a different word from the verb to *halse*, embrace; A. S. *halsian*, from *heals*, the neck, which see.

\*an Hailsynge; *salutatio*.  
 †an Hay coke<sup>1</sup>; *Arconius* (*Fenile* A.).  
 \*an Haire<sup>2</sup>; *cilicium*; *cilicius* & *cilicinus* participia.  
 an Hay stake; *fenile*.  
 †an Hay moghte<sup>2</sup>; *Arconius*.  
 †an Hak (Hake A.)<sup>3</sup>; *bilens*, *fossorium*, *ligo*, *marra*.  
 an Haknay (Haykenay A.)<sup>4</sup>; *badius*, *mannus*.  
 †Haldande; *tenax*, *tenens*.  
 to Halde; *tenere*, *tentare*, *retinere*, *retentare*, *reputare*.  
 to Haldebelhynde; *detinere*, *detentare*.  
 Hale (Hayle A.); *Acer*, *firmus*, *incolumis*, *integer*, *integralis*, *sanus*, *sospes*; *versus*:  
 ¶Non est infirmum quod consistit tibi sanum,

*Integra namque datur res que non fracta feratur.*  
 to make Hale; *integrare*, *integrascere*, *redintegrare*.  
 Haly (Hally A.)<sup>5</sup>; *integre*, *firme*, *integraliter*, *funditus*, *medullitus*, *redicitus*, *omnino*, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *totaliter*.  
 Halesome; *saluber*.  
 an Halesomnes; *salubritas*.  
 †to Halfe; *mediare*, *dimidiare*.  
 Halfe; *dim[i]dius*, *hemis*, *semis* (*omnis generis*) *indeclinabile*.  
 †Halfe A fute; *semipedalis*.  
 †Halfe dede; *seminecis*.  
 †Halfe Fulle; *semiplenus*.  
 †Halfe a fardynge (ferthyng A.)<sup>6</sup>; *calcus*, *calculus*, *munitionum*.

<sup>1</sup> See also **Cok of hay**, and **Mughe**. 'An hey mowe, *feni accrus*.' Baret.

<sup>2</sup> 'A cloath or garment made of heare, a heave-cloth, a strainer, *cilicium*.' Paret. Harrison in his Description of Eng. i. 156, in giving an account of the manner of brewing of beer in his time, states that the malt, after being turned so long upon the flore, they do carie to a kill couered with *haire cloth*;' and Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c., 57. 51, speaking of the treatment of hops, says that they are to be covered with 'soutage or *haire*.' Wyclif, Genesis xxxvii. 34, describing the grief of Jacob at the supposed death of Joseph, says: 'And the clothis to-rent, was clothid with an *heyr*, weyllynge his some myche tyme.' Hair cloth is mentioned frequently in the *Ancien Riecl*: for instance, on pp. 126 and 130 we are told that Judith 'ledde swude herl lif, veste [fasted] and werede *heare*;' and again on p. 10 that St. Sara, Sinectica and many others wore 'herle *heren*.'

<sup>3</sup> Sherwood has 'hach, hachel, hachet;' and the Manip. Vocab. gives, 'an hack, mattock, *bilens*.' 'Agolafre com forþ wiþ ys *hache*.' *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 4516.

'For-wrought wit his *hak* and spad' Of himself he wex al sad.' MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. ff. 8. Still in use. O. Fr. *hache*, M. H. Ger. *hacke*. A. S. *haccian*, to hew, hack. '*Fossorium*. A byl or a pykeys.' Medulla. Trevisa in his translation of Higden, v. 9, says of Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, that he was 'i-prowe to wyldre bestes . . . panne after his deth his herte was *i-hakked* to small gobettes [*minutatim divisum est*].' See also **Hacc**.

<sup>4</sup> 'An hacknie horse, *equus meritorius*.' Baret. In the *Morte Arthure* we read that Arthur took with him to France 'Hukes and *haknays* and horsez of armes.' l. 734; see also ll. 484 and 2284. In P. Plowman, B. Text, v. 318, we find 'Hikke the *hakneyman*,' that is one who let out horses on hire. Fr. *hayennee*, Span. *hacanea*. In the Paston Letters, ii. 97, John Russe writes—'I schal geve my maister youre sone v marke toward an *hawkency*.' In the Household and Wardrobe Ordinances of Edward II. (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 19, we are told that 'the kinge shall have xxx serjants at armes sufficientli armed and mounted, that is to say eache of them one horse for armes, one *hakeny* & sonter;' and, on p. 43.—'In the same [the king's] stable shal be an *hackency* man, who shal keepe the *hakene* of the house, & shal fetch every day at the garner the liverce of oates for the horses of the stable, & shal carry the houses of the horses that travel in the kinges compani for the same *hakency*. He shal have j<sup>d</sup>. ob. a day wages, one robe yereli in cloth, or half a mark in mony; & iiij<sup>d</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup> for shoes.' Probably we should read *bainus*, as in P., instead of *badius*, which only means 'a hors off a bay coloure.' Me hulla.

<sup>5</sup> 'And *halley* reft the men thair liff.' Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 224.

'For at that tyme he thought all *hale* For till destroy so cleyn Scotland.' *Ibid.* xviii. 238.

<sup>6</sup> '*Calvus*: quarta pars oboli.' Medella.

†Halfe a cerkyll; *emocirculus*.

†Halfe cursyd<sup>1</sup>; *semipaganus*.

†Halfe bare; *seminudus*.

†an Halfe naked<sup>2</sup>; *semipondo, inclinabile, quadrans*.

†an Halfe a vnce; *semivncia*.

†Halfe a mañ; *semo, semicir*.

†Halfe a tone; *semitonus*.

†to Halfe tone; *semitonare*.

†Halfe a tonyng; *semitonium*.

†Halfe a wounde; *semiplagum*.

Haly; *Agyos, Almus, Almficus, celebr, geraticus, sacer, sacrosanctus, sanctus; versus:*

¶*Ad corpus sanctus, Ad mentem pertinet Almus:*

*vir sacer est ille qui sacra (diuina A.) solet celebrare.*

an Halyday; *celebritas, festiuitas, festum; festiuis, festiualis; sabbatum, solennitas, dies festiuis.*

to hold Halyday; *celebrare, festare, festiuare, feriare, sabbatizare, sollempniare.*

pe Halygaste; *consolator, paracletus.*

an Halynes; *sanctitas, sanctitudo, sanctimonia.*

Haly water; *Aqua benedicta.*

an Haly water clerke<sup>3</sup>; *Aquarius, Aquebajulus.*

\*an Halle<sup>4</sup>; *Aula, Atrium, castrum, palacium, regia.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Semipaganus. Half a rustick or clown.' Gouldman.

<sup>2</sup> 'There is evidently some confusion here: apparently the scribe has repeated **half bare** in another form and omitted the English equivalent for *semipondo* and *quadrans*, which would be 'half a halpenny:' compare a **Halpeny**, below, where *pondo* is given as the Latin equivalent.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Oliver, in his *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*, p. 260, says—'*Aquebajuli* were persons who carried the vessel of the holy water in processions, and benedictions. Scholars in the minor orders were always to be preferred for this office (*vide* Synod. Exoniens. A.D. 1287, cap. 29). In small parishes the *aquebajulus* occasionally acted as sacristan and rang the bell.' By a decree of Archbishop Boniface, the *aquebajulus* was to be a poor clerk, appointed to his office by the curate of the church, and maintained by the alms of the parishioners in all parishes in his province within ten miles of a city or castle. His duties were to serve the priest at the altar, to read the epistle, sing the gradual and the responses, read the lections, carry the holy-water vessel, and assist at the canonical hours and the ministration of the sacraments (see Lyndwode, lib. iii. pp. 142-3). He was in fact a poor scholar, and the office was given him to assist him in his studies—'*ut ibidem proficeret ut aptior et magis idoneus fieret ad maiora*.' After the Reformation the office merged into that of parish clerk. Thus, in 1613, William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter, licensed John Randolph to the '*officium aquebajuli sive clerici parochialis apud Gwennap, et docendi artem scribendi et legendi*.' (Hist. Cornwall, ii. p. 135). From the latter part of this extract he would seem to have officiated also as village schoolmaster. '*Aquarius: seruicus qui portat aquam*.' Medulla. '*Hic aquebajulus. A holi water clerke*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 218. Robert of Brunne complains that any

'*Holy watyr clerk of a tounne*

'*fat lytyl haf lernede yn hys lyue*

'*He ys ordeynede a prest to shryue.*'

*Handlyng of Synne*, ed. Furnivall, p. 360, ll. 11591-4.

From this office being usually performed by some poor scholar, the term Holy-water clerk eventually came to be applied to such exclusively. Thus in the State Papers, ii. 141, we read—'Anthony Knevet hath obteyned the Bisshoprik of Kildare to a symple Irish preste, a vagabounde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualitey, not worthy to be a *hally-water clere*.' The term also occurs in Lydgate.

<sup>4</sup> In *Richard the Redeles*, iii. 218, we find *hales* used in the sense of tents—

'He wondrid in his wittis, as he wel my3the,

'*fat pe hie housinge, herborowe ne myghte*

'*Halfdell pe houshold, but hals hem helpe!*'

'*Tabernaculum*. A pavilion, tente, or hale.' Elyot. See also Hawle. In a letter from Cecily, Marchioness of Dorset, to Thomas Cromwell, pr. in Ellis' *Original Letters*, Ser. I. vol. i. p. 219, she desires him to 'delyver all such tents, pavylyons, and *hales* as you haue of myne on to my sounne Lenard,' where the meaning is plainly tents.

†an **Hallynge**<sup>1</sup>; *Auleum, Anabatrū* (*cortina, velum* A.); versus :

¶ *Vela vel aulea cortine sunt anabatra.*

**Hawlowe** (Halowe A.); *celebrare, consecrare, dedicare, dicare, iniciare & -ri, festare, festinare, sacrare, sabbatizare, sanctire, sanctificare, solemnizare.*

an **Halowyng**; *consecratio, dedicatio, sanctificatio & cetera.*

†an **Halowyng** of hundis<sup>2</sup>; *boema.*

an **Halpeny**; *As, obulus*; versus :

¶ *Stips stipis, As, obulus, indeclinabile pondo.*

an **Halse**<sup>3</sup>; *gula.*

to **Halse**<sup>4</sup>; *Amplecti, Amplexari, complecti.*

an **Halsynge**; *Amplexus.*

\*to **Halte**; *claudicare, claudere*, (3<sup>e</sup> conjugationis,) *varicare.*

\***Halte**; *cadax, claudus.*

an **Halter**; *claudicarius, duplicarius qui ex utraque parte claudicat.*

\***Haltande**; *claudicans, varicans.*

a **Hame**; *mansio.*

†a **Hame** of a horse<sup>5</sup>.

†a **Hamelett**; *villula.*

**Hamely**; *domesticus, familiaris.*

†to make **Hamely**; *domesticare.*

†an **Hamelynes**; *familiaritas.*

an **Hamme**<sup>6</sup>; *poples (poplex A.) hominum, suffragines animalium.*

an **Hamere**; *malleus, malliolus, mercus, merculus, mercellus.*

<sup>1</sup> Among the cloths of arras and tapestry work belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, at Caistor, enumerated in the curious inventories taken about the year 1459, we find—'Item, j blewre hallyng . . . Item, j hallyng of blewre worsted, contaynyng in length xiiij yerds and in bredthe iiij yerds. Item, j hallyng with men drawn in derke grene worsted.' Paston Letters, i. 479. See *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 115, and Peacock, *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, p. 94.

'Ouer the hye desse . . . the best hallyng hangid, as reason was,

When in was wrought the ix ord r'ses angelicale.' *Life of St. Werburge*, 61.

'*Anlium*. A curteyn in an halle.' Medulla. See also *Dorsur* and *Hawlyng*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Pe hunteres pay hawden by hurstes and by hoes.' *Anturs of Arthour*, st. v. l. 5.

In *Sir Degrevant*, ed. Halliwell, p. 187, l. 233, we read—

'He uncouplede his boundus

With inne the knyghts boundus

and in Chancer, *Boke of the Duchesse*, 378—

'Withynne a while the herte founde ys,

Bothe the greene and the groundus  
They halowede an byght;

*I-hallowed* and re chased faste.'

'He clepid to hym the Sompnoure þat was his own discipill And stoden so hallowing.'

The yeman & the Reve & eke þe mauncipill; *Tale of Beryn*, l. 417.

See also *Richard the Redeles*, iii. 228—

'He was halowid and y-huntid, and y-hote trusse.'

'I halowe houndes with a krye. *Je hue*. Halowe the houndes if you fortune to spye the deere.' Palsgrave. '*Haller*. To hallow or encourage hounds with hallowing; also to hound or set them at.' Cotgrave.

<sup>3</sup> In P. Plowman, C. i. 185, the rat proposes to the mice that they should buy a bell 'and honge [it] aboute þe cattys *hals*,' and in the description of the dragon which appeared in a dream to Arthur we read—

'Bothe his hede and hys *hals* were halely alle ouer,

Oundyde of azure, enamelde fulle faire.' *Morte Arthure*, 764.

<sup>4</sup> 'I halse one, I take hym aboute the nekke. *Je accolle*. Halse me aboute the necke and kyss me.' Palsgrave. '*Amplexor*. To kyssyn or halsyn. *Amplexus*. Halsyd. *Incomplexeus*. Vnhalsyd.' Medulla. See also to *Hailse*. 'Whenne þe Emprour hadde knowlich of hire, he ran for gladnesse, and *halsid* hire, and kist hire, and wepte right soore as a childe for gladnesse, and saide, "nowe blessid be god, for I haue founde þat I haue hiely desirid!"' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 319. A. S. *heals, hals*.

<sup>5</sup> Pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which the traces are attached. See *Bargheame*. '*Attelles*, the haumes of a draught horse's collar; the two flat sticks that encompass it.' Cotgrave. '*Hame* of a horse, *halecinum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Les cons de chevraus portent estels* (hames).' W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168.

<sup>6</sup> '*Poples*, hamma.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76.



an Hande; *cires, grece, manus; manicalis participium; palma, pugrus, vola, pugillus; pugillaris participium; ir*<sup>1</sup>, indeclinable; versus:

¶ *Si pir ponis in ir, perit ir si perforet ir pir.*

†an Hand balle<sup>2</sup>; *pila manualis.*

†an Hand crafte; *mechania.*

†to Handefeste<sup>3</sup>; *fedare, subarrare.*

an Handefuile; *manipulus.*

to Handylle; *tangere, & cetera; ubi to tuche.*

an Handylle of a swerde; *capulus, manutentum.*

an Handelynge; *tactus; tangens.*

†Handles; *maneus, mancatus.*

an Handemaydeñ; *Abra, Ancilla.*

†an Hande staffe<sup>4</sup>; *manutentum.*

†an Hange man; *lictor, polictor.*

†an Hank<sup>5</sup>.

†to Hank.

\*a Hanselle<sup>6</sup>; *Arabo, strenu, strenula diminutivum; strenicus & strenosus, participia.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Ir pro Hir, Concavitas manus, idem est et vola, medietas palma, neutr. indeclin.' Ducange. *Pir* is of course the Greek *πῖρ*. '*Vola, vel tener, vel ir*, middeward hand. *Pugillus*, se gripe fære hand.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 43. 'Hande. Ir.' Huloet.

<sup>2</sup> In Stowe's Survey of London, ed. 1720, p. 251, is mentioned a custom of playing at *hand-ball* on Easter-day for a tansy-eake, the winning of which depended chiefly upon swiftnes of foot. Halliwell quotes from the Thoroton MS. leaf 7—'And belyfe he gerte write a lettre, and sente it tille Alexander, and therwith he sent hym a *handballe* and other certane jape; in seorne.' Baret has 'to play at tennys or at the balle, *pila ludere.*' *Bulplewe*, or ball-play, is mentioned in the *Ancient Rible*, p. 218.

<sup>3</sup> In the Ormulum we are told of the Virgin that  
'3ho was *handfast* an god mann      Fatt Joseep was 3ehatenn;' l. 2389.  
'Handfast, *desponsatus*: to handfast, *desponsare.*' Manip. Vocab. Caxton, in *The Chesse*, p. 14, speaks of 'A right fayr mayde which was assured and *handfast* vnto a noble yonge gentilman of cartage.' Thre, *Glossar. Saio-Gothicum*, gives '*Handfastning*, promissio quae fit stipulata manu, sive eives fidem suam principi spondeant, sive mutuum inter se, matrimonium inituri, a phrasi *facta hand*, quae notat dextram dextre jungere.' The following passage occurs in 'The Christian State of Matrimony,' 1543, p. 43 back—'Every man must esteme the parson to whom he is *handfasted*, none otherwyse than for his owne spouse, though as yet it be not done in the Church ner in the strete—After the *Handfastyng* and making of the contracte y<sup>e</sup> churchgoynge and wedlyng shuld not be differred to longe, lest the wickelde sowe hys ungracious sede in the meane season—At the *Handefasting* ther is made a greate feaste and superfluous Bancket.' See also Brand's *Antiquities*, ii. 20, 46-54, Robertson's *Historical Essays*, 1872, p. 172, and Prof. Ward's note to his edition of Greene's *Friar Bacon*, vi. 140. '*Vne fainsayles* [*fianceys*], an assuryng or handfastyng, of folks to be maryed.' Palsgrave. 'I handfaste, I trouthe plyght. *Je fiancee*. Whan shall they be maryed, they be handfasted all redye.' *Ibid.* 'Contract or *handfasting*.' Withals. '*Accorder une fille*, to handfast, affiance, betroth himselfe unto a maiden.' Cotgrave. '*Desponso*. To wedlyn.' Medulla. *Subarrare*, as will be seen below, is also used for to hanselle. See also to 3ife Erls.

<sup>4</sup> See Flayle.

<sup>5</sup> A skein of thread or worsted. To *hank*, to make up thread, &c., in skeins. Still in common use. See Gawin Douglas, *Eneidos*, Bk. ii. p. 46, l. 5, where in the account of the death of Laocoon, the serpent having  
'Twis circult his myd lill round about . . .      His bede bendis and garlandis all war blaw  
As he etlis thare *hankis* to haue rent,      Ful of vennum and rank poysson attanis.'  
And with his handis thayn away haue draw

<sup>6</sup> See Halliwell, s. v. *Hansel*, and Brand's *Popular Antiq.* iii. 262. '*Arro*, Arnest or hansale. *Strenu*, Hansale.' Medulla. See also Erls. 'In the way of good hansel, *de bon cre.*' Palsgrave.

'Sendith ows to gode *hans*      An c. thousand besans.' *Alisaunder*, 2935.  
In *Sir Ferunbras*, p. 59, l. 1708, we find the phrase 'ther by-gymmeth luther *haunsel*,' where the meaning is 'this is a bad beginning.' 'I hansell one, I gyve him money in a mornynge for suche wares as he selleth. *Je estrene.*' Palsgrave.

- \*to **Hanselle**; *strenare, Arrare, in-*,  
sub-.
- an **Happe**; *faustitudo, felicitas, fortuna, fortunium, fortuitus, omen; omenosus participium.*
- +vn **Happe**; *infortunium, infelicitas.*
- Happy**; *beatus, faustus, felix, & cetera; ubi* blissed.
- to mak **Happy**; *ubi* blissed (A.).
- vn **Happy**; *Acharis, infaustus, infelix, in una re, infortunatus, miser, in omni re.*
- to **Happyñ**; *Accidere malarum rerum est, contingere bonarum rerum est, evenire bonarum & malarum rerum est, fortunare, est, erat (fuit A.) verbum impersonale (et est m'hi i. e. contingit A.).*
- \*an **Haras** of horse<sup>1</sup>; *equaricia, equiciam.*
- \*an **Harbar**; *hospicium, diversorium; hospitalis.*
- \*to **Harber**<sup>2</sup>; *hospitari, hospitnare.*
- \*an **Harbiriour**; *hospes, hospita; hospitalis & hospitabilis participia.*
- \*an **Harberyng**; *hospitalitas.*
- Harde**; *difficax, difficilis, Gravis ut leccio canticus, durus, durus, firmus, salebrosus; versus:*  
*¶ Leccio fit facilis vel difficilis, leve pondus,*  
*Lapis sit durus tibi sic diversificatur.*
- to make **Harde**; *durare, con-, in-, ob-, demollire, durificare.*
- †to be **Harde**<sup>3</sup>; *callere, callescere, occallere, -lescere, durere, -rescere; & cetera.*
- an **Hardnes**; *difficultas, gravitas, duricies.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Equiciam, a hares.' Nominale MS. In Guy of Warwike, p. 205, we read—

'Than lopen about hem the Lombars As wicked Coltes out of *haras*.'

In Houshold, &c. Ordinances, Edward II, p. 43, it is directed that there shall be 'a serjant, who shal be a sufficient mareschal gardein of the yonge horses drawne out of the kinges race,' where these last words are in the original 'hors de *haraz* le Roy.' In the curious poem on 'The Land of Cockayne,' printed in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 157, we are told that there

'Per n'is schepe, no swine, no gote, No non horw3-la, god it wot,  
Nether *harate*, nother stode. Pe lond is ful of oþer gode.'

'3onder is a hous of *haras* that stant be the way, Among the bestes herboried may 3e be.'

Coventry Myst, p. 147.

A *haras* was the technical term for a stud of stallions as appears from Lydgate's *Hors, Shepe & Ghooes*, Roxb. Club, repr. p. 31, where amongst other special phrases are given the following: 'A *hareys* of *hors*, A stode of mares, A ragg of coltes.' See also Strutt, *Sports & Pastimes*, 1810, p. 19. In a 'Balade' by Chaucer, printed in the *Athenæum*, 18th Feb., 1871, p. 210, the following lines occur—

'I wol me venge on loue as doþe a breese On wyldre horsse þat rennen in *harras*.'  
Sir T. Elyot in his *Image of Governance*, 1549, p. 127, says: 'Who setteth by a ragged, a restie or ill favoured colte, because that the *harreise*, wherof that kinde is comen, two hundred yerres passed wanne the price of rennyng at the game of Olympus?' 'Equirisia. A fflok off hors.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> So our Lord says—'I was *herbarweles*, and ye *herboriden* me.' Matthew xxv. 36, Wyclif's Version.

'If Crist seie soth  
Him self ne hadde noon *harborow*,

To resten in his owne need  
And steken out the stormes.'

Wright's Pol. Poems, ii. 97.

In De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf B6, we read—'to the ostry I wente firste thynkande to *herberwe* me þar: thare I sawe Charitee that *herberde* pilgrimes, and off wente to the gate to fede pouer folke.'

<sup>3</sup> Baret in his *Alvearie* gives 'to gather a browne: to waxe hard, as the hands or feete do with labour, *concalleo*.' 'Callus. The hardnes off hand or foot. *Duricie manuum callus, callis via striata*.' Medulla.

an **Hardnes** of handis or fete; *callus*.

**Hardy**; *Animatus, Animosus, Audax, qui periculum non timet, Ausus, cordatus, inperterritus, inrepidus, magnanimus, temerarius, qui sine consilio agit.*

†to make **Hardy**; *Animare, in-*

†to be **Hardy**; *Audere, Ausim, -sis -sit, defectivum.*

an **Hardynes**; *Audacia, Ausus, Animositas.*

\***Hardes** (**Hardys** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *stuppa*; *quidam dicunt stupā.*

†to do **Hardes** a way<sup>2</sup>; *exstupare.*

an **Hare** (**Hayr** A.); *lepus, lepisculus diminutivum, leuipes; leperenus & leporinus participia.*

an **Hare**; *crinis, criniculus, & cetera; ubi a haire.*

\***Harife**<sup>3</sup>; *rubium minor, herba est.*

\*an **Harlott**<sup>4</sup>; *balatro*<sup>5</sup> (*histrion* A.) *rusticus, gerro, mimus (palpo* A.) *ioculator, -trix, pantomima, parasitaster, histrix, nugator, scurrulus; unde versus:*

¶ *Histrion vel palpo, mimus vel gesticulator,*

<sup>1</sup> Still in use in Lincoln, &c., in the sense of 'coarse flax; the refuse of flax or hemp.' Cotgrave gives '*grettes de lin, the hardis or tow of flax,*' and Baret has 'Hardes or Herles of hemp, &c., *stupa, estoupe de chanvre.*' Mr. Robinson in his Whitty Gloss., E. D. Soc., also gives '*Harden, a coarsely spun fabric of flax for wrapping purposes.*' '*Stupa, tow or hirdes; the course parte of flaxe.*' Cooper. In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 368, amongst other ways of mortifying the flesh is recommended '*herd weringe,*' that is wearing of garments made of coarse material; and again, on p. 418, penitents are bidden to wear next their flesh 'no linene clop, bute jif hit bee of *kerde*, and of grete *heorden*.' 'And þoure strengthe schal be as a deed sparle of bonys, *ether of herdis of flax*, and þoure werk schal be as a quyk sparle; and euer either schal be brent togidere, and noon schal be that schal quenche.' Isaiah i. 31, Purvey's Version. A. S. *heordun, heordas*, cloth made of tow. '*Hardyn cotis*,' coats made of coarse flax, are mentioned in the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 150. The Medulla gives '*Stupa*, Hyrdys off hempe. *Stuposus*. Ful off hyrdys. *Stupo*. To steppyn with hyrdys. *Stupula*. Lytyl hyrdys.' '*Hec stupa, a hardes.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 217. '*Stupa, horly.*' *ibid.* p. 180. '*Stuppa, æcunbe* [oakum]. Aelfric's Glossary, *ibid.* p. 40.

<sup>2</sup> See also to **Burle** clothe and to **Shyfe**.

<sup>3</sup> In the Thornton MS. leaf 283, we find the following recipe for pain in the ear—'tak wormod, or *harve*, or wodebynde, and stampe it, and wrynge out the jouse, and do it lewke in thyne ere.' See *Hairrough*, in Mr. Robinson's Whitty Gloss. E. D. Soc. Grains of *hedgerife* (hayreve, or hayreff), A. S. *hegerifan corn*, are prescribed in Cockayne's Leechdoms, ii. 345, for 'a salve against the elfin race & nocturnal visitors, & for the woman with whom the devil hath carnal commerce;' see also p. 79. It was formerly considered good for scorbutic diseases, when applied externally, and of late, in France, has been administered internally for epilepsy. 'Madyr, herbe: *Sandix, rubia major, et minor dicitur hayryf*.' P. '*Rubia minor*, Hayreff oper aron [? Hayrenn] is like to woodruff, and the sed tuchid will honge in oneis clopis.' MS. Sloane, 5, leaf 29. '*Rubia minor*, cleuer heyrene.' MS. Harl. 3388. In the Babees Book, p. 68, we find it mentioned as one of the herbs to be used in preparing a hot bath.

<sup>4</sup> Chaucer says of the Sompnour, Prol. 649—

'He was a gentil *harlot* and a kynde A bettre felaw schulde men nowher fynde.'

Among some old glosses in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 7, we find '*scurra, a harlotte.*' In the Coventry Mystery of the Woman taken in Adultery (p. 217), it is the young man who is caught with the woman, and not the woman herself, who is stigmatised as a *harlot*. We find in Welsh, *herlawd* = a youth, and *herlodes* = a hoyden (*Rodes* = a girl, lass). In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 81, the false Emperor, speaks of Jovinian as 'an *harlotte*,' and again, p. 124, the Emperor's daughter while running a race addresses her male competitor—'What, *harlot*, trowist thou to overcome me?' 'The x. day of Desember, Saterdag, was M. Cowlpeppur, and M. Duran, drawn fro the tow<sup>r</sup> to Tiburn. Cowlpeppur was heddid, and Duran was hanggid and quartarid, both them for *playing the harlottes* w<sup>t</sup> with (*sic*) queen Kataryn that then was.' London Chronicle during the reign of Henry VIII., Camden Miscellany, iv. 16. See also *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, p. 81, l. 6.

<sup>5</sup> MS. *Calator*.

<i>Est Epulo, nebulo, parasitus, scurra, lecator,</i>	†Harnessed; <i>fuleratus</i> .
<i>Hijs pantomimus, comes (comedo A.) vel ioculator.</i>	þe Harnes <sup>4</sup> ; <i>cerebrum</i> .
¶ <i>Manducus</i> <sup>1</sup> , <i>scurrilis, gerronus et gerronaceus (inurbanus A.)</i> .	*an Harne panne <sup>5</sup> ; <i>cranium</i> .
*an Harlottry <sup>2</sup> ; <i>lecacitas, inurbanitas, nugacitas, rusticitas, scurrilitas.</i>	an Harow; <i>erpica, traha.</i>
*to do Harlottry; <i>scurrari.</i>	to Harow; <i>erpicare</i> <sup>6</sup> .
an Harme; <i>dampnum, dampnulum, dampnositas, dispendium, detrimentum leue dampnum est.</i>	an Harow or a harow maker (a Harower A.); <i>erpicarius.</i>
<i>Dampnum nescientibus &amp; subito fit, iacturam scientes &amp; ultro patimur; dampnosus participium.</i>	†an Harow tothe; <i>pacillus.</i>
to Harme; <i>dampnificare, dampnum inferre.</i>	an Harpe; <i>cithara, lirus</i> <sup>7</sup> ; <i>versus</i> :
Harnes <sup>3</sup> ; <i>fulera, falere.</i>	¶ <i>Testudo, cithara, chelis &amp; lira dicitur vnum.</i>
to Harnes; <i>epiphare, falerare, ornare; -tor, -trix.</i>	to Harpe; <i>citharizare.</i>
	an Harper; <i>citharedo, citharista, citharedus, fidecen, fidicina, fidicistra, lericen, lirinina, lirsta, lirstis.</i>
	†an Harpe strynge; <i>filis, lira, fidicula.</i>
	*an Harre of a dore <sup>8</sup> ; <i>cardo, medio correpto in obliquis.</i>

<sup>1</sup> This is also given as the Lat. equivalent of a **Gayhorse**, *q. v.*

<sup>2</sup> Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, vol. v. p. 37, says of the Emperor Commodus, 'his Commodus was unprofitable to al pinges, and ȝaf hym al to lecherie and harlottrie,' the original reading being *lucuria et obscenitati deditus*.

<sup>3</sup> *Epiphia*: ornatus equorum; the wrying off an hors. *Fallera*. Harneys.' Medulla. The word was commonly used in the sense of armour, arms. Thus Palsgrave has 'harnes-man, armigere;' and in *William of Palerac*, l. 1582, William is described as coming to court, 'gayly in clopes of gold, & oþer gode harnes.' In the Prompt. it is used as synonymous with household furniture. '*Harnois*, armour, harnesse; also a teame, carte, or carriage, &c.' Cotgrave. 'Harnesse, *Arma*. To harnesse, *Armare*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>4</sup> When Havelok was attackt by the thieves we are told that with a 'dore tre'

'at a dint he slow þem þre; Ne lay þer-ute ageyn þe sternes.'

Was non of hem þat his *hernes*

l. 1807.

'The harne. *Cerebrum*.' Manip. Vocab. See also *Herns*. In the description of the cruelties practised in Stephen's reign as given in the A. S. Chronicle, p. 262, one item is thus given: 'Me dide enotted strenges abuton here hæued & unrythen to ȝat it gæde to þe *herues*.' For *cerebrum* the MS. has *cellebrum*.

<sup>5</sup> Hampole, describing the wounds of Christ, speaks of

'þe crown of thornes þat was thrested When þe thornes hym prikked til þe *harnpanc*.'

On his heved fast, þat þe blode our rane,

*Pricke of Conscience*, 5296;

and in Gawain Douglas, p. 291, l. 25, we read—

'And with a sownd smate Tagus but remede, In the *harnpan* the schaft he has affixt,  
Throw aþer part of templs of his hede; Quhil blude and brane all togiddir mixt.'

O. Icel. *hiarri*. A. S. *hernes*. '*Herne-pon*' occurs in the *Destruction of Troy*, 8775; see also *Morte Arthure*, l. 2229, and *Havelok*, 1991. '*Cranium*. The heed panne.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> MS. *erpitare*.

<sup>7</sup> MS. *lirus*.

<sup>8</sup> A hinge. Icel. *hjarri*. It is defined incorrectly in the Nomenclator, 1580, as, 'The back upright timber of a door or gate, by which it is hung to its post.' Jamieson defines it as 'the pivot on which a door or gate turns.' Douglas uses the phrase 'out of har,' that is 'out of order.'

'The pyying wynd blaw vp the dure on char, Intill the entre of the caue again.'

And driue the leuis, and blaw thaym out of har

*Eneados*, p. 83, l. 11;

and the same expression occurs in Gower, ii. 139—

'So may men knowe how the florein

Was moder first of malengin

And bringer in of alle werre

Wherof this world stant out of herre.'

a **Harte**; *Cor, Cordialis, Corculum* (A.).

an **Hart**; *ceruus, ceruulus, cerua, ceruula*.

†**Hartly**<sup>1</sup>; *cordialiter*.

an **Harott of harmes**<sup>2</sup>; *bellicrepa*.

†an **Hartstringe**; *precordia*.

†an **Hart horne**<sup>3</sup>; *brunda, grece, cornu cerui, latine*.

†an **Hartskyn** (A **Hartshyne** A.); *nembris*.

an **Harthe**; *focus, foculus diminutivum, focarium; focarius participium; ignearium, ticionarium*.

**Harvest**; *Autumpnus, messis*.

\***Hase** (**Hayse** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *raucus, ravidus, ravidulus*.

to be or make **Hase**; *raucere*.

**Hase**; *raucio*.

an **Hasenes**; *raucedo, raucitas*.

to **Haste**; *Accelerare, celerare, Ardere, Ardescere, exardere, exardescere, ciere, citare, festinare, manicare, maturare, properare*.

**Hasty**; *Accelerosus, Accelerans, Ardens, citatus, citus, con-, festinus, impetuosus, properus, preproperus, preceps, temerarius, repentinus, jnprouisus, & cetera; vbi wyght (wy3th A.)*.

**Hastyly**; *Apprime, curriculo, euastigio, extemplo, indilate, qualocius, velocius, inpetuose, precipitanter, temerarie, acceleranter, exinproviso; versus*:

¶ *Concito, confestim, mox, protinus, illico, statim,*

‘The endes of this line that is named *Axis*, be called *Cardinales cali*, and be pight in the foresaid poles, and are called *Cardinales*, because they moue about y<sup>e</sup> hollownesse of the Poles, as the sharpe corners of a doore moue in the *herre*.’ Batman upon Barthol. *de Propr. Rerum*, lf. 123, col. 1. Chaucer, Prologue Cant. Tales, 550, describing the Miller, says—

‘He was schort schuldred, brood, a thikke knare,  
Ther nas no dore that he nolde heve of *harre*.’

See also *Reliq. Antig.* i. 292, and Wright’s Political Songs, p. 318:

‘Wer never dogges there Fro coylythe ne cotte?’  
Hurled out of *herre*

and Skelton’s *Magnyfycence*, 921: ‘All is out of *harre*, and out of trace.’

<sup>1</sup> ‘God preserve hem, we pray *hertly*, Kepten the peas in trowbel and adversite.’

And London, for thei ful diligently Wright’s Polit. Poems, ii. 255.

<sup>2</sup> Baret has ‘*Harauld*, vide *Herhault*; *Herhault* seemeth to be compounded of this dutch word, *herault*, Herus, *i.e.* Master, and of the french word *Hault*, Altus, *i.e.* High. For the herault of armes was an high officer among the Romanes, and of great authoritie.’ In the Lansdowne MS. 208, we find—

‘Ryght sone were thay redde on every syde,  
For the *harrotes* betwyxte thame faste dyde ryde.’ leaf 20.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Brumida*; *grece*. The hertys horn.’ Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> Ray in his Gloss. of N. Country Words gives ‘Heasy, *raucus*; Isl. *hase*, *raucitas*.’ See Preface to E. D. Society’s edit. p. 4, l. 47, and note in P. s. v. Hoose, p. 248. In P. Plowman, B. xvii. 324, occurs the proverb that ‘three things there are which drive a man out of his house, *viz.*, a bad wife, a leaky roof, and smoke.

For smoke and smolder smyteth in his eyen.

Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and hors in þe throte,’

where some MSS. read *hoos* and *hos*. See also Townley Mysteries, p. 109, and the Owl and Nightingale, 504, where we find ‘mild stefne *hose*.’ A.S. *hās*, O. Icel. *häss*. ‘*Raucus*. *Hoos*. *Raucedo*. *Hoosness*. *Raucelulus*. Sumdel *hoos*. *Rauco*. To makyn *hoos*.’ Medulla. In the Manip. Vocab. we find the form *horsy*, as well as *horse*.

‘Quha can not hald thare pece ar fre to flite,

Chide quhill thare hedis riffe, and hals worthe *hace*.’

See also *ibid.* p. 278, l. 38.

G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 66, l. 29.

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 11, says that after preceeding ‘noble spekers, þat sownede as trompes’ he feared to put forth his ‘bareyn speche, *hosnes* [*hoose* in Caxton’s edition] an snodchynge.’ ‘Sche was wexyn alle *horse*.’ *Eglamour*, 927.

*Continue, propere, velociter atque repente,*  
*Cursim, festine, festinanter, properanter,*  
*Accutim, celere, cito, mature, subitoque.*

an **Hastynes**; *Assultus, impetus; impetuosus participium; impetuositas, celeritas, temeritas, festinatio summam comprehendit celeritatem, preparacio repellit inherenciam.*

**Hate** (**Hatt A.**); *calidus, estuosus, feruidus, intensus, ignitus, torridus.*

to be **Hate** (**Hatt A.**); *calere, -lescere, con-, ex-, in-, caleferi, estuare, ferbere, ef-, fervere, con-, ef-, flammere, -mescere.*

to **Hate**; *odire, odi, odisti, simulare. Hatfulle; odiosus, perosus.*

†tan **Hateredyñ**<sup>1</sup>; *favonium, inimicitia, incivile, mistrum, odium,*

*odiolum diminutivum, simulas.*

†tan **Haterelle**<sup>2</sup>; *cernix, cervicula, diminutivum, vertex.*

to **Have**; *habere, obtinere, possidere.*  
 an **Havyng** in mynde; *commemoracio, recordacio.*

†**Have done**; *Age, Agite, Adverbia hortandi; versus;*

¶**Pluribus est Agite dicendum, dic Age soli.**

†tan **Havyng**; *habitus, possessio.*

†pride of **Havynge**; *habitus.*

**Havynge**; *habens, possidens.*

†tan **Haver**; *possessor, hibitor.*

to **Have** in mynde; *memorare & -ri, con- & com-, recolare & recordare, & cetera; ubi to thynk.*

an **Havyñ**; *nauale, portus, portulus; portuosus participium; sinus, stacio.*

†tan **Havyñ townne**<sup>3</sup>; *baia (laia A.).*

**Havyr**<sup>4</sup>; *Avena, Avenula.*

<sup>1</sup> In Dan John Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry, in the list of the seven deadly sins, we are told that 'Ane is *hateredyne* to speke, or here oghte be spokene, that may sowne unto gude to thaym that thay hate.' p. 12, l. 3. So in *Pricke of Conscience*, 3363, we find 'Pride, *hatreden* and envy.' '*Oðium* es . . . als mekille atte saye as *Hatredene*, by whom es disioyned the anchede of bretherhede and the trewthe of unteece es sawene in sundir.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 89. 'Unwraсте men wat lacede 3eu an alle mire rice þat 3ie *hatrede* and widerwardnesse a3enes me 3e win sæolde.' Early Eng. Homilies, i. 233. See also R. de Brunne, ed. Furnivall, 892. 'Wic *hatreden* = wicked hatred.' Ps. xxiv. 19. -reden was a common termination in Northern literature: *lufreden*, love; *fæwæreden*, fellowship; *monreden*, homage, are instances.

<sup>2</sup> Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 1492, has—  
 'Als fra þe *haterel* oboven þe crown      Es sene tyl þe sole of þe fot down;  
 and in the St. John's Coll. MS. of De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, leaf 48<sup>b</sup>, we are told of Memory that 'hyr eyen ware sette behynde hire *hatrelle*, and byfore sawe I nathyng.' See also Lonelich's *Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xxiii. 570. In the *Medulla* we find '*haterel*' as the English equivalent of *vertex, occiput* and *incon*; and in the Glossary of Walt. de Bibelesworth, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocabularies, we have—'*Moun haterel* (my nape) *ouwekeles temples* (ant thonewon . . .).' See **Hede**. In Wyclif's version 2 Chronicles xviii. 33 is thus rendered: 'It felle forsothe, that oon of the puple in to uncerteyn kast an arowe, and smote the kyng of Ysrael between the *hatrel* and the schuldres,' where the Vulgate reads *cervicem*. See also *ibid.* 1 Maccabees. i. 63. and *Partonope of Blois*, 3492. Cotgrave gives '*Hatereau, Hastereau*. The throat-piece or fore-part of the neck.' See P. *Haterelle*. '*Hic vertex, a naterelle*.' Wright's Vocab. 244.

<sup>3</sup> '*Baia*. An haven town.' *Medulla*. See note on this word in N. & Q. 5th S. ix. 455.

<sup>4</sup> In *Piers Plowman*, *Piers* says—

'I haue no peny . . . poletes forto bigge,  
 Ne nyether gees ne grys but two grene cheses,

A fewe cruddes and cream and an *hauer* cake.' B. Text, v. 282.

Andrew Boorde, in his Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, p. 259, says, 'Yf a man haue a lust or a sensuall appetyd (*sic*) to eate and drynke of a grayne bysyde malte or

an Hawe tre<sup>1</sup>; *sinus, rampnus.*  
 an Hawghe; *cinum.*  
 an Hawke; *Alietus, asperuarius, nisus.*  
 †an Hawker; *Alietor.*  
 †an Hawke bage<sup>2</sup>; *cassidile.*  
 an Hawkyng; *Aucupatus.*  
 \*an Hawle<sup>3</sup>; *Atrium, Atriolum, Aula, Aulula; Aularis, Aulatus participia; versus:*  
 ¶ *Aula vel Atria, castra, palacia, regia regum.*  
 †an Hawlyng; *Auleum.*  
 to Hawnte<sup>4</sup>; *exercere, exercitare, & cetera; ubi to vse.*

an Hawntyng; *exercitacio, exercicium, & cetera.*  
 Hawntyng; *exercens, exercitans.*  
 ¶ H ante E.  
 He; *ille, ipse, iste, is, & cetera.*  
 Hebrew; *hebreus.*  
 an Hede; *Aqualium est summa pars capitis, caput; capitalis participium; cephas, grece, graba, latine, cinciput est Anterior pars capitis, jntericiput media pars, occiput posterior pars, vertex, cervix.*  
 to be Hede (to Hede A.)<sup>5</sup>; *decapitare, decollare, detruncare, ob-*  
 an Hefte<sup>6</sup>; *manubrium, manulentum.*

barlye, let hym eate and drynke of it the whiche maye be made of otes; for *hauer-cakes* in Scotlande is many a good . . . lordes dysshe; and yf it wyll make good *hauer-cakes*, consequently it wyll make goode drynke, &c.' Gerarde states that *haver* is the common name for oats in Lancashire, and adds that it is 'their chiefest bread corne for Jannocks, *Hauer-cakes*, *Tharffe-cakes*, &c.' The *festuca italica* has, he says, commonly the name of 'Hauer-grasse.' *Avena*. Ootes.' Medulla. Cotgrave has '*Aveneron*, wild oats, haver or oat grass;' and the Manip. Vocab. '*Haver, arena.*' See Ray's Glossary of North Country Words, and Otys, hereafter. '*Panis arenarius, A<sup>cc</sup>. hafyr-bred.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 198.

<sup>1</sup> '*Alba spina*, hag-born.' Aelfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 33. 'An hawe tre, *sentis.*' Manip. Vocab. In Piers Plowman Wit says—  
 'Noli mittere, man, margerye perlis Amanges hogges, pat han hawes at wille.'

B. Text, x. 10.

W. de Bibleworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 162, speaks of the '*Cencler* (awe-tre or hawethen) *ke la cencler* (awes) *porte.*' '*Cinus*. An hawe-tre. *Cornetum*. A place þer hawys growyn.' Medulla. '*Hawes*, hepus and hakernes.' *William of Palerne*, 1811. A. S. *haga*. '*Hec taxus, A<sup>cc</sup>. haw-tre, hew-tre.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 192.

<sup>2</sup> '*Cassidule: genus rethis, reticula Aucupis*. A froulure net.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> See Halle and Hallyng, above.

<sup>4</sup> In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 15,742, we are told that

'Judas wel he knew the stude That Ihesus was *hauntonde* ;'

and Hampole speaks of 'Swilk degises and sulik maners,

Als þhong men now *hauntes* and lers.' *P. of Cons.* 1524.

Amongst the charges brought by the King of France against Pope Boniface VIII., one was that he '*haunted* maumetrie.' Langtoft, Chronicle, p. 320. Caxton, in his *Myrrour of the World*, Pt. I. ch. xiv. p. 47, says 'it is good for to *haunte* amonge the vertuous men.' '*Hunter*. To haunt, frequent, resort unto; to be familiar with; to converse or commerce with.' Cotgrave. See also Lonelich's *Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xx. 78, and *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 191. '*Scortor*, to haunt whores.' Stanbridge *Vocabula*.

<sup>5</sup> '*Decollo*. To hedyn or heuedyn.' Medulla. See *Cursor Mundi*, p. 19, where the author says he will tell

'of Jonis baptizing,

And how him *hedlid* heroud king.'

In the extract from the London Chronicle, &c., pr. in the note to Harlotte, the past part. *hedlid* occurs. 'I hedde a man, I cut of his heed. *je decapite*. He was heeded at Tourehyll.' Palsgrave. 'To heade, *decollare.*' Manip. Vocab. See also Wright's Polit. Poems, ii. 85. 'Headed or chopped of. *Truncatus*. Headynge or choppyng of, or clyppynge of any thyng. *Truncatio.*' Huloet. In a letter to his father, printed in the Paston Letters, ii. 120, John Paston writes, 'Syr Wylliam Tunstall is tak with the garyson of Bamborowth, and is lyke to be *hedyd*.'

<sup>6</sup> 'The haft, hilt or handle of any toole or weapon, *manubrium.*' Baret. 'An heft, *manubrium.*' Manip. Vocab. In the Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 259, we read—  
 'Under heft and under hond;'

to **Hefte** or to make *heftis*; *manubriare*.

tan **Hede lande**; *Auiseges, Artificinium, bifinium*.

\*<sup>pe</sup> **Hede warke**<sup>1</sup>; *cephalia, cephalurgia*.

by-**Heded** (**Hedet A.**); *decollatus, decapitatus, detruncatus*<sup>2</sup>, *ob-*.

an **Hege**; *vbi a garthe*<sup>3</sup>.

to **Hege**; *vbi to close*.

an **Heghte**; *sublimitas, Altitudo, Arduitas, Arx, Apex, cacumen, celsitudo, caput, culmen, fastigium, agalma est sedes alta, iugum, summitas; supremus participium; supercilium montis*.

**Heghe**; *sublimus cum exiguitate, sublenatus, sublatus, exemitus, precelsus, sublimis, celsus & altus, pre-*

*ruptus, supernus, fastigosus; versus:*

¶ *Arduus, excelsus, sublimis, celsus & altus,*

*Summus & elatus, sublimatusque levatus.*

an **Heille**<sup>4</sup>; *calcaneus, calx, talus, taxillus diminutivum.*

an **Heire**; *pilus, cap[i]llus, crinis, criniculus diminutivum; versus:*

¶ *Est coma. cesaries, crines, pilus, atque capillus:*

*Cesaries, hominum, coma mulierum. Alij versus:*

¶ *Est coma quadrupedum, colubri iuba siue leonis,*

*Cesaries hominis, sed crines dic mulieris*<sup>5</sup>.

\*to **Helde**<sup>6</sup>: *vbi to bowe*.

and in the Poem on the Times of Edward II. (Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339) we are told that

'Unnethe is nu eny many that can eny craft,  
That he nis a party *los in the haft* [of bad principles],  
For falsnesse is so fer forth over al the londe i-sprunge.'

'*Manubrium*. An *hefte*. *Manubriare*. To *heftyn*.' Medulla. A. S. *haft*, O. Icel. *hepti*.

<sup>1</sup> The author of the Complaynt of Scotland says, 'til eschaip the euyl accidentis that succedis fra the onnatural dais sleip, as caterris, *hede werkis*, and indigestione, i thoecht it necessair til excerse me vitht sum actyue recreatione:' p. 37; and Gawin Douglas in *King Hart*, ed. Small, i. 117, l. 11, speaks of '*heidwerk*, Hoist, and Parlasie.' '*Cephalia*. An heed werk.' Medulla. '*Cephalia est humor capitis, Anglice, the heidle warke*.' Ortus. '*Doleo*. To sorowyn, to werken.' Medulla. Compare '*Tooth-wark*, the tooth-ache,' Capt. Harland's Glossary of Swaledale.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *garghe*. A. S. *hæg*. Chaucer uses *chirchchay* in the sense of *churchyard*.

<sup>3</sup> A. S. *hela*, a heel.

<sup>4</sup> The verses run rather differently in A. They are as follow:—

'Est coma cesaries crinis pilus atque capillus,  
Sesaries hominis sol crines dic mulieris:  
Hujus et illius bene dicitur esse Capillus;  
Est coma quadripedis Colubri juba siue leonis:'

part of which it will be seen also occurs under **Horse mayne**.

In Mediæval Latin we frequently find the penultimate of *mulier* in the oblique cases made long. Compare

'Vento quid levius? fulgur. Quid fulgure? flamma.

Flamma quid? mulier. Quid muliere? nihil.'

and again—

'Fallere, flere, nere, dedit Deus in muliere.'

<sup>6</sup> 'Aure his sadulle gerut him to *held*.' *Avowynge of Arthur*, ed. Robson, xxi. 14.

Amongst the signs of a man's approaching death Hampole tells us that

'when þe ded es nere, And his browes *heldes* down wyth-alle.'

þan bygynnes his frount downward falle, *P. of Cons.* 815.

'Than they *heldede* to hir heste alle holly at ones.' *Morte Arthure*, 3368.

'Alle *helded* þai samen, omnes *declinaverunt simul*.' Ps. xiii 3; and again '*Helde* þin eere to me.' Ps. xvi. 6. 'And with ane swak, as that the schip gan *held*,

Ouer burd him kest amyd the flowand see.'

Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. v. p. 157.

So in MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 207—'þe hevedes halely gan *held*, And did him honoure alle.'

'I *hylde*, I leane on the one syde as a bote or shyp. Sytte fast, I rede you, for the bote begynneth to *hylde*.' Palsgrave.



\*an Heke (Hekke A.)<sup>1</sup>; *Antica*.

†an Hekbett (Hekebeyt A.)<sup>2</sup>; *verriculum, est genus navis*.

\*an Hekylle<sup>3</sup>; *mataxa*.

\*an Hekyller; *mataxarius, mataxatrix*.

\*to Hekylle; *mataxare*.

\*an Hekyller maker (A Hekylle makere A.); *mataxarius*.

\*an Hele; *columitas, edia, fecunditas, prosperitas, salus, salutare, saluatio, sanitas, valitudo*.

to Hele; *curare, mederi, medicare & -ri, vt. melicor illius rei vel illam rem; sanare*.

†an Helde<sup>4</sup>; *trama*.

†Helefuille (Helfulle A.); *saluber, salutaris salutifer, prosper*.

Helle; *stix*<sup>5</sup> secundum *greccissimum* est feminini generis, Alden<sup>6</sup>, grece; versus:

¶ *Tarterus, infernus, Acheron, stix*<sup>5</sup>, *orcus, auernus, Ilij herebrum*<sup>7</sup>, *baratrum coniungus atque gehennam*.

*Alumen quasi sine lumen, cataclismus, cochitus*<sup>8</sup>, *erinis est furia inferni, flegiton est fluvius infernalis, megera est furia inferni; infernus, infernalis, gehennalis, orchineus, tartareus participia; proserpina est dea inferni*.

'Of horse he gart hym *hetle*.' *Roland & Otuel*, 822; see also *ibid.* 499, 549. A. S. *heldan, hyldan*. We still keep up the word when we speak of a ship having *heeled* over.

<sup>1</sup> 'An heck, hache, *portella*.' *Manip. Vocab.* '*Hoc ostiolum; a hek. Hec antica; a hek.*' *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 236. The word, which is not very common in this sense, occurs in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 106—'Good wyff, open the *hek*, seys thou not what I bryng?'

<sup>2</sup> '*Vericulum*. A net or a boot. *Ferriculum*. A besum: *vel genus retis et navis*.' *Medulla*. A *heck* was an instrument or engine for catching fish, made in the form of lattice-work, or a grating. It appears to have been peculiar to or principally used in the river Ouse in Yorkshire. So *Ducange*, '*Heck. Retis genus, quo utuntur piscatores, fluvii Isidis Eboracensis accolæ*.' These engines appear to have increased to such an extent as to become a source of danger and interruption to the traffic on the river. The Mayor and Corporation of York accordingly presented a petition on the subject, the result being that by the Stat. 23 Henry VIII. cap. 18, the Magistrates having jurisdiction over the river Ouse were empowered to cause 'as much of the said fishgarthes, piles, stakes, *heckes* and other engines, which then by their discretions shall be thought expedient . . . . to be pulled up, that the said ships, keyles, cogges, boats and other vessels . . . . may have direct, liberall, and franke passage.' A *heckboat*, or *hekbett*, would therefore appear to be a fishing boat using this particular engine for catching fish. In *Ad. Smyth's Sailor's Word-Book*, 1867, a *Heckboat* is defined as 'the old term for pinks. Latterly a clincher-built boat with covered fore-sheets and one mast with a trysail'; and a *Pink* in its turn is described as 'a ship with a very narrow stern, having a small square part above.'

<sup>3</sup> 'An heckle, *pecten*. To heckle, *pectere*.' *Manip. Vocab.* '*Brosse*. A flaxcombe or hatchell.' *Cotgrave*. 'A hatchell or heach for flax. *Seran, brosse*.' *Sherwood*. '*Metaxa*. An hekyl. *Metaro*. To hekelyn.' *Medulla*. '*Hec metaxa, a hekylle*.' *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 217. 'And yet the same must be better kemberd with *hetchel-teeth* of iron (*pectitur ferreis hamis*) until it be clensed from all the grosse bark and rind.' *Holland's Pliny*, Bk. xix. c. 4. In an Inventory dated 1499 is mentioned 'j hekyl j<sup>d</sup>.' See also note to *to Bray*. *Walter de Biblessworth*, in *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 144, has—

'*En la rue juretz à toup (a top of tre)*.

'*Eserencez (hekele) du lyn le toup (a top of flax)*.'

'To hatch flax, à gal. *hacher*, i. e. asciare, to hacke into small peeces. A Hatchell, the ironcombe wherewith the flax is dressed, T. Hechel *ab* heckelen, *ab* ἡλεκάν, i. e. trahere. *Trahit linum hoc instrumentum*.' *Minsheu*. 'I hekylle the towle, I kave and I keylle.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 197. 'It [flax] shold be sowen, weded, hulled, beten, braked, tawed, *hekted*.' *Fitzherbert, Husbandry*, fo. xlix.

<sup>4</sup> '*Trama*. The woufe in weaving.' *Cooper*. The *Medulla* explains it as '*filum percurrans per telam*.'

<sup>5</sup> *MS. flix*.

<sup>6</sup> Apparently for *Ἄδης*. A. reads *Aden*.

<sup>7</sup> *Erebrum* A.: read *Erebum*.

<sup>8</sup> *Cocytus* and *Phlegethon*, rivers of Hades.

an Helme; *cassis, galea, correpto e.*  
 an Helme of a schipp; *clauus, gubernaculum.*

†to Helle jn<sup>1</sup>; *infundere.*

†to Helle oute; *fundere, eff.*

†Hellynge in; *infundens, infusio.*

†an Hellynge oute; *fundens, effusio, ef.*

an Helpe; *Auxilium extraneis datur, presidium est a loco utili positum, subsidium est quod superuenit, beneficium equalibus*; versus:

¶ *Auxilium vel opem, suffragia dic, & Asilum,*

*Presidium vel subsidium, quibus Adde iuvamen;*

*Hij Adiuumentum simul Adiutoria iungas,*

*Hij Adminiculum simul Adas opitulumen,*

*Et de propicior sit propiciacio nomen.*

*Opem inferioribus damus; dextra, favor, fulcimen, fulcimentum, miniculum, opera, patrociniū, refugium, succursus, releuamen<sup>2</sup>.*

†vn Helpe; *irrefugium, patrociniū.*  
 to Helpe; *Adminiculari, detendere, fauere, fulcire*; versus:

¶ *Cum suffragatur, iuuat, Adiuuat, Auxiliatur,*

*Subuenit, Addatur succurrit, propiciatur:*

*Si permittatur A metris opitulatur.*

*operari, opem ferre vel prestare, suppetere, Allegare, vt: Allegabo necessitatem tuam i. iuuabo; releuare, suppeditare, patrocinari & cum datino casu construitur.*

an Helper; *Adiutor, -trix, heseras.*

Helpynge; *Auxilians, Auxiliaris, Auxiliatorius, suffraganeus.*

an Helter<sup>3</sup>; *capistrum, capulum.*

Hem (Hemmes A.); *fimbria, limbus, limbulus, lacinia, ora<sup>4</sup>.*

to Hem; *fimbriare, limbare.*

an Hemmer; *limbator & -trix.*

Hempe; *canabus, canabum.*

Hen-bane<sup>5</sup>; *Iusquimanus.*

an Henne; *gallina, gallinula diminutiuum.*

<sup>1</sup> In Pecock's Repressor, Rolls Series, ii. 323, we are told that 'Whanne greet Constantyne the Emperour was baptisid of Siluester Pope, and hadde endewid Siluester Pope with greet plente of londis of the empire, a voice of an aungel was herd in the air seying thus: "In this dai venom is hildid into the chirche of God" (*hodie venenum ecclesiis Dei infusum est*). In the Ancrens Riwe, p. 428, we read—'Me schal holden eoli and win beoðe ine wunden;' and again, p. 246—'Hwon me asaileð buruhwes oðer castles þeo þet beoð wiðinen heldeð schalkinde water ut.' See also P. Plowman, A. x. 60. O. Icel. *halla*, to pour. 'No man sendiþ newe wyn in to oolde botelis, (or wyne vesselis), ellis the wyn shal berste þe wyn vesselis, and þe wyn shal be held out, and þe wyne vesselis shulen perishe.' Wyclif, Mark ii. 22; see also *ibid.* xiv. 3.

'I toke the bacyn sone ouane, And held waper upon the stane.'

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, ii. 347, says—Issue, or he deide, *held* water on þe erpe [*effudit aquam in terram*]; and again 'mysbyleued men vsede to *held* out, and schede blood of a sowe þat is i-slawe in tokene of couenant i-made.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. *reclamen*.

<sup>3</sup> Baret has 'an halter, anything that one is snarled or tied withall, a ginne, a snare.' *Capistrum*. A collar; a halter; a morwell; a bande to tie vines.' Cooper. '*Capistrum*. An haltyre.' Medulla. '*Hic capistrus*, A<sup>cc</sup>. helterer.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194.

<sup>4</sup> A. adds the verses—*Aspirans horam tempus tibi significabit,*

*Si non aspires limbum notat aut regionem.*

<sup>5</sup> 'Henbane, herbe, *hyoscyamus*.' Baret. 'Henbane, *apollinaris*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Iusquame*. The weed Hogsbane or Henbane.' Cotgrave. *Iusquimanus* should be *Iusquimanus* from the Greek *ἰσχυράμος*, lit. hog's bean, but gradually corrupted into henbane, which Cotgrave also gives as '*mort aux oisans*. Henbane, also Hemlocke.' Neckham recommends the use of Henbane for the gout, influenza, toothache, and swollen testicles. See also Lyte, Dodoens, p. 450. Another name was *henne belle*, from the

an Hepe (Heype A.); *Aceruus*, *Acerulus*, *Aggestus*, *cumulus*, *congeries*, *strues*, *Agger*, *glomus*, *-i*, *glomus*, *ris*, *glomeracio*, *glomiculum*, *glomeracellus*; versus :

(*Est glomus atque strues Cumulus vel Aceruus et Agger. Est glomus, hinc glomerus A.*).

¶ *Congeries lapidum tibi sit, glomeracio fili*;

*Lignorum proprie dicitur esse strues.*

to Heppe; *Accumulare*, *Aceruere*, *co-*, *Addere*, *Adicere*, *Adiungere*, *unire*, *ut-*, *Aggerare*, *ex-*, *Aggregare*, *Ampliare*, *Amplificare*, *Apponere*,

*Augere*, *co-*, *Augesc[er]e*, *Auctare*, *Auctitare*, *Augmentare* & *-ri*, *cogitare*, *congerere*, *congestare*, *conglobare*, *congregare*, *globare*, *glomerare*, *gregare*.

†an Heppe<sup>1</sup>; *cornum*.

†an Heppe tre (Hepe tre A.); *cornus*, *-i*, *vel -us* in *genituo*.

an Herbe; *herba*; *herbidus*, *herbosus* *participia*.

†Herbe ioñ<sup>2</sup>; *herba johannis*, *fuga demonum*.

†Herbe Robert<sup>3</sup>; *herba Roberti*.

an Herber<sup>4</sup>; *herbarium*.

Herde; *Auditus*.

vn Herde; *Inauditus* (A.).

bell-shaped capsules, from which it also derived its A.S. name *belene*, *botene*, i.e. furnished with bells. The modern name of *hambur* is derived from the poisonous properties of the plant, as is also *hennevol*, another name with the same meaning.

<sup>1</sup> A hip or fruit of the dog-rose. '*Cornus*. A hepe tre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. In the Royal MS. xii. B. i. leaf 40, occurs '*cornus*, a hepe tre.' See Robin Hood i. 37, and *Kyng Alisunder*, ed. Weber, 4983. Cotgrave gives '*Senelles*. Heps or hawthorn berries. *Grate-cul*. A hep; the fruit of the wild briar, &c.' Cooper identifies the *cornus* with the cornel, and says it is a 'tree whereof is the male and the female; the male is not in England, and may be called longe cherie tree. The female of some is called dogge tree, that bouchers makers prickes of. *Cornum*. The fruit of *cornus* which is not in England; the french men call it Cornioles. *Cornecolus*. A little corniole tree.' The Medulla, on the other hand, has '*Cornus*. A chestouy tre.' Lyte, Dodoens, p. 655, mentions as the seventh kind of rose 'the Bryer bushe, the wilde Rose, or *Hep-tree*.' Cockayne, Leechdoms, &c., iii. p. 331, gives '*Heope*; a Hip, Hep, seedvessel of the *rosa canina*; in French English, a button. *Butunus* gallice butun, anglie heuppe, Gloss. Sloane, 146,' and Withals '*a bryer tree, or a hippe tree. Rubus canis*.' Turner in his *Herbal*, 1551, p. 131, says—'I heare say that ther is a *cornel tree* at Hampton courte here in Englande.' Nekham calls the *cornus* the *hostis apri*; p. 482.

'On cace thare stude ane lityl mote nere by,

Quhare *hepthorne* bushis on the top grow hie.'

Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, p. 67, l. 51.

See also Schowpe tre. 'Hawes, *hepus* and *hakernes*' are mentioned in William of Palerne, 1811. '*Eglenter* (brere), *qe le piperounges* (hepen, hepes) *porte*.' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vocab. p. 163.

<sup>2</sup> Of this plant Andrew Boorde in his Breuiary, chapt. 119, on the Nightmare, says—'I haue red, as many more hath done, that can tell yf I do wryte true or false, there is an herbe named *fuga Demonum*, or as the Grecians do name it *Ipericon*. In Englysshe it [is] named saint Johns wort, the whiche herbe is of that vertue that it doth repell suche malyfycyousness or spirites.' '*Hyperion*. An hearbe called saint John's wort.' Cooper. The Latin equivalent which in P. is given to this plant (see p. 140), viz. *perforata*, doubtless refers to a peculiarity of the leaves to which Lyte, p. 63, refers: he says 'the leaues be long and narrow, or small . . . the whiche if a man do holde betwixt the light and him they will shewe as though they were pricked thorough with the poyntes of needels.' '*Ypis*, herbe Johan, velde-rude.' Wright's Vocab. p. 140.

<sup>3</sup> According to Lyte, p. 48, Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*, a kind of Crowfoot, 'doth stanche the bloud of greene woundes, to be brused and layde thereto, as *Dioscorides* saith.'

<sup>4</sup> In Thomas of Erceldoune, ed. Murray, p. 10, is a description of a *herbere* in which grew pears, apples, dates, damsons and figs, where the meaning is evidently a garden of fruit trees. See Dr. Murray's note on l. 177. In *Sir Ferumbas* the French knights who

†**Herdforth** (**Herforthe A.**)<sup>1</sup>; *herfordia*; *herfordensis* participium.  
to **Here**; *Audire, Accipere, Attendere, haurire, videre.*

**Here**; *jstic, hic.*

†**Hereabylle**; *Audibilis.*

†**vn-Hereabylle**; *in Audibilis.*

†**Heraway** (**Hereaway A.**); *hac, istac.*

**Herafter**; *inposterum, Amodo, de cetero, deinceps, in futuro.*

**A Heyr**; *Crinis, & cetera; vbi heyr (A.).*

an **Herebande**<sup>2</sup>; *trica, crinale, nex- us, crinis, (discrimen; discrimin- alis A.).*

†to pulle **Herre** (**Heyre A.**); *depilare, corcepto -pi.*

†to be **Heryd**; *Crinere, Crinescere (A.).*

an **Heresy**; *heresis.*

an **Heretage**<sup>3</sup>; *Allodium, hereditas, hereditaculum, hereditatus, primo-*

*genita; hereditalis, hereditarius participia; hereditacio.*

†to put fro **Heritage**; *vbi to Deshery (A.).*

an **Heretyke**<sup>4</sup>; *circumtilio, hereticus, meriste dicuntur heretici quia separant scripturas.*

an **Herynge**; *Auditus, Audiencia, Audimen.*

†**Herynge**; *videns, Audiens.*

an **Herynge**<sup>5</sup>; *Allec.*

to **Herkyn**; *vbi to lysteñ.*

\*an **Hermett**<sup>6</sup>; *Anachorita, heremita, heremicola, (heremipeta, heremiti- cus, reclusus A.).*

†an **Hermytage**; *heremitorium.*

**Herns**<sup>7</sup>; *vbi brayne (A.).*

†**Herode**; *herodes; herodianus parti- cipium.*

†**Herode wyffe**; *herodias.*

†**Herode sone**; *herodiades.*

an **Heron**; *Ardea, Ardeola.*

†an **Heron sewe**<sup>8</sup>; *Ardiola.*

are sent by Charles to Balan find him 'Sittyng on a grene *erber*.' 'He sawe syttyng vnder an ympe in an *herber*, a wonder fayre damoyse, of passyng beaute.' Lydgate, Pilgrimage of the Sowle, p. 63, reprint of 1859. 'Virtum, locus pascualis virens, a greszard or an herber.' Medulla. '*Herbarium*, an herber, *vbi crescent herbe, vel vbi habundant*, or a gardyn.' Ortus. In the *Flower and the Leaf*, *herbere* or *herbir* is distinctly used in the sense of an *arbour*, a bower of clipped foliage—

'And shapin was this *herbir*, rofe and all As is a pretty parlour.'

As the *arbour* would commonly be an adjunct of a *herbere*, or pleasure-garden, the words might easily have got confounded. Italian, '*arborata*, an arbor or bowre of boughs or trees.' Florio. O. Fr. '*arbores, arbrère, arbreux*, place planted with trees.' Roquefort.

'Greses broghte þat fre, þat godd sett in his awenn *herbere*.' *Roland & Otuel*, 994.

<sup>1</sup> Hereford.

<sup>2</sup> 'Tena. An herbond.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> '*Allodium*. Herytage; *quod potest dari et vendi. Dicitur allodium fundus, fundum maris ymum*.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> '*Merista*. An heretyke.' Medulla. Gr. *μερίστis* from *μερὸς*, a part, portion.

<sup>5</sup> 'A herring, *halce vel halex. harany*; a red herring, *halex infumata, harany soré*.' Baret. A. S. *hæring*. '*Hering* and þe makerel.' Havelok, 758.

<sup>6</sup> In the Reply of Friar Daw Topias, pr. in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 64, the following definition of a hermit is given:—

'In contemplacion  
There ben many other  
That drawn hem to disert  
And drye myche peyne;

By eerbis, rootes, and fruyte lyven,  
For her goddis love;  
And this manere of folk  
Men callen *heremytes*.'

<sup>7</sup> See also **Harnes**. 'Sum lay stareand on the sternes,

And sum lay knoked out thaire *hernes*.'

Wright's Polit. Poems, i. 64.

<sup>8</sup> The term *heronsew* is still known in Swaledale, Yorkshire, and in other parts of England is found as *hernshaw* or *harnsa*. Halliwell has, *Hernshaw*, a heron,' and quotes '*Ardeola* an *hearnesew*,' from Elyot's Dict. 1559; and also notes the spelling *Herunsew* in Reliq.

an **Heselle** <sup>1</sup>; *corulus*.

†an **Heselle buske**; *coruletum*.

\*an **Hespe** <sup>2</sup>; *hespa*.

to **Hete**; *calefacere*.

an **Hete** (**Heyte** A.); *Adustjo, Ardor, calor, cauma, combustio, bustura, estus, flagrum, ignis, incendium, vapor*.

**Hett**; *calefactus*.

**Heuen**; *celum, ether, ethera, olimpus, polus, paradisis, vranus*.

**Heuenly**; *celestis, celicus, celebs, celeber, olimpicus, policus, vranicus*.

**Heuy**; *gravis, molestus, onerosus, ponderosus*.

to make **Hevy** <sup>3</sup>; *gravare, molestare, stipulari, sollicitari*.

to be **Hevy**; *gravare, grauescere, gravare, gravidare*.

\***Hevyd**; *ubi grevyd*.

an **Hevynes**; *Aporia, gravitas, gravitudo, grauedo, moles, molestia, scrupus, scrupulus, scrupula est anime*.

to **Hew**; *Abseindere, Abscidere, lisciare, ex-, dolare*.

an **Hewynge**; *dolatura*.

#### H ante I.

to **Hyde**; *Abdere, Abdicare, Abscondere, Abstrudere, celare, clanculare, condere, re-, includere, occultare*.

**Hidde** (**Hide** A.); *Abconditus, racionis, Absconsum consuetudinis*.

an **Hydyng** place; *latebra, latibulum*.

an **Hydyng**; *Abseonsio, Abdicacio, celacio, occultacio*.

†**Hidyng**; *occultans, Abscondens, & cetera*.

**Hidur**; *huc, istuc*.

**Hydirwarde**; *istrorsum*.

†**Hydirtoward** (**Hyddertoward** A.); *Actenus, hucusque, usque nunc*.

Antiq. i. 88. Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, vi. 7, 9, has *hernshaw*, and Cotgrave gives—'*Hairon*, a heron, herne, hernessawe.' Chaucer in the *Squieres Tale*, 67-8, says—

'I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes, Ne of her swannes, ne of her *heronsewes*.'

The French form *herounel* appears in *Liber Custumarum*, p. 304. 'As lang and lanky as a *herringue*' is a Yorkshire proverb. *Heronsew* is generally thought to be the true reading in *Hamlet*, II. ii. 397: 'I knowe a Hawke from a *Handsaw*.'

<sup>1</sup> In the account of the 'blasynge sterre' of 1471 in Warkworth's *Chronicle*, Camd. Soc. p. 22, we are told that 'it kept his course rysinge west in the northe, and so every nyght it aperide lasse and lasse tylle it was lytelle as a *hesylle styke*.' '*Hec corolus*, A<sup>cc</sup>. *hesylle-tre*.' Wright's *Vocab*. p. 192.

'Holtis and hare woddles, with *heslyne* schawes.' *Morte Arthure*, 2504.

A. S. *hásl*. 'An hasil or hasle or hasle. *Corylus*.' Manip. *Vocab*.

<sup>2</sup> 'An hapse, hasp or catch. *Sera*.' Gouldman. In the Destruction of Troy, 11102, we read that in the fight between Pyrrhus and Penthesilea,

'Pe *haspis* of hir helme hurit in sonder.'

See also ll. 1270, 5254, 8593. 'An haspe, *vertibulum*: to haspe, *observare*.' Manip. *Vocab*. '*Agrapher*. To buckle, grapple, hasp, clasp.' Cotgrave. '"Be not aferde, sone," she saide, "for I shalle *haspe* the dore, and pynne it with a pynne." *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 409. See also Oocleve, *De Reg. Principum*, p. 40—'up is broke lok, *haspe*, barre and pynne;' and P. Plowman, B. i. 195—'So harde hath auarice *hasped* hem togideres.' '*Hec grunda, hoc pesulum*, a hespe.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab*. p. 261. '*Pensum*. An hespe.' Medulla.

'And underneþe is an *haspe*. Shet wiþ a stapil and a claspe.' *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4083.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Ancien Riete*, p. 424, directions are given, 'Inwid þe wanes ha muhe werie scapeloris hwan mantel ham *heuegeð*.' A. S. *hefigian*, to oppress, weigh upon. '*Molesto*. To makyn hevy. *Molestia*. Hevynes or grevauns.' Medulla. 'I am in grete *heuynesse* & pouerte, for I haue lost all that I had.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 89. 'The Emperour was *hevy* with this answer, & seid, "Sith my two daughters haue thus *gherid* me, sothely I shal preve the thrid." *Ibid*. p. 51. Wyclif uses the word in St. Mark xiv. 33, 'he takip Petre and James and John wiþ him and bigan for to drede, and to *heuye*,' where the A. V. retains the expression.

**Hidus** (Hydws A.)<sup>1</sup>; *horridus, horrificus, & cetera; vbi hogsum.*

to **Hyght**; *vbi* to beheitt (A.).

an **Hilte**; *capulus.*

an **Hille**<sup>2</sup>; *Alpes, collis, diadimus*<sup>3</sup>, *mons, monticulus, montana, promontorium, montanus.*

an **Hympne**; *ympnus, himpnulus diminutivum.*

tan **Himpne maker**; *hymnista.*

tan **Hympsynger** or **sayer**; *hymnificus.*

an **Hympner**; *hymnare, himpnarium.*

†to syng **Hympnes**; *himpnizare.*

tan **Hyne**<sup>4</sup>; *vbi* A servande.

an **Hynde**; *cerca, cercula diminutivum, bissa.*

to **Hynder**; *derogare, incommodare, & cetera; vbi* warre.

an **Hynderynge**; *detrimentum, derogacio, peioracio.*

to **Hyng**; *pendere, de-, pendere, de-, com-, pensare, pensitare, fulcellare, suspendere; versus:*

¶ *Pendere vult justus, sed vult pendere malignus.*

to **Hyng downe**; *dependere.*

**Hyngyng**; *pendulus, susspendens.*

an **Hyngyng**; *susspendum, suspensio.*

tan **Hingyng** as a **hylle**; *declivus, declivus.*

an **Hippe**; *femur.*

an **Hirde**, *Argus, Archimendrita est on[i]um*<sup>5</sup>, *Agaso, bubuleus est bonum, mandra, mercenarius qui pro mercede conducitur, mulio mulorum est, opilo ovium, pastor, pastorculus; pastorius, pastoricus participia; pecudarius.*

an **Hyre**; *inpendium, mer[c]es, mercedula diminutivum, salarium, stipendium.*

to **Hire**; *conducere.*

†to let to **Hire**; *locare.*

an **Hired man**; *stipendiarius; stipendiarius.*

tan **Hire payer**; *mercedarius.*

\*an **Hyrn**<sup>6</sup>; *Angulus; Angularis participium; gonus.*

<sup>1</sup> Hampole tells us that 'Helie es halden a full *hidus* stede

¶ *Fe whilke es full of endeles dede.* *Pricke of Conscience*, 1744.

And again he gives as one of the 15 signs before Doomsday,

'Fe mast wondreful fisshes of þe se      Fat it sal be *hydus* til mans heryng.'

Sal cum to-gyder and mak swilk romyng

*Ibid.* 4771.

'Stubbes sharpe and *hidous* to byholde.' Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1120.

And in MS. Harl. 1701, leaf 83, we read—

'Y wyst myself *hydus* and blak,      And nothyng hath so moche lak.'

O. Fr. *hide, hisde, hidour, hisdour* = dread; *hisdouse* = dreadful. Hogsum; does not occur in its proper place: probably **Hugsome** is meant. See note to **Hyrn**, below.

<sup>2</sup> Compare **þe Walde**.

<sup>3</sup> See **Angellis sete**.

<sup>4</sup> In the Prologue to Piers Plowman, l. 39, B. Text. Langland says—

'Qui turpiloquium loquitur, is luciferes *hync*.'

In 'Sinners Beware.' pr. in An Old Eng. Miscell. ed. Morris, p. 82, l. 307, we are told that our lord will say at the day of Judgment to the wicked—

... 'Myne

For chele hy gunne hwyne,

Poure vn-hole *hync*

For hunger bi hedde pyne;

To eure dore come,

Ye nolden nyme gone.'

'An hine. *Villicus.* An hayne. *Verna.*' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>5</sup> That is 'Archimandrita, Abbas generalis, seu Princeps Monachorum . . . . pater spiritualium orium.' Ducange.

<sup>6</sup> 'Angulus. An herne or a cornere. *Quinquangulus.* Off v. hymnes.' Medulla. In William of Palerne, l. 688, William starting up in his dream that Lady Melior loved him, 'Loked after þat ladi, for lelli he wende,      That sche had hed in sum *hurne*;' and at l. 3201, he and Melior having taken off their '*hidous* hidus . . . in a *hirne* hem cast.' See also P. Plowman, B. ii. 233—

'Alle flouen for fere, and fledden into *hernes*.'

to Hisse; *sibilarē*.

an Hyssynge; *sibulus*; versus:

¶ *Sibulus est hominum, serpentum sibila dicas.*

to Hitte; *ubi* to stryke.

an Hyve; *Alueare, Aluearium* (*Apiare, Apiarium, Apiaria* A.).

## H ante O.

an Hoby<sup>1</sup>; *Alandarius*.

†Hoge; *Rogerus, nomen proprium*.

an Hogge<sup>2</sup>; *maialis, est enim porcus carens testiculis*.

an Hole; *latebra, latibulum, columbar est nauis vel columbe*; versus:

¶ *Cancellus, porus, forus atque fenestra foramen.*

\*to Hole<sup>3</sup>; *carare, perforare, & cetera*; *ubi* to thyrlē.

†an Hole in a mannys ȝerde; *dindimus*.

†an Hole in y<sup>e</sup> nek; *frontinella*.

\*an Holynge (A Holyn A.); *hussus* (*hussum fructus eius* A.).

\*an Holyn bery<sup>4</sup>; *hussum*.

†to Holke<sup>5</sup>; *palare*.

†an Holleke<sup>6</sup>; *hinula*.

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 313, says, 'Laborintus is an hous wonderliche i-buld wiþ halkes and hernes.' Douglas, *Æneidos*, p. 257, l. 9, renders *cavas latebras*, by 'hid hirms.' 'Usurers wyllen nought be hyghely renomed of theyr craft ne cryen it in the markett, but pruely in hernes they spoylen the people by litel and by lytel.' Lydgate, *Pylgrymage of the Sowle*, Bk. iii. ll. 54. A. S. *hyrne*.

<sup>1</sup> 'A Hobie, a Hobyhauke, *Alandarius* [misprinted *Alandarius*].' Manip. Vocab. 'Hobyhauke, *Alandarius*.' Huloet. The Hobbie is mentioned by Harrison amongst the 'hawkes and rauenuous foules' of England, ii. 30.

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives 'a barrowe hog, a gilt or gelded hog, *maialis*.' 'Hog-pigs, castrates or barrow pigs.' Mr. Robinson's Whitby Glossary. See also Galte. '*Maialis*, bearg.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ll. 76.

<sup>3</sup> '*Caro*, To holyn or deluyn.' Medulla. In the *Ancien Riule*, p. 130, we 'þe briddes þet ure Louerd spekeð of . . . ne *holich* nout aduneward, ese doð þe uoxes.' See also *Handlyng Syane*, 10736, 'To hole, *perforare*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>4</sup> 'The park thai tuk, Wallace a place has seyn

Off gret *holyns*, that grew bathe heych and greyn.' Wallace xi. 378.

The gloss on W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 163, explains *hous* by 'holyn,' and *houce* by 'holin-leves' or 'holin-tre.' In the *Ancien Riule*, p. 418, we find 'mid *holie*, ne mid breres, &c,' where one MS. reads *holin*. A. S. *holen*.

'Lyardē es ane olde horse, and may noght well drawe,

He salle be putt into the parke *holyne* for to gnawe.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 280.

'In his on honde he hade a *holyn* bobbe.' *Sir Gawayne*, 206.

<sup>5</sup> '*Palo*. To hedge or pale in: to prope up with stakes.' Cooper. Strattmann connects *holken* with Swedish *holka*, excavare, which is probably the meaning here. Thus in the *Anturs of Arthur*, Camden Soc. ed. Robson, ix. 12, in the description of the apparition we are told—'Hyr enyn were *holket* and holle, And gloet as the gledes.'

A. S. *hole*, hollow, which occurs in Early Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 251. In the A. S. version of the Gospels, St. Matthew v. 29 is thus rendered: 'Gyf þin swiðre eage þe aswikie, *aholke* hit at [*erue*] & awerp hit fram þe.'

'His bludy bowellis toring with huge pane, Vnder his coist *holkand* in weill lawe.'

Furth renting all his fude to fang full fane, G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. vi. p. 185, l. 23. See also *ibid.* p. 26, l. 21.

'With gaistly secht behold our heidis thre, Oure *holkit* eine, oure peillit powis bair.'

P. Johnston, *The Three deid Powis*, ab. 1500.

<sup>6</sup> 'Hollow wort,' *fumaria bulbosa*, the *radix cava* of the old herbalists. *Runde Hohlwurzd*, Germ., *Huulrocd*, Dan., *Hållrot*, Swed. See English Botany, 1471. In the *Dictionarius* of John de Garlande (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 136) we find—'*Hinnulus*, fetus cerve; *inula* Gallice dicitur *eschaloigne*, unde versus—*Hinnulus* in silvis, inule queruntur in hortis.' Turner in his *Herbal*, 1551, p. 97, says: 'The onyons that we call *hollekes*, ar of this nature, that if one be set alone that their wil a great sorte within a shorte space growe of that same roote.' '*Hinnula*. Cepula; *echalotte* (chive, chialot) Vet. Gl. D'Arnis. Cotgrave gives '*Ciboult* f. a chiboll or hollow Leek.' In Wright's Vol.

**Holle**<sup>1</sup>; *carus natura, concavus arte, cavatus utroque intelligitur, inanis.*

an **Hollnes**; *cavitas, con-*

**Honeste**; *honestus* (A.).

†to make **Honest**; *honestare.*

†to make vn **Honest**; *inhonestare.*

**Honestly**; *honeste.*

**Hongry**; *famelicus & cetera; ubi hungry.*

to **Hope**<sup>2</sup>; *Arbitrari, Autimare, censere, censere, censire, coniecturare, conicere, coniectare, credere, estimare, opinari, qui opinioni sue vel alterius credit, putare. re-, reor, reris, sperare, suspicari.*

an **Hope**; *spes, fiducia.*

an **Hopynge**; *estimacio, Autimiacio, opinacio.*

\*an **Hopyr**<sup>3</sup>; *farricapsa est molenini, saticulum satum, seminarium (farris est A.).*

\*an **Horlege**<sup>4</sup>; *horologium, horologicus, horoscopus.*

\*an **Horlege loker**; *horusper.*

an **Horne**; *brunda cervi est, ceros grece, cornu indeclinabile, classus, cornicula, corniculum; lutuus, corvus participia.*

†an **Horne blawer**; *cornicen, cornicina vicorum est, eneator.*

**Horned**; *cornutus.*

†an **Horne berer**; *corniger, cornigerulus.*

\***Horner**<sup>5</sup>.

of Vocab. p. 225, we find 'hollek. *Ascalonia*,' which Latin term Cooper renders by 'a little oynion or scalion.' A. S. *hol*, hollow, *leac*, an onion. Compare P. Holrysche. '*Duricorium*, holleac.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76.

<sup>1</sup> See quotation from the Anturs of Arthur under **Holke**, above. '*Cavus*. Holle. *Cuuitas*. Hallydhede.' Medulla. A. S. *hol*. In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. ff. 84bk. we read—'Many a willowe is cladde with fayre leves that es *hol* with-in and fulle of wormys.' See also Douglas, p. 130, l. 14. '*Caudis*. Holle as redys.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> In *William of Palerne*, ed. Skeat, 1343, the messengers exclaim  
'Sebbe crist deide on þe croyce mankinde to saue,  
þe ne herde neuer, y *hope*, of so hard a cunter';  
and again, l. 1780—  
'Pei seie me nouzt, sopli I *hope*.'  
in each of which instances the meaning of the word hope is *expect, believe*. So also in the Seven Sages, 2812—  
'Som *hoped* he war the fend of hell';  
and in P. Plowman, B. Text, xv. 592, &c. The use of the word in this sense has, says Mr. Halliwell, led some modern editors into many strange blunders. See Nares s. v. *Hope*, where the story is cited of the Tanner of Tamworth (from Puttenham's *Arte of Poetrie*, iii. cap. 22, ed. Arber, p. 263), who said—'I *hope* I shall be hanged tomorrow.' 'It signifies the mere expectation of a future event, whether good or evil, as ἐλπίς in Greek, and *spero* in Latin. So in Shakespere, Ant. & Cleop. II. i. 38.' Tyrwhitt's Note to Chaucer, C. T. 4027.

<sup>3</sup> '*Vas cum quo seminatores seminant*, a sedelege or a hopere.' MS. Gloss. pr. in Reliq. Antiq. i. 7. Hopper of a mill. *Infundibulum*. Manip. Vocab. In the Reeve's Tale, 4039, one of the young clerks as an excuse to prevent being swindled declares,

'By god, right by the *hoper* wol I stande, Yet saw I never, by my fader kyn,  
. . . . and se how that the corn gas in: How þat the *hoper* wagges til and fra.'

<sup>4</sup> 'As I was in swich plyte and in swich torment I herle the *orloge* of the couent that rang for the matynes as it was wont.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, &c. ed. Wright, p. 207, l. 4. See also **Overlokere**. Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 350, terms the cock 'the *orloge* of thorpis lyte,' and Lydgate in his *Pilgrimage*, Bk. v. ch. xiv. p. 81, of reprint 1853, has, 'by this tyme the *Horloge* had fully performed half his nyghtes cours.' See also G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, pp. 208, l. 8, and 404, l. 8. In *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1453, Myldore's chamber is described as having in it 'an *ordlegge*, to ryng the ours at ny3th.'

<sup>5</sup> Probably one who made or blew horns. Cotgrave gives '*Corneur*. A Horner, a winder of a Horne;' and Hollyband, '*Corneur*, a horner.' In the preamble to the Stat. 1 Rich. III. c. xii. amongst the artificers who complained of being injured by the importation of foreign wares are mentioned 'Weauers, *Horners*, Bottle makers, and Coppersmiths.' In



Horribille; *horridus, horribilis.*

an Horse; *cabo, cantherus est equus castratus, hippos, jpos, grece; equinus participium; versus:*

¶ *Est sonipes vel equus, ferus, equiferusque, caballus, Istis compedes simul emissarius in-sunt:*

*Est manui manus dextre dextrarius Aptus.*

*Rede<sup>1</sup> vectores nos dicimus esse veredos,*

*Quadrupedes dictis poteris coniungere (potes hijs adungere A.) si vis.*

an Horse cambe<sup>2</sup>; *strigilis.*

tan Horse hyrde; *equiciarius, equarius.*

an Horse mayne; *caleptra, iuba; (versus:*

¶ *Sasaries hominis set crines sunt mulieris,*

*Est juba quadrupedis colubri juba siue leonis A.).*

an Horse man; *eques; equester.*

†Horselle<sup>3</sup>; *herba, Enula campana (A.).*

tan Horse ele (eylle A.)<sup>4</sup>; *sanguisuga, irudo; (versus:*

¶ *Crescit Arundo, capta [cantat] jrundo, sugit jrudo A.).*

tan Horse howyse<sup>5</sup>; *sandalium, sudaria.*

tan Horse lade; *clitella.*

an Horse schowe; *ferrus.*

an Horse stalle (tayle A.)<sup>6</sup>; *penis.*

tan Horse turde; *donarium.*

\*an Hose (Hoyse A.)<sup>7</sup>; *caliga, caligula, diminutivum; versus:*

¶ *Sunt ocrie, calige quos tebia portat Amictus.*

\*to Hose; *calciare, caligare.*

\*an Hosyrer; *calciator, caligator.*

the Loseley MSS. p. 53 is an item dated 1552, of the 'Horner for blowinge hornes, turner for daggers, xlvs. viij<sup>d</sup>.' But in *Cocke Lorell's Bote*, p. 10, we find mentioned together: 'Repers faners and horners,' where it seems to refer to farm-labourers of some kind. 'Horner a maker of hornes, cornettier. Horneresse a woman, cornettiere.' Palsgrave.

<sup>1</sup> Read *Rheda* or *Redu*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Strigilis. An horse combe, &c.' Cooper. 'Calamistrum. A horskame.' Nominale. 'Strigilis. An hors com.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> The plant *Campanula*, clicampane. It is mentioned in the Linc. Med. MS. leaf 281. Cooper explains *Campanula* as 'the flower called Canturbury belles.' Lyte, Dodoens, p. 336, recommends the use of Elecampane for 'inward burstinges,' or ruptures, 'tough flemes' which it makes 'easie to be shet out,' and 'blastinges of the inwarde partes.'

<sup>4</sup> 'An horse-leache, worme, *sanguisuga*.' Manip. Vocab. 'An horse-leach, or blood-sucker worme, *hirudo*.' Baret. '*Sanguisuga*. A watere leche.' Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> In the Household & Wardrobe Ordinances of Edward II. (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 43, it is directed that the haknyman (see note s. v. *Haknay*, p. 170), 'shal carry the houses of the horses that travel in the kinges compani.' '*Sudaria*. Stragulum, quo equus interinitur, ne ejus sudor equitem inficiat: *couverture de cheval*.' Ducange. '*Housse*. A short mantle of corse cloth (and all of a peece) worne in ill weather by countrey women about their head and sholders; also, a foot-cloth for a horse; also, a coverlet, or counter point for a bed (in which sence it is most used among Lepers, or in spittles for Lepers).' Cotgrave. In the Treatise *de Utensilibus* by Alexander Neckham, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 99, amongst other horse furniture we find directions that

canevaz dos cuvert huce idem panel

'*carcentivillo tergum sit coopertum, postmodum sudario, vel suario, vel pannello.*'

See also *Howse* of a horse.

<sup>6</sup> MS. which reads *Horse stalle*, corrected by A. '*Penis: cauda equina*.' Medulla.

<sup>7</sup> '*Caliga*. An hose. *Caligatus*, Hosyd. *Calligo*. To hosyn.' Medulla. '*Caliga*. An hoase; a legge harnesses; greaue or buskin, that shouldiours (*sic*) used, full of nayles in the botom. *Caliga spiculatoria*. A stertup.' Cooper. John Paston writing to his mother in 1465 says—'Also, modyr, I besecup 3ow, that ther may be purveyd some meane that I myth have sent me home by the same mesenger ij. peyir hose, j. peyir blak and an othyr payir roset, whyche be redy made for me at the hosers with the crokyd bak, next to the

an **Hospitalle**; *cenodochium vel xenodochium, xenodociolum, Asilum, diuersorium, hospitale, hospicium, geronticonium, rogatorium, xenotrophium*<sup>1</sup>.

†an **Hospituller**; *cenodochiaria, cenodocharius*.

\*au **Host**; *tussis, tussicula*.

\*to **Host**<sup>2</sup>; *tussire*.

an **Hoste**<sup>3</sup>; *hostia*.

an **Hoste**; *hosses*.

an **Hoste of men**; *Acies, examen, exercitus, manus*.

an **Hosteler**; *ubi A osteler*.

**Howe**; *qualiter, quomodo, quam; ut, nescis quam male loquitur iste de te; vel sic, quam bene diligis me, cum similibus*.

†**Howe Alde**<sup>4</sup>; *quotannis*.

**Howe lange**; *quamdiu, usquequo*.

**Howe many**; *quot, indeclinabile, quotus*.

**How mekylle**; *quantum vel quantus, quantu[m]cunque, quantisper*.

†**Howe ofte**; *quociens*.

an **Howse**; *domus, -mi vel -mus, domicula diminutivum est; versus*:

¶ *Tolle -me, -mi, -mus, in variando domus*.

*lar, penates; versus*:

¶ *Est domus atque doma, presepe, domuncula, tectum, Edas, ediculas, habitacula distaciones*:

*Hijs pastoforium, magale, turguria, iungas,*

*Atque mappale, casa sit ypopis, mansio iuncta*.

to make an **Howse**; *domificare, edificare, fundare*.

†an **Howse breker**; *Apercularius*.

an **Howse keper**; *editis, edituus*.

†**A Howse of A horse**<sup>5</sup>; *sandalum, sudaria (A)*.

\*to **Howsyll**<sup>6</sup>; *communicare*.

\*an **Howfe**; *tenua*.

\*an **Howselynge**; *communicacio*.

Blak Fryers Gate, within Ludgate . . . I beseche you that this ger be not forget, for I have not an hole *hose* for to doon; I trowe they schall cost both payr viij<sup>s</sup>. Paston Letters, ii. 232-3. 'I hose. *Je chause*. It costeth me monaye in the yere to hose and shoe my servauntes.' Palsgrave. <sup>1</sup> MS. *xenotrophium*.

<sup>2</sup> 'His ene was how, his voce wes hers *hostand*.' Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, in Jamieson, who also quotes from Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

'And with that wourd he gave ane *hoist* anone.'

<sup>3</sup> The consecrated wafer in the sacrament.

<sup>4</sup> *Quotannis* is of course properly an adverb, 'year by year,' or 'yearly,' but *quot annos natus* was used for 'how old is he?'

<sup>5</sup> See also **Horse howyse**. In this case the MS. reads *fandalum, fudaria*.

<sup>6</sup> 'Thus I awaked & wrote what I had dremed,

And dijt me derely & dede me to cherche,

To here holy þe masse & to be *housched* after.' P. Plowman, B. Text, xix. 1.

Dr. Morris, Old Eng. Homilies, 2nd series, p. ix, notices an odd popular etymology of the word, viz. *hu sel* = how good (it is). See also Nares' Glossary and Peacock's edition of Myrc's Duties of a Parish Priest, p. 69. The author of the *Ancien Riwle* (p. 412) recommends that the laity should not receive the Holy Communion oftener than 15 times a year at the most. He mentions as proper occasions, Mid-winter, Candlemas, Twelfth-day, the Sunday half-way between that and Easter (or Lady-day, if near the Sunday), Easter day, the 3rd Sunday after, Holy Thursday, Whit-sunday, Midsummer-day, St. Mary Magdalene's day, the Assumption, the Nativity of the Virgin, Michaelmas-day, All Saints' day, and St. Andrew's day. Chaucer says *once* a year at least—'and certes onis a yere at the leste it is lawful to be *housched*, for sothely onis a yere alle thinges in the erthe renouelen.' Parson's Tale, at the end of *Remedium Luxurie*. Robert of Brunne says the same—

'Comaundement in the olde lawe was

Ones yn þe jere to shewe þy trespas;

þe newe law ys of more onour,

Ones to receyue þy creatoure.'

*Handl. Synne*, ll. 10298-10301.

Conscience in P. Plowman, B. xix. 386, bids men to come 'onyis in a moneth.' See also Myrc, *Instruct. to P. Priests*, p. S.

## H ante V.

†**Huchon**; *hugo*, nomen proprium viri.

an **Hude**<sup>1</sup>; *capicium*.

†an **Hude**<sup>2</sup>; *repociculum* (*repofocilium* A.).

an **Hufe** (**Huyfe** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *ungula*.

†**Hugely**; *Adeo*, *Admodum*, *porro*, *oppido*, *valde*, *multum*, *plurimum*.

to **Huge** (**Hugge** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *Abhominari*, *detestari*, *dirigere*, *rigere*, *rigescere*, *execrari*, *fastidire*, *horrere*, *Ab-*, *horrescere*, *horrificare*.

**Hwgsome**; *Abhominabilis*, *detestabilis*, *Execrabilis*, *absurdus*, *horrendus* *visu*, *horribilis*, *horridus* *animo* (A.).

**Hugsome[nes]** (**Hwgsomnes** A.); *Abhominacio*, *detestacio*, *execracio*, *horripilacio*.

an **Huke**; *hamus*, *laqueus*.

†to **Huke**; *hamare*.

\*An **Hukster**<sup>5</sup>; *Auctionarius*, *Auctionaria*.

an **Humlok**<sup>6</sup>; *cicuta*, *herba benedicta*, *inlubus*.

an **Hunde**; *ubi* a doge.

<sup>1</sup> 'Capitium, a hoole for the heade.' Cooper, 1584. Chaucer, Prologue Cant. Tales, 195, describes the Monk as wearing a hood, to fasten which under his chin, 'he hadde of gold y-wrought a curious pyne' and in the Anturs of Arthur, ed. Robson, ii. 5, Dame Gaynour's *hud* is described as

'Of a haa hew, þat hur hude hidus, Of purpure and palle werke, and perre to pay.' In Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests, l. 883, the priest when about to hear a confession is told, 'ouer þyn yen pulle þyn hod.' A. S. *hod*.

<sup>2</sup> *Repofocilium*, *Retropocilium* vel *Retroposticilium*, vel *Repofocinium*, *illud quod tegit ignem in nocte, vel quod retro ponitur: quasi cilium foci, super quod a posteriori parte foci ligna ponuntur, quod vulgo Lander dicitur, et dicitur a repono et focus, et cilium*. Gloss. Lat. Gall. *Repofocilium*, *ce qui couvre le feu de nuit, ou ce qui est mis derrière*. Ducange. 'Lander. An Andiron.' Cotgrave. See Halliwell s. v. Andiron. '*Repofocilium*, *id est quod tegit ignem in nocte* (a huddle or a sterne).' Ortus. See P. Herthe Stok.

<sup>3</sup> 'The housfe of a horse, *ungula*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Pe Dan,' he says, 'sal þe nedder be And sal byte the hors by þe hufe harde, Sitand in þe way als men may se; And mak þe vpstegher fal bakwarde.'

A. S. *hóf*.

<sup>4</sup> Palsgrave gives 'I *hugge*, I shrinke me in my bed. It is goode sporte to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold;' and in Manip. Vocab. we have 'to *hugge*, *horrescere*.' Jamieson also gives 'to *hugger*, to shudder.' Skelton uses the form '*howgg*, ii. 24. Wyclif speaks of a man '*ugggag* for drede and wo.' Select Eng. Works, iii. 34. See also to **Ug**, &c., below, and P. Vggone, or haue *horrowre*.

<sup>5</sup> 'Te3; turndenn Godess hus Inn till *huc-steress* bope.' Ormulum, 15817. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, ii. 171, says of the English that they are 'in etynge and in drynkynge glotouns, in gaderynge of catel *hoksters* [*in quatuor capones*].' '*Auctionarius*. A howstare (*sic*). Medulla. In the Liber Albus, p. 690, is an ordinance, '*Que nul Hukster estoise en certain lieu, mais voient parmy la Ville*,' from which it is clear that they were wandering merchants, or pedlars. See also the ordinances '*de Brasiatoribus et Huksters ecrrisiam vendentibus*' at p. 698 of the same volume, amongst which we read that no *Hukster* was to be allowed to sell ale. The oath to be taken by officers of the City of London is also given at pp. 526-7—by which they were forbidden to be '*regatours ne huksters de nulle manere vitayle*.' '*Maquignon*. A hukster, broker, horse-courser.' Cotgrave. '*Hukster* which selleth by retaille. Houkester. *Caupo*, *propola*: *cauponor*, to sell as they do. Houksters *crafts*, *cauponaria*.' Hulot. 'A hukster, or houkster, a gueld.' Minsheu. According to Prof. Skeat the word is properly the feminine form of *hawker*, and in the Liber Albus is generally applied to females, but see Wedgwood, s. vv. Hawker and Hukster. 'I hukke as one dothe that wolde bye a thing good cheape. *Je harcèle*. I love nat to sell my ware to you, you hukke so sore.' Palsgrave. '*Dardancier*, an hukster, he that kepeth corne till it be deare.' Hollyband.

<sup>6</sup> '*Cicuta*. An homelok.' Medulla. In Wright's Songs & Carols from a MS. in the Sloane collection, 15th Century, p. 10, we find—

'Whan brone wyl appelles bere, And *humloke* honi in feere, Than seek rest in lond.' 'Humlok, Homelok. *Cicuta*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 265 and 191. '*Herba benedicta*,

an **Hundeflee** <sup>1</sup>; *cinomia*.  
 †an **Hunde colar**; *copularius, collarium, millus*.  
 †**Hunde fenkyll** <sup>2</sup>; *ferula*.  
**Hundreth**; *centum indeclinabile, centenus, centenarius, centes[i]mus, gentos grece*.  
 an **Hundreth sythys**; *cencies*.  
 an **Hungyr**; *esuries, fames*.  
 to **Hungyr**; *esurire, fumere, -escere*.  
**Hungry**; *famelicus*.  
**Huny**; *mel; melleus*.  
 an **Hunycambe**; *brisca, favus, fauillus, vnica*.  
 †to make **Huny**; *mellifacere, mellificare*.  
 †an **Huny pot or hony wesselle**; *mellarium*.  
 to **Hunte**; *venari*.  
 an **Huntynge**; *venacio*.

an **Hunter**; *venator, venaticus, venaticum canem<sup>3</sup> ducimus, venatorium ferramentum*.  
 †an **Hunter spere**; *venabulum*.  
 an **Hurde**; *repositum*.  
 an **Hurde howse**; *Abdicatorium, repositorium*.  
 †an **Hurdome** <sup>4</sup>; *meretricium*.  
 †to do **Hurdome**; *meretricari*.  
 an **Hure**; *vbi a common woman*.  
 an **Hureson**; *Manzer, i. filius scoriti*.  
 an **Hurre bone (A Hurre A.)** <sup>5</sup>; *giraculum; versus*:  
 ¶ *Ossa quibus ludunt pueri giracula dicat.*  
**Hurte**; *collisus, elisus, illisus animo, lesus*.  
 to **Hurte**; *Allidere, col-, elidere, illidere, ledere, officere, perlidere, relidere*.

herbe beneit, hemeluc. Reliq. Antiq. i. 37. A. S. *hemleac*. Cooper has '*Intubus*. Dioscorides maketh of it two kindes, *Hortensum* and *Sylvestrem*, of that is of the garden he maketh also two sortes, one with a broad leafe, which is the common Endiue, an other with a narrower leafe. Of that he calleth wilde be also two sortes. One is the common succorie, and the other Deut de Lyon.' Sw. *hund-loka* (dog-leek), wild chervil, a plant of the same family as *björn-loka* (bear-leek), cows-parsley.

<sup>1</sup> '*Cinomia*. An hound flye.' Medulla. '*Cinomia, Ricinus, hundes-fleoge*.' Alfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 23. '*Ricinus, hundes-wyrn*.' *ibid.* p. 24. Compare P. 'Hownde Flye. *Cinomia, vel cinifer, vel cinifes*.' 'And he sente in to them an *hound fleȝe* [fleisch flie P. *canomyiam* Vulg.], and it eet hem; and a frogge and it destroyede them.' Wyclif, Psalms lxxviii. 45; see also civ. 31.

<sup>2</sup> '*Ferula*,' according to Cooper, is 'an hearbe lyke bygge fenell, and may be called fenell giant, or hearbe sagapene.' Mr. F. K. Robinson, in his Glossary of Whitby, E. D. Soc., gives 'Dog-finkil, maith weed. *Anthemis cotula*.' Lyte, Dodoens. p. 186, identifies it with the wild Camomile, 'called in English Mathers, Mayweede, Dogges Camomill, Stinkeing Camomill, and Dogge Fenell.' For *Fenkyll* as a form of *Fenelle*, see *Fenelle* or *Fenhelle*. '*Hec cinnicia, hund fynkyll*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 226.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *canam*.

<sup>4</sup> Hampole tells us that after the Resurrection, the righteous will understand all knowledge,

'Whi som er ryche here, and som pore, Er baptized, and has cristendom.'

And whi som childer geten in *hordom*, P. of Conscience, 8259.

And in a treatise on the Commandments, &c., in MS. Harl. 1701, leaf 11, we read—

'The syxte comaundyth us also That we shul nonne *hurdum* do.'

'And the womman was greuyd to the ȝonge man, and he refuside the *hordom* [forsook auoutrie P.]. Wyclif, Genesis xxxix. 10. In Levit. xxi. 7 it is used for a prostitute: 'A strompet, and foule *hordam* se shulen not take to wiȝi.'

<sup>5</sup> '*Giraculum*. Illud cum quo pueri ludunt, quod in summitate cannae vel baculi volvitur, et contra ventum cum impetu defertur; (Fr.) *moulines que les enfants mettent au bout d'un bâton pour tourner contre le vent*.' (Vet. Glos.). D'Arnis. '*Giraculum: quidam ludus puerorum*. A spilquerene.' Reliq. Antiq. i. 9. '*Giraculum*. A chyllys whyrle.' Medulla. '*Giraculum, Anglice a chylde's whyrle, or a hurre, cum quo pueri ludunt*.' Ortus. Compare P. Spylkok, and Whyrlebone, and see **Whorlebone**, below.

an **Hurte**; *collisio, lesio, lesura, liuor; lesiuus.*

\*an **Husband**; *edituus, iconimus, jncola, paterfamilias*; versus:

¶ *Rusticus, agrecola, rudis & vil-lanus, Agrestis*;

*Et cum ruricula societur villi-cus istis.*

an **Husbande**; *coniux, maritus, ma-ritolus, maricellus, sponsus, vir; maritalis, sponsalis, virilis.*

†an **Husbandry**; *Agricultura, icon-omia.*

†an **Husynge of a nutte** (nott A.); *folliculus, maci (nauci A.) inde-clinabile, theca.*

\*an **Hustylmentt**<sup>1</sup>; *supellex, supel-lectile, utensile.*

an **Huswyfe**; *matrona, materfamili-as, sponsa*; unde versus:

¶ *Est hera vel domina, mulier, matrona, virago.*

### Capitulum 9<sup>m</sup> I.

I ante A.

I; *Ego, egomet.*

\*a **Iagge**<sup>2</sup>; *fractillus; fractillos-us, fractillatus.*

a **Iay**; *garrulus, graculus (gargulus A.).*

a **Iayler**; *carcerarius.*

\*to **Iangylle**; *vbi to chater.*

<sup>1</sup> In the Liber Albus, pp. 667 and 719, is an ordinance, 'que nul Marche des potz, paiclx, et autres *hustilmentz*: ne soit tenuz fors a Cornhulle.' See also the Glossary to Liber Customarum, s. vv. *Ustilmentz* and *Hostel*. In the Inventory of John Birnand taken in 1565, are mentioned 'j old deske, j litle coffe, j litle bell, and j old chaire vj<sup>s</sup>, j Almon revet [Almain-rivet armour], ij salletts, ij sculles, j paire splints, j shafe of arrowes, and other *hustlements*, xxv<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.' *Richmondshire Wills, &c.*, Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi. p. 179. John Baret in his Will, 1463, bequeathed to his niece 'certeyne stuffe of *ustilment*.' *Bury Wills, &c.*, Camden Soc. p. 22. In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, iii. 418, we read—'Hee sunt *hostilmenta* et utensilia domus, bona et catalla, que Willielmus Paston, in indentura presentibus annexa nominatus, tradidit et dimisit Willielmo Joye.' Wyclif in his version of Exodus xxx. 27 speaks of 'the bord with his vessels, and the candelstik, and the necessaryes' (in some MSS. *hustilmentis, utensilia*, Vulg.). See also xxxix. 32.

<sup>2</sup> In the Vision of Wm. Staunton, 1409 (MS. Reg. 17 B. xliii. leaf 133, quoted in Wright's edition of St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 145) the author describes men and women in hell, and observes that he saw some there 'with mo *jagges* on here clothis than hole cloth;' and again in a later passage, p. 148, he observes that, instead of curiously cut clothes, many are surrounded by twining snakes and reptiles, and 'thilk serpentes, snakes, todes, and other wormes ben here *jaggis* and *daggis*.' See P. Plowman, B. xx. 143—'let *dagge* his clothes;' *Richard the Redeles*, ed. Skeat, iii. 193, Chaucer's *Parson's Tale*, &c., &c. Amongst the articles of dress enumerated in the inventories of the goods of Sir J. Fastolf, taken in 1459, we find 'Item. j *jagged* huke of blakke sngle, and di. of the same. Item. j hode of blakke felwet, with a typet, halfe damask and halfe felwet, y-*jaggyd*. Item. j hode of depe grene felwet, *jakgyd* upon the role. Item. a coveryng of a bedde of aras, withe hontyng of the bore, a man in blewe, with a *jagged* hoode, white and rede.' Paston Letters, i. 476-480. For a full account of the practice see Fairholt, *History of Costume*, pp. 108, 434. 'Jagge of a garmente. *Lacinia*. Jagged. *Laciniosus*.' Huloet. 'A Jag, garse or cut. *Incisura, Lacinia*. To iagge, pounse or cut. *Incido*. Leaues crompted and iagged in the edges.' Baret. Harrison in his *Description of Eng.* i. 272, says—'Neither was it merrier in England than when an Englishman was known by his owne cloth . . . without such cuts and gawrish colours as are worn in these daies, and never brought in but by the consent of the French, who thinke themselves the gaiest men when they have most diversities of *iagges*, and change of colours about them.' Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 43, says that 'Lupine hath one long stalke and a lefe, with v. or seven *iaggers*, which altogether, when as they are grown out, haue the lykenes of a ruel of a spor or of a sterr.' See Ryven chate, below.

\*a **Iakke** <sup>1</sup>; *bombicinium* (*diplos*, *idem* or Dublett A.).

**Iames**; *jacobus*, *nomen proprium*.

**Iangler**; *fictilis*, *poliloquus*, & *cetera*; *vbi* *chaterunge*.

**Iangillyng** <sup>2</sup>; *loquax*, & *cetera*; *vbi* *chaterung* (A.).

†**Ianver** (Ianuari A.); *januarius*.

\*to **Iape**; *nugari*, *con-*.

\***Iapanly**; *nugaciter*.

**Iawnes** <sup>3</sup>; *vbi* *gulsoghte*.

\*a **Iape**; *nuga*, *nugacio*, *nugacitas*.

\*a **Iaper**; *nugator*, *nugax*, *nugatorius*.

\***Iapande** <sup>4</sup>; *nugans*, *nugaculus*.

†a **Iavelle** <sup>5</sup>; *gaola*; *vbi* a *presone*.

#### I ante D.

**Idylle**; *lentus*, *ociosus* <sup>6</sup>.

to be **Idylle**; *ociari*.

an **Idiote** <sup>7</sup>; *idiota*.

an **Idylnes**; *ocium*, *ociositas*, *ociolum*.

#### I ante E.

**Ierusalem** <sup>8</sup>; *ierusalem indeclinabile*, *ierosolomis indeclinabile*, *ierosolima*.

a **Iewe**; *judeus*, *verpus*; *iudeicus* *participium*.

†a **Iewes** *maner*; *iudaismus*.

¶ **Iudaizare** *est morum* [?] *iudeorum* *viuere*.

#### I ante F.

If; *Si*.

If nott; *sin* *Autem*, *Sinon*.

#### I ante G.

†an **Ignorance**; *ignorancia*, *vox*.

†**Ignorantt**; *ignorans*.

#### I ante L.

†**Ilkaday**; *cotidie*, *cotidianus*.

an **Ile**; *insula*.

†**Ilkane**; *quilibet*, *quelibet*, *quodlibet*, *singulus*, & *cetera*; *vbi* *alle*.

†**Ille**; *malus*, *malignus*, & *cetera*; *vbi* *wekyd*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Thus the devil farith with men and wommen: first he stirith him to pappe and pampe her fleische, desyrunge delicious metis and drynkis, and so hoppe on the piler with her hornes, lockis, garlandis of gold and of riche perlis, callis, filettis and wympis, and rydelid [?ryuelid] gownes, and roketkis, colers, *jackes*, *pattokis* [?paltokis], with her longe crakowis, &c.' Sermon on the Temptation in the Desert. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41. In the Paston Letters, No. 408, vol. ii. p. 36, John Paston, writing to Margaret Paston, says—'The last eleccion was not peasibill, but the peple was *jakkyl* and saletted, and riotously disposed.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Som men in kirke slomers and slapes Som tentes to *iungillyng* and iapes.'

MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 185.

'Hit is a foule þing for a kyng to *iangle* moche at þe feste [*diaccon fore*].' Trevisa's Higden, vi. 469. 'Thou *jangelist* as a jay.' Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 104.

<sup>3</sup> Baret gives 'the jaundis, *morbus regius*: a birde, which if a man see, being sicke of the *jaundis*, the man shall waxe hole, and the bird shall die, *icterus*, it is also called *galgulus*.' See Pliny, xxx. 28. This bird appears to be the Yellow Thrush. In the *Handlyng Synne*, Harl. MS. 1701, leaf 27, we are told that

'Euyus nan may lyknyd be

That men mow se yn mennys yne;'

To the *iawnes*, the whyche is a pyne and amongst the various diseases to which men are subject Hampole enumerates 'fevyr, drowsy and *Jaunys*.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 700. Brockett gives '*Jaunis*, the jaundice,' Trevisa in his version of Higden's *Polychronicon*, ii. 113, speaks of 'a pestilence of þe ȝelowe yuel þat is icleped þe *jaundys* [*ictericiam*].' 'Jaundise sicknes. *Arquat morbus*. *Icteros*, *morbus arcutus*. Jaundise called the yelow jaundise, *morbus regius*.' Huloet. Fr. *jaunisse* fr. *jaune*, yellow. See several recipes for the cure of the *jaunes* in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 51. '*Anrugo*: the Kynke or the Jaundys.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> MS. Iapnade.

<sup>5</sup> 'A sargant sent he to *Iaiole*, And iohan hefl comanded to cole,' *Cursor Mundt*, 13174. 'In helle is a deop *gayhol*, þar-vnder is a ful hot pol.' Old Eng. Miscell. ed. Morris, p. 153, l. 219. O. Fr. *gaule*, *geole*.

<sup>6</sup> MS. *odiosus*.

<sup>7</sup> See Prof. Skeat's note on P. Plowman, C. x. 118.

<sup>8</sup> MS. *Ireusalem*.

†Ille; *male, perniciose, maligne.*

†to do Ille; *malignari vel -re, male-facere.*

†An Ille fame; *infamia.*

†Ille famed; *infamatus.*

†Ille wyllled (Ille wille A.); *malivolus.*

†Ille wyñ; *villum*<sup>1</sup>.

I ante M.

an Image; *imago, character, effigies, figura, sculptile, signum; vt: vidi signum sancti johannis; simulacrum, statua, specumen (specimen A.).*

to Imagyn; *excogitare, moliri, de-Imaginari, machinari, & cetera.*

an Imaginacioñ; *imaginacio.*

an Imaginer; *molitor, excogitator.*

Imaginyng; *moliens, maginans, jmaginans.*

an Imbasitour (Inbasitur A.); *Am-bisiator. A<sup>oe</sup>, an Imbasytour.*

†Ime As A coppe (os a Cup A.)<sup>2</sup>; *pannosus.*

\*an Impe<sup>3</sup>; *vbi A graffe.*

\*to Impe; *vbi to graffe.*

\*an Impyng; *vbi A graftyng.*

†an Imposteme<sup>4</sup>; *Apostemu.*

I ante N.

†In any place; *vspiam, vsquam, in aliquo loco.*

In; *jn.*

†to Incense; *incensare, suffire, suffumigare, thurificare.*

†Incense; *incensum, thumama.*

†Incest; *incestus; incestuosus.*

†to do Incest; *incestare.*

an Inche; *pollicium.*

†to Inchete; *fiscare, & cetera; vbi to enchete.*

†an Incheter; *fiscator, fiscarius, & cetera; vbi a encheter.*

†Inde; *Inda, ethiopia; ethiops est aliquis de ethiopia (ista patria A.).*

Indettydd.

to Indewe; *oppigu[or]are, subarrare.*

to Indyte<sup>5</sup>; *dictare, iudicare.*

an Indyter; *dictator, indicator.*

an Indyter of lettirs; *dictator.*

to make an Ingyne; *machinari.*

an Ingyne; *fundibulum, machina, machinola, machinamentum; machinulis, machinosus.*

†Inglamus<sup>6</sup>; *viscosus (viscositas A.).*

<sup>1</sup> *Villum* for *vinulum*, dimin. of *vinum*.

<sup>2</sup> I can make nothing of this. *Pannosus* is of course ragged, or, as the *Medulla* renders it, '*carcus pannis*.'

<sup>3</sup> In the Treatise on planting and grafting from the Porkington MS. pr. by Mr. Halliwell in *Early Eng. Miscellanies* (for the Warton Club, 1855), we are told—'If thou wilt that thy appyls be rede, take a graff of an appyltre, and *ymp* hit opone a stoke of an elme or an eldre, and hit schalbe rede appylles.' 'Springe or *ymp* that cometh out of the rote,' Huloet. Baret gives 'Impe, or a yong slip of a tree, *sureulus*.' In *Piers Plowman*, B. v. 137, Wrath says—

'I was sum tyne a frere, And þe couentes gardyner for to graffe *ympes*.'

'He sawe syttyng vnder an *ymp* in an herber, a wonder fayre damoyse, of passyng beaute, that ful bitterly wept.' Lydgate, *Pylgrymage of the Soule*, 1483, b<sup>k</sup>. iv. ch. xxxviii.

'I shall telle the fro whens this appel tree come and how [who] hit *ymped*,' *ibid*. b<sup>k</sup>. iv. ch. ii. The word was also applied to a child or offspring; thus Cotgrave gives '*peton*, the slender stalk of a leaf or fruit; *mon peton*, my pretty springall, my gentle imp.' 'Impe. *Sarculus*. Imped or grafted, *insertus*,' Huloet. See *Ancient Rible*, pp. 360, 378. Cf. Welsh, *imp*, *impyrn*, a shoot, scion; Ger. *impfen*, to graft. 'Ase land guod, and a graybed, and worþi . . . yzet mid guode *ympen*,' *Agenbite*, p. 73.

'Of feble trees ther cometh feble *ympes*,' Chaucer, *Monkes Tale*, 15442.

'*Insitio*: Impyng or cutting,' *Medulla*.

<sup>4</sup> See *Aposteme*.

<sup>5</sup> See *Endyte*, &c., above.

<sup>6</sup> 'Bacus þe bollore . . . englaymed was in glotenye & glad to be dronke,' *Alexander & Dindlimus*, l. 675. 'Hony is yuel to defye & englaymeth the mawe,' P. Plowman, B. xv. 63. '*Viscus*, glene or lyme,' *Ortus*. '*Visquax*, clammy, cleaving, bird-lime like,' Cotgrave. Compare also in the *Promptorium* '*Gleymows* or *lymows*, *limosus*, *viscosus*,

to Inhabett; *inhabitare*, & cetera; *ubi* to dwelle.

†to Inheghe; *Allevare*, *Attollere*, *ca-cuminare*, *culminare*, *efferre*, *exaltare*, *extollere*, *fastigiare*, *inaltare*, *magnificare*, *sublimare*, *sustollere*.

to Inherett; *hereditare*.

an Inheredance; *hereditas*.

Inke; *Attrimentum*, *enchaustum*, *in-caustum* (*Attramen* A.).

an Inke horne<sup>1</sup>; *Atramentarium*, *calamarium*, *incaustum*.

to Inioyne (Iune A.); *inungere*.

Inioyned; *inunctus*.

†to Inlawe.

†In no place; *nusquam*; (versus:

¶ *Ad tempus nunquam, sed per-tinet ad loca nusquam* A.).

†to In or to In (to Ine as corne or hay & oþer thyng A.)<sup>2</sup>; *inferre*, *importare*, *inacere*.

an Inne; *hospicium*.

an Innocent; *innocens*, *innocens*.

an Innocency (Innocence A.)<sup>3</sup>; *innocencia*, *insoncia*.

†In odyr place; *Alibi*, *Alio*.

†In quarte<sup>4</sup>; *ubi* hale. (In whart; *ubi* alle A.).

an Inqwest; *inquesicio*, *duodena*.

to Inquire; *inquerere*.

to Insehete<sup>5</sup>; *investigare*. to In-serche.

†Inserchynge; *investigacio*, *inquisicio*.

In so mekyll; *Adeo*, *eatenus*, *intantum*.

*glutinosus*: gleymyn or yngleymyn, *visco*, *invisco*. In Trevisa's trans. of Bartholomæus de *Proprietatibus Rerum*, 1398, bk. iv. ch. ii. occurs the following: 'Nothing swetep nor comþ oute of fiewme for þe *glaymnesse* þerof,' [*de flegmate nihil residat nec desecedit propter viscositatem ejus*], where the editions of 1535 and 1582 read, 'for the clumminesse thereof.' A. S. *clām* = clay, probably for *gelām*, from *bīm* = clay (Skeat).

<sup>1</sup> 'And loo! the man that was clothid with lymmen, that hadde an *enkhoru* in his rigge, [a pennere in his bac, *Pureg*,] answerde a worde seynge, Y haue don, as thou commandidist to me.' Wyclif, *Ezekiel* ix. 11. See Penner and a nynkehorne, hereafter. 'An inkehorne or any other thyng that holdeth inke. *Atramentarium*.' Baret. '*Atramentarium*. An ynkhorne or a blekpot.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> 'There he taryed tyll they had *inned* all their corne and vyntage.' Berners' *Froissart*, vol. ii. ch. xxii. p. 55. 'Those that are experienced desire that their rye hange blacke out of the eare, and that their wheate bee indifferent well hardened; for then they say that as soome as it is *inned*, it will grinde on a mill.' *Farming & Account Books* of H. Best, of Elmswell, York, 1641 (Surtees Soc. vol. xxxiii. p. 45). Palsgrave has 'I inne, I put in to the berne. *Je mets en granche*. Have you inned your corne yet?' In Robert of Gloucester, p. 336, the word is used in the sense of providing with an inn or lodging: 'Po þe day was ycome, so muche fole þer com, þat me nuste ware hem *imyn*;' and so also in *William of Palerne*, 1638: 'Whan þese pepul was *inned*, wel at here hese;' and Wyclif, 1 Kings x. 22. See Shakspere, *Coriolanus*, V. vi. 37 and Tusser, *Husbandry*, p. 64.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *Innocenly*.

<sup>4</sup> In the York Bidding Prayer iii, pr. in the *Lay Folks Mass-Book*, ed. Simmons, p. 69, is a petition for fellow-parishioners travelling by land or sea 'þat god almyghty saue þame fra all maner of parel's & bring þam whar þai walde be *in quart* and heill both of body and of saule:' and again, p. 70, 'for all þe see farand þat god almyghty saue þame fra all maner of parel's & brynge þame and þer gudes *in quart* whare þaie walde be.'

'A, Laverd, sauf make þou me; A, Laverd, *in quart* to be.'

Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, Ps. cxvii. 25.

In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 113, l. 1803, we read—

'But thouze that Noe was *in quart*, He was not al in ese of hert;'

and in Laud MS. 416, leaf 76, we are told, 'Remembry thy God while thou art *quert*.' In the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 6941, we have 'in holl *quert*' = in perfect health. See also *Morte Arthure*, 582 and 3810, and *Pricke of Conscience*, 326; and compare *Quarte*, below. Fr. *cœur*, *quœur*; cf. 'hearty,' 'in good heart.'

<sup>5</sup> Probably a mere error of the scribe, intended to be corrected by 'to Inserche' being written in the same hand at the end of the line as above.



to Inspyre; *inspirare*.

an Inspyraciōn; *inspiracio*.

an Instrument; *instrumentum*, *Arma*.

†an Instrument of howyse; *utensile*.

†a place of Instrument; *locus ubi reponuntur Arma*, *Armamentum*, *Armarium*.

†an Intente; *Intencio*, *opera*.

†In þe mene tyme; *interim*, *intere*, *interea*, *interum*, *intisper*.

to Intyce; *incitare*, *instigare*, *instringere*, *prouocare*, *persuadere*, *sua- dere*, *suggerere in bono* & *in malo*, *solicitare*, & *cetera alia*.

†Intysynge; *incitans*, *instigans*, *suggerens*.

†an Intysynge; *incitacio*, *investigacio*, *instigacio*, *instinctus*, *incitamentum*, *persuasio*, *suggestio*; *suggestius*.

In vane; *frustra*, *incassum*, *vane*, *inranum*; *vanus*, *superfluous*, & *cetera*; *ubi vayne*.

an Inwye; *invidia*, *invidencia*, *liuor*, *zelus*.

to Invye (to haue Invy A.); *emulari*, *invidere*.

Invyous; *emulus*, *ibis*, *liuidus*, *invidiosus qui sinit invidiam*, *invidus qui invidet*; *versus*:

¶ *Invidus invidet, invidiam sinit invidiosus*;

*Invidiosus ego non invidus esse laboro*.

Inuitory<sup>1</sup>; *Invitorium*, *Inuentarium* (A.).

Inwarde; *intarius*, *interior*, *intestinus* (A.).

Inwardly; *medullitus*, *intrinsece*, *intime*.

# I ante O.

Iob; *nomen proprium*. A job.

Ion (Iohān A.); *johannes*, *id est gratia dei*.

Ioy; *Adoria*, *Amenitas*, *Apccitas*, *Alacrimonia*, *alacritas*, *beatitudo*, *collectacio*, *delectacio*, *delectans*, *doxa*, *doxula*, *exultacio* *membro- rum est* & *verborum*, *felicitas*, *gaudium est mentis*, *gloria*, *gloriosa*, *gloriamen*, *gaudimonium*, *helaramen*, *helaritas*, *iocunditas*, *iubilacio*, *iubilus*, *iubilomen*, *iubilum*, *leticia* *vultus*, *ouacio*, *uale*, *oblectamentum*, *plausus*, *risus*, *solacium*, *solumen*, *letacio*.

to Ioy; *Applaudere*, *Arridere*, *caristare*, *clere*, *coletari*, *gestire*, *exultare*, *in membris* & *in verbis vel exteritis*, *gaudere animodevna re*, *gratulare de alienis*, *congaudere*, *gratori*, *gloriar*, *hilerere*, *ex-*, *exhillerascere*, *hillerare*, *ex-*, *iubilare*, *letari per omnia intarius* & *de nostris*, *ouare*, *plaudere*, *psallere*, *resultare*, *tripudiare*, *exilere*.

Ioyfyll; *ouans*, & *cetera*; *ubi mery*.

Ioyfully; *gratulanter*, *ouanter*.

†A man Iolyce (Ioyluse A.)<sup>2</sup>; *philocaptus*, *zelotipus*.

Ioylitt (Ioylice A.)<sup>3</sup>; *lasciua*, *petulancia*, *zelotipia est suspicio adulteri* *cum cruciatu mentis*.

Ioly; *lasciuus*, *petulans*; (*versus*:

¶ *Est homo lasciuus, sed equum dic esse petulcum* <sup>4</sup> A.).

<sup>1</sup> The scribe has evidently mixed up Invitory and Inventory.

<sup>2</sup> 'Zelotypus, a ialous man; one in a ialousie.' Cooper. 'Zelotopus: a cocold or a Jelous man.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> See Pecoek's *Repressor*, p. 121, where *Iolite* has the meaning of noisy mirth or dissipation. It occurs with the meaning of pleasure in the *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, ed. Wright, p. 41: 'thought more on her iolytes and the worldes delite . . . thanne thei dede on the service of God.' In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2259, it appears rather to mean pride or folly, being used to translate the French *niceté*:

'Fer-for in his iolyte he cam to make maystrye.'

The same appears to be the meaning in Chaucer's prologue, l. 680, where he says of the Pardoner that 'hood, for *jolitee*, ne werede he noon.' 'Jolitie. *Amanitas, lasciuia*.' Hulot.

<sup>4</sup> 'Petuleus. Wanton, lascivious, butting.' Cooper.

to be Ioly; *lasciuare, lasciuire.*

†a Ionkett for fysche<sup>1</sup>; *nassa.*

\*a Iordañ<sup>2</sup>; *madu'a, madellum. min-satorium, vrinale, vrinaria, vrinarium.*

Iordañ; *jordanus, nomen proprium.*

a Iornay; *jter, itineris.*

to Iornay; *jtenirare.*

\*Iowtes; *lappates.*

#### I ante P.

Ipcryse; *jpocrisis.*

an Ipcocrite; *ipocrita.*

#### I ante R.

Ire; *jra, & cetera; rbi wrathe.*

†Irefulle; *rbi wrathefulle.*

Irelande; *hibernia; hibernus, hibernicus.*

Ireñ; *firrum; ferreus.*

†Irenggray<sup>3</sup>; *glauens.*

to Irke<sup>4</sup>; *fastidire, tedere, pigere.*

Irkesome; *fastidiosus.*

†an Irregularite; *irregularitas.*

†Irregulere; *irregularis.*

#### I ante S.

Isaac; *nomen proprium.*

Isabelle; *Isabella, elizabeth.*

Isacar; *nomen proprium.*

an Isē (Isse A.); *glacies, glaciecula.*

\*an Izekelle (Isejekille A.)<sup>5</sup>; *stirium, stiricus; (versus:*

¶ *Tunc bonus est ignis cum pendent stiria lignis A.).*

\*a Iselle (Isylle A.)<sup>6</sup>; *favilla; or a sperke; (versus:*

¶ *Arlet sintilla priuatur ab igne favilla A.).*

<sup>1</sup> 'A long wicker basket or weel for catching fish.' Thoresby's Letter to Ray, E. D. Soc. ed. Skeat. In Wyclif's version of Exodus ii, 4, we read how the father of Moses 'whanne he myȝte hide hym no lenger, he tok a *ionket* of resshen, and glewde it withe glewishe clay, and with picche, and putte the litil faunt with ynne,' where Parvey's version reads 'a leep of segge.' Wyclif uses the word again in his second prologue to Job, p. 671: 'If forsothe a *ionket* with resshe I shulde make, &c.' Maundeville describing the crown of thorns, says: 'And ȝif alle it be so that men seyn that this Croune is of Thornes, ȝee schulle undirstonde that it was of *Joukes* of the See, that is to say, Rushes of the See, that prykken als scharpely as Thornes.' p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> 'I shal iangle to his *Jordan*.' P. Plowman, B. Text, xiii, 83; on which see Prof. Skeat's note. '*Ice madula; anglice, jordan.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab, p. 199. See also *Pissepot*, hereafter. '*Pot à pisser. A Jurdan. Chamber-pot. Pisse pot.*' Cotgrave.

<sup>3</sup> Cooper under *Glauens* says, 'It is commonly taken for blew or gray like the skie with speckes as *Casius* is, but I thinke it rather reddie with a brightness, as in the eyes of a Lion, and of an Owle, or yong wheethie branches, and so is also *Casius* color.' In horses it is a baye. *Glauci oculi.* Eyes with fire ruddinesse, or, as some will, grave eyes.' This definition is copied word for word by Gouldman. Baret renders *glauens color* by 'Azure colour, or like the water,' though he also gives 'Graie of colour. *Casius glauens, Leucophaeus.*' The Medulla renders *glauens* by 'below.' '*Glauens, greg.*' Aelfric's Gloss. 'With aborne heyr, crispyng for th'cknesse, With even *glawke*, large, stepe, and great.'

Lydgate, *Chron. of Troy*, Bk. ii, ch. 15.

<sup>4</sup> 'I yrke, I waxe werye, or displeasaunte of a thyng. *Je me ennuys.* I yrke me more wth his servyce than of anything that ever I dyd. I yrke, I waxe werye by occupyng of my mynde aboute a thyng that displeaseth me. *Il me tennet.* It yrketh me to here hym boste thus.' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> 'Ickles, *stirie.*' Manip. Vocab. 'A drop of Ise, or Ise hanging at the eaves of houses. *Stiria.*' Baret. 'Droppe of yse called an isikle, whych hangeth on a house eaves or pentisse. *Stiria.*' Huloet. '*Ice-cun'les* (ice candles), Lincolnshire, and *Ice-shoggy'ings*, Whitby, are other provincial forms.

<sup>6</sup> '*Repræhendo me et ago penitenciam in favilla et cinere.* Ich haue syneged and gabbe me suluen þeroffe, and pine me seluen on asshen and on *iselen.*' Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii, 65. Gawain Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Encaidos*, x, 135, has—

'Troianis has socht tyll Italy, tyll upset

New Troyis wallis, to be agane down bet.

Had not bene better thame in thare natyue hald

Haue sittin styll among the assis cald,  
And lattir *isillis* of thare kynd cuntre?'

Isope; *ysopus*; *versus*:

¶ *Ysopus est herba. ysopus dicitur arbor.*

I ante T.

Italy; *italia*, *italis* est *aliquis de italia*; *italicus*.

†Ittbeſallys; *interest*, *-erat*, *reſert*.

†Itbehowus (It be-hoves A.); *oportet*, *-tebat*, *reſtat*, *-tebat*.

I ante V.

†to be a Iewe; *judaizare*.

Iudas; *nomen proprium*.

a Iewe; *iudeus*, *iudeicus*, *recuticus*<sup>1</sup>; *recuticus*, *verpus*.

†a Iews custome; *iudaismus*.

a Iuelle (Iowelle A.); *ioale*.

\*to Iugille<sup>2</sup>; *iooculari*.

\*a Iuguler; *gesticulator*, & *cetera*; *rbi* a harlott.

\*a Iugulynge; *gesticulacio*, *iocamen*.

†an Iveñ<sup>3</sup>; *edera*.

†an Iveñ bery; *cornubus*.

†Iuly (Iule A.); *julius*, *quidam mensis*; *julialicus*.

†Iune; *junius*, *quidam mensis*, *dioscorus*.

†to Iunge (Iune A.); *Adiungere*, *Apponere*, *Ascire*, *Asciscere* *inchoatium*, *alligare*, *compaginare*, *committere*, *confederare*, *iungere*, *con-*, *imponere*, *paginare*, *com-*, *pangere*, *com-*, *serere*, *con-*, *maritare*.

Iuneabylle; *jungibilis*.

Iuned; *coniunctus*, *Argutus*, *con-*, *inctus*, *compactus*, *contiguatus*, *in-*, *inctus*, *federatus*, *con-*.

a Ionour; *junctor*, *paginator*, *confederator*, & *cetera*.

a Iunyng (A Iunyng or a Iunte A.); *compages*, *compago*, *in-*, *inctura*, *scinderisis*, *confederacio*.

Iunyng; *coniungens*, *adiungens*, *iungens*.

a Iunyper; *juniperus*, *herba* est.

a Iurnalle (Iurnalle A.)<sup>4</sup>; *breuiarium*.

\*Iurye<sup>5</sup>; *Iuda*, *iudaismus* est *ritus iudeorum*.

See the account of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah in *Allit. Poems*, B. 1010, where we are told—

‘Askez vpe in þe ayre & vselþ þer flouen,  
As a tornes ful of flot þat vpon fyr boyles.’

At l. 747 Abraham while pleading for the two cities says—

‘I am bot erþe ful euel & vsel so blake.’

‘Josephus was ifounde y-hid among *uscles* [*furillus*].’ Trevisa’s Higden, iv. 431. O. Icel. *usli*.

<sup>1</sup> See Flende, above.

<sup>2</sup> In the Harleian MS. version of Higden’s *Polychronicon*, ii. 425 is a curious account of how certain women of Italy used to give ‘chese þat was bywicched’ to travellers, which had the property of turning all who ate it into beasts of burden: ‘Whiche women turned in a season a *ioeuler* other mynstrelle [*quemdam histrionem*] in to the similitude of a ryalle asse, whom thei solde for a grete summe of money.’ The same writer says of the English that ‘thei be as *ioeulers* in behaour [*in gestu sunt histrionics*];’ ii. 171.

<sup>3</sup> This form is still in use in the North; see Peacock’s Gloss. of Manley & Corringham; Robinson’s Gloss. of Whitby, &c. In the *Seyn Sages*, ed. Wright, l. 181, the ‘clerks’ are represented as placing under the bed of the Emperor’s son ‘four *gren* leves togydir knyht,’ in order to test his wonderful learning. The boy however on waking at once detects some alteration in his bed, and declares that ‘the rofe hys sonkon to nyght, or the flore his resyn on hys.’ O. Dutch, *iecen*.

<sup>4</sup> ‘Journall, a boke whiche may be easely caried in iourney. *Hodoporicum*. Itinerary booke wherein is wrytten the dystaunce from place to place, or wherein thexpenses in iourney be wrytten, or called other wyse a iournall. *Hodoporicum*, *vel sine aspiratione ut aliqui dicunt, sic Odoporicum*, *visumque tamen inepte, nam Hodoportium rectius scribendum.* Huloet. This, it will be noticed, suggests a different derivation for the word ‘journal’ to that generally accepted.

<sup>5</sup> ‘Pis hunger was strong in every place of Siria, and in the *Iewerie* moste.’ Trevisa’s Higden, vol. iv. p. 373. ‘Nero sende that tyme a noble man to the *Iewerie*, Vespasian by name, to make the Iewes subiecte.’ *ibid.* p. 413. Mr. Riley in his edition of the *Liber Albus*, Introd. p. 1, quotes from the *Liber Horn* an ordinance by which previous to the

a Iuse ; *jus, succus.*

to strene Iuse ; *exsuccare.*

to Iuste ; *hastiludere, hastiludari.*

a Iuster ; *hastilutor.*

a Iustynge<sup>1</sup> ; *hastiludium, hastiludus.*

a Iustys (Iustice A.) ; *iudex, iusticiarius.*

### Capitulum 10<sup>m</sup> K.

K ante A.

\*a Ka (Kae A.)<sup>2</sup> ; *monedula* (nodula A.).

a Kay ; *clavis, clavicula.*

a Kay berer ; *clauiger, clauigerulus diminutivum.*

†a Kay maker ; *clavicularius, clavicularia.*

†to Kaykylle (Kakylle A.)<sup>3</sup> ; *gracillare.*

Kalendis ; *kulende.*

a Kalender ; *kalendare, kalendarium.*

†Karlele (Karlille A.) ; *kartiola ; kartiolensis participium.*

A Karalle or a wryting burde<sup>4</sup> ; *pluteus* (A.).

A Karalle ; *Chorea, Chorus* (A.).

K ante E.

to Kele<sup>5</sup> ; *frigulare, tepifacere, & cetera ; ubi to make calde.*

†Kelynge ; *frigidans, & cetera.*

expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290 it was declared illegal for any landlord to let his house to a Jew, unless it were 'within Jewry' [*infra Judaisum*]. Wyclif in his Prologue to St. Luke, p. 141, says, that 'the Gospels weren writun, by Matheu forsothe in *Jewrie*, by Mark sothli in Ytalie, &c.' *Jewry*=Judaism, i.e. the state of a disciple of the Jewish faith, occurs in Pecoock's Repressor, p. 69. See *Liber Custumarum*, pp. 229 and 230 and Glossary, and also Stow's Survey, ed. Thoms, pp. 104-106.

<sup>1</sup> Iusting, at the tilt or randounne, *ludus hasticus*. Baret. 'Justes or iustynge as at the randon or tilt. *Decursio, Hippomachia. Toruamen, ludi.* Justinge place. *Amphitheatrum.*' Huloet.

<sup>2</sup> In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 188, we find 'Kaa, *monedula*.' The chough or jackdaw was called in the eastern counties, a *caddow*. 'Koo, a hyrde.' Palsgrave. '*Nodulus*, a kaa.' Ortus Voc. '*Monedula*, coo.' Harl. MS. 1587. See also P. Cadaw. A.S. *coo*, cornix : O. Dutch *ka, kae* : O. H. Ger. *kaku*. '*Monedula*, a Koo.' Medulla. Gawain Douglas in his translation of Virgil, *Aeneid*, bk. vii. Prol. l. 13. has—

'Sa fast deelynnys Cynthia the mone, And *kayis* keklys on the rufe abone.'

and Stewart, *Cronicles of Scotland* (Rolls Series), vol. iii. p. 398, says that according to some the 'greit kirk' of St. Andrew was burnt 'with ane fyre brand ane *ka* buir till hir nest.' This word probably explains *coe* in Chaucer, C. T. 5814.

<sup>3</sup> 'As a hene that has leyde ane egge cries and *ekilis* onane, so, &c.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lif of the Manhode, MS. John's Coll. Cantab. leaf 79. Horman says, 'When the brode henne hath layed an egge, or wyll sytte, or hath hatched, she caketh. *Matrix cum ovum edidit, vel ovis incubatura est, vel exclusit, glocit siue glocitat.*' 'I kakell, as a henne dothe afore she layeth egges. *Je caquette.* This henne kakylleth fast, I wene she wyll laye: *cest geline caquette fort, je croy quelle cult poulre.*' Palsgrave. Harrison, Descript. of Eng. ii. 15, uses the form 'gagling.' 'þe hen hwon heo hæweð ileid ne con buten *kakelen*.' *Ancien Riele*, p. 66. In the same page the author speaks of '*kakelinde* arenen,' where the meaning is evidently chattering. See also to Cloyke as a hen. Douglas uses *keklið* for 'laughed' in *Aeneid*, v. p. 133.

<sup>4</sup> Amongst the various articles necessary for a scribe Neckham in his Treatise *de Utcensilibus*, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 116, mentions *pluteum siue asserem*, the former being glossed 'carole.' In the first quotation given by Ducange s. v. *Carola* the meaning appears to be as here a desk: '*Porro in clau-tro Carole vel hujusmodi scriptoria aut ciste cum clauibus in dormitorio, nisi de Abbatis licentia nullatenus habeantur.* Statuta Ord. Præmonstrat. dist. i. cap. 9.' See also Deske, above.

<sup>5</sup> 'Pa fouwer [walmes] weren ideled a twelue. for þa twelf kunre-lan sculden þar mide heore þurst *kelen*.' Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 141. In Wyclif's version of the parable of Dives and Lazarus, the former is described as saying 'Fadir Abraham, have

†a Kelynge<sup>1</sup>; *morus*; *piscis est*.  
 †Kelkys (Kellys A.) of fyschis<sup>2</sup>;  
*lactes*.  
 \*a Kelle<sup>3</sup>; *reticulum*, *reticinellum*.

\*a Kelle knytter; *reticularius*, *reticularia*.  
 to Kembe<sup>4</sup>; *comere*, *pleclere*, *de-*, *pe-*  
*tinare*, *peare*, *pevere*, & cetera.

mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he dippe the leste part of his fyngur in watir, and kele my tunge; for I am turnmentid in this flawme.' Luke xvi. 24. 'Bot eftyrwarle when it cesses, and the herte kelis of love of Ihesu, thanne entyrs in vayne glorie.' Thornton MS. leaf 221. In the *Anturs of Arthour*, ed. Robson, iv. 6 we read—

'Thay kest of hor cowpullus, in cliffes so cold,

Cumfordun hor kenettes, to kele hom of care;' see also xvi. 6.

In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1838, Sir Cadur. after killing the King of Lebe, says—

'Ke'e the nowe in the claye, and comforte thi selfene.'

'Quinta essencia is not hoot and drie as fier . . . for hoot pingis it kelip, and hoot sickness it doip away.' The Book of Quinte essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 2. *Akale*=cold occurs in the *Seven Sages*, ed. Weber, l. 1512—

'That night he sat wel sore *akale*

And his wif lai warme a-bedde;'

See also P. Plowman, B. xviii. 392, and *Cursor Mundi*, l. 12541. A. S. *acilan*, originally transitive, *acolian* being the intransitive form. O. Fris. *kela*.

<sup>1</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Merlus*, a Melwall or keeling, a kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made.' The *kelyng* appears in the first course of Archb. Nevil's Feast, 6th Edw. IV. See Warner's *Antiq. Cul.* In Havelok, amongst the fish caught by Grim are mentioned,

'*Keling* . . . and tumberel      Hering, and þe makerel.' l. 757.

'The *kelynge* and the thornbake, and the gret whale.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85. Randle Holme, xxiv. p. 334, col. 1, has, 'He beareth Gules a Cod Fish argent, by the name of Codling. Of others termed a Stockfish or an Haberdine; in the North part of this kingdome it is called a *Keling*. In the Southerne parts a Cod, and in the Western parts a Welwell.' *Myllweille* occurs in J. Russell's Boke of Nurture, in Babees Boke, p. 38, l. 555. See Jamieson s. v. *Keling*. '*Kelyng* a fysshe, *annon*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> The roe or milt. In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 19, we have a recipe for '*Mortrews of fysshe*,' which runs as follows—

'Take þo *kalkes* of fysshe anon,      And temper þo brothe fulle welle þou schalle,  
 And þo lyver of þo fysshe, sethe hom alon;      And welle lit together and serve hit þeine  
 þen take brede and peper and ale      And set in sale before good mene.'

Moffet & Bennet in their *Health's Improvement*, 1655, p. 238, say, 'Cods have a Bladder in them full of Eggs or Spawn, which the northern men call the *Kell*, and esteem it a very dainty meat.' Still in use in the North.

<sup>3</sup> Elyot translates *reticulum* by 'a coife or *calle*, which men or women used to weare on theyr heads.' In Arthur's dream, recorded in the *Morte Arthure*, we are told, l. 3258, that a duchess descended from the clouds 'with *kelle* and with corenalle clenliche arrayede;' and in Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 158, we read 'uncomely under *calle*.' Baret gives 'a caule to couer the heare as maydens doe, *reticulum*, *une coiffe*; a caule for the head, *erobylon*, *retz de oye*, *une coiffe*.' Horman says, 'Maydens were sylken *callis*, with the whiche they kepe in ordre theyr heare made jelowe with lye. *Puellar reticulis bombacinis utuntur*, &c.' '*Corocalla*, *kalle*.' Neckam, *De Utens.* in Wright's *Vocab.* p. 101.

'The hare was of this damycell      Knit with ane buttoun in ane goldyn *kell*.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, vii. p. 237<sup>b</sup>. l. 41.

Caxton, *Boke for Travellers*, says: 'Maulde the huuve or *calle* maker (*huuetier*) mayntenth her wisely; she selleth der her *calles* or hunes, she soweth them with two semes.' See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41. By the Statute 19 Henry VII., c. 21, it was forbidden to import into England 'any maner silke wrought by it selfe, or with any other stuffe in any place out of this Realm in Ribbands, Laces, Girdles, Corses, *Calles*, Corses of Tissues, or Points, vpon pain of forfeiture.' Although the caul or *kelle* was chiefly used with reference to the ornamental network worn by ladies over their hair, we find it occasionally used for a man's skull-cap. Thus in P. Plowman, B. xv. 223, Charity is described as '*geallat* and yerimiled, and his crowne shaue;' and in *Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 727: 'maken hym a howe aboue a *calle*.'

<sup>4</sup> 'Kembe your heer that it may sytte backwarde. *Come tibi capellum et sil relieius*.' Horman.

vn **Kembyd** (**Kemmyde** A.); *jm-comptus, imptus, nudus.*

**Kembyd** (**Kemmyde** A.); *comptus, pexus.*

\*a **Kempe**<sup>1</sup>; *vbi a giande.*

A **Kemster**<sup>2</sup>; *pectinatrix* (A.).

a **Kenelle**; *canicularium.*

\*a **Kenit**<sup>3</sup>; *caniculus.*

†**Kentt**; *cancia.*

to **Kepe**; *custodire, seruare, filaxare, obseruare, re-, custodimus inrlusos vbi vinctos, seruamus aspectu, & cetera alia.*

†to yif to **Kepe**; *commendare, deponere.*

†thynge yifen to **Kepe** (a giffinge to **Kepe** A.); *commendatum, depositum.*

a **Keper**; *custos, custoditor, samaritanus.*

a **Kepyngē**; *custodia, observacio cure & doctrine & artis est, observancia vere cultus, pus; unde (homines in puri meo i. in custodia vel A.) illud, alijs in pure positus ego solus euasi pure, id est custodia.*

\*a **Kerchifē**; *flammeum, flammeolum, mansora, vitta.*

to **Kerve**<sup>4</sup>; *sculpere.*

a **Kerver**; *sculptor, lapidum vel lignorum, cironomen ciborum est coram domino suo.*

#### K ante I.

a **Kychyn**; *coquina, cenepalium, culina, fulina, focaria, popina.*

\*a **Kidde**<sup>5</sup>; *vbi fagott.*

a **Kydde** of a gayte; *hedulus.*

†a **Kyle**<sup>6</sup>; *elcus; elcerosus.*

to **Kylle**; *vbi to slaas.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Seinte Beneit, and Seinte Antonie, and te oðre wel 3e wuten hu heo weren itented, and puruh þe tentaciuns ipreoued to treowe champions: and so mid rihte ofserueden *kempene* crune.' *Ancien Riele*, p. 236: see also *ibid.* p. 196, Dan Michel's *Agenbite of Inweyt*, pp. 45, 50, G. Douglas, *Encidos*, Bk. v. p. 139. *William of Palerne*, ll. 3746, 4029, &c.

'He Beduer cleopede, balde his *k mpe*.' *Lazamon*, iii. 37.

In *Harlok*, l. 1036, we are told that 'he was for a *kempe* told.' Compare

'There is no kyng vndire Criste may *kempe* with hym one.' *Morte Arthure*, 2633.

'I slue t-n thowsand upon a day Of *kempes* in their best aray.'

A. S. *cempa*. *Icecl. kempa*.

Chester Plays, i. 259.

<sup>2</sup> '*Hic pectrie*, Kemster.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194. 'A scolding of *kempsters*, a fighting of beggers.' *Lydgate, Ilors, Shepe & Gloos*, p. 32. 'Kempster, *linière*.' *Palsgrave*.

<sup>3</sup> In *Morte Arthure*, l. 122, we are told that the Romans

'Cowchide as *kenet* before the kyng selayne.'

and in the *Servyn Sagis*, ed. Wright, l. 1762, we read—

'Mi lorde hadde a *kenet* fel That he loved swyth wel.'

'*Kenettes* questede to quelle,' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7. See also *Anturs of Arthur*, st. iv., &c.

'*Hic caniculus*, a *kenet*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 219.

<sup>4</sup> *Palsgrave* gives 'I *kerve* as a *kerver* dothe an ymage, *je taille*;' and the *Manip. Vocab.* 'to *kerne*, graue, *sculpere*.'

<sup>5</sup> *Kyls* are mentioned in the *Whitby Abbey Rolls*, 1396. 'Kydde, a fagotte, *falsoorde*.' *Palsgrave*. '*Fouace* . . . a great kid, Bauen, or faggot of small sticks. *Fouées*, *f.* The smallest sort of Bauens, Kids.' *Cotgrave*. *Fitzherbert* in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xliii<sup>b</sup>, recommends the farmer 'to sell the toppes as they lye a great, or els dresse them and sell the great woode by it selfe, and the *kydle* woode by it selfe;' and G. Markham in his *Country Contentments*, 1649, p. 99, says, 'for as much as this fowle [the Heron] is a great destruction unto the young spawne or frie of fish, it shall be good for the preservation thereof to stake down into the bottoome of your ponds good long *kids* or faggots of brushwood.' Still in use in the North; see Mr. Peacock's *Glossary of Manley & Corringham*, and Mr. Robinson's *Glossary of Whitby*.

<sup>6</sup> In the *Pricke of Conscience* we are told that amongst the other pains of Purgatory 'Som, for envy, sal haf in pair lym, Als *kylles* and felouns and apostyms.' l. 2994. *Halliwell* quotes a recipe from *Line. Med. MS.* leaf 283, for the cure of '*kiles* in the eres,' 'Mak it righte hate, and bynde it on a elathe, and bynde it to the sare, and it sal do it away or garre it togedir to a *kile*.' *Ibid.* leaf 300. 'A *kyle*, *bilis*.' *Manip. Vocab.* See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53, and Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 207, 224. O. *Icecl. kylli*.

a **Kyllne** ; *cerealium, vstrina, torale*.

\*a **Kylpe** (*Kelpe* A.) of a caldron<sup>1</sup> ;  
*perpendiculum*.

†to **Kylte**<sup>2</sup> ; *subcercinare vel suffercinare, succingere*.

A **Kymnelle**<sup>3</sup> ; *Amula* (A.).

**Kynde** ; *gratus, gratuitus, & cetera* ;  
*ubi large*.

†vn **Kynde** ; *Adulterinus, ingratus, non naturalis, ignobilis, degener correpto -ge-, deg[e]nus*.

†to be vn **Kynde**, or to go oute  
**kynde** ; *degenerare, degerminare*.

†towt of **Kynde** ; *deginer, degenus*  
(A.).

a **Kynde** ; *genus, geneus, fisis grece natura est, species. Sed differunt genus & species, quia omnia animalia sunt eiusdem generis, sed non eiusdem speciei, quia differunt in specie ; nam alia est species humana, alia leonina, alia equina*.

†**Kyndly** ; *naturalis ; naturaliter Aduerbium*.

to **Kyndelle** ; *Accendere, inflammare*.  
†a **Kyndyller** ; *incensor, incendiarius*.  
**Kyndyllynge** ; *incendens, incensivus participia*.

a **Kynge** ; *basilios grece, basilus, lur, magus, rex, regulus diminutivum ; regalis, regius ; Christe*.

a **Kyngdome** ; *regio, regnum, fines, ora, regionarius ; (versus :*

*¶ Aspirans horam tempus tibi significabit,*

*Si non aspiras limen notat ac regionem A.)*.

†a **Kynghouse** ; *basilica, regia*.

†a **Kyngis crye** ; *edictum*.

†a **Kyngis crowne**.

a **Kyngis purse** ; *fiscus ; fiscalis participium*.

a **Kynredynge** (**Kynderyng** A.)<sup>4</sup> ;  
*cognacio, consanguenitas, contribulatas, contribulis, genus, geneologia, genimen, genesis, generacio, indoles, parentela, progenies, prosapia, st[i]rps, sanguis, soboles, tribus*.

<sup>1</sup> Ray's Glossary gives '*Kilps*, pot-hooks,' and also 'pot-cleps, pot-hooks.' 'One brasse pot with *kylpes*' is mentioned in the Inventory of John Nevil of Faldingworth, 1590 ; and in Ripon, Fab. Roll, 1425-6, we find 'Item, pro uno *kylpe* de ferro j<sup>d</sup>.' A.S. *clippypan*, to clasp, grasp. In the Will of Matt. Witham, 1545, pr. in *Richmondshire Wills, &c.*, Surtees Soc. xxvi, p. 56, the testator bequeaths 'to the said hares of Bretanby on challes, bukes, and vestyments, and all other ornaments belonging to the chapell, also a mellay pott with a *kylp*, a chaffer, a brewyng leyyd, with all vessell belonging to the same ; and my wyffe to have the chaffer during her lyffe.' See also p. 31, where are mentioned 'ij rekyngs, ij pare of pot *kylpes*, and a pare of tanges ;' and p. 249 : 'iron *kilpes*, xvi<sup>d</sup>.'

<sup>2</sup> To tuck up clothes, &c. Danish *Kilte*, to truss, tuck up. Gawain Douglas gives the following rendering of Virgil, *Aeneid* i. 320—

'With wind wafting hir baris lowsit of trace, Hir skirt *kiltit* till hir bare knee,' p. 23, ed. 1710, the original Latin being—'*Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes*.'

<sup>3</sup> The same as P. Kymlyne. A large tub made of upright staves hooped together in the manner of a cask. They are used for salting meat in, for brewing, and such like purposes. Littleton in his Lat. Dict. 1735, has 'Kinling in Lincolnshire, or a kinnel, as they term it in Worcestershire, *vas coquende cerevise*.' 'One mashfatt, tow wort vessells, one longe *kymnell*, one round *kymnult*, one steepfatt, one clensing sive<sup>14</sup>,' occur in Inventory of Edmond Waring of Wolverhampton, in *Proceed. Soc. Antiq.*, April 29, 1875 : and in the Inventory of Richard Allele of Sealthorp, 1551, we find, 'on led and *kennel* & a pair of mustard vernis, vjs viij<sup>d</sup>.' 'Kymnell, *quecue, quervette*.' Palsgrave. Holland in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xv. c. 6, speaks of 'pans and panchions of earth, or els vessells or *kinnels* of lead,' and the word also occurs in Beaumont & Fletcher, *The Coxcomb*, Act iv. s. 8—

'She's somewhat simple, Indeed ; she knew not what a *kinnel* was.' 'A *kinnel* or *kemlin* : a powdering Tub.' Ray's North Country Words. The term is still in use.

<sup>4</sup> See note to *Hatreden*, above.

a **Kyrke**; *Atrium, templum, monasterium, delubrum, fanum, basilica, ecclesia, sacellum, sin, syon; versus*:

¶ *Nobis ecclesia datur, hebreis synogoga:*  
(*Elios caput huic, sin & gog's caput illi A.*).

†a **Kyrkegarthe**<sup>1</sup>; *cimiterium, poliandrum, Atrium.*

†A **Kyrne**<sup>2</sup>; *Cimba, fiscina (A.)*.

\*a **Kyrnelle**; *cuuclea, granum, nucleus.*

\*to **Kyrnelle**; *granare, granere, granescere inchoatium.*

\*a **Kyrtelle**; *vbi a cote.*

to **Kysse**; *osculari, basiare.*

a **Kyssyng**; *basium pietatis est quod uxori datur, osculum Amicitie, suauum luxurie quod datur pro scorto; unde versus:*

¶ *Basia coniugibus sed oscula dantur amicis,*  
*Suauialasciuus miscentur grata puellis.*

†a **Kyste**; *cista, & cetera; vbi A Arke.*

†to **Kytyle**<sup>3</sup>; *titillare.*

†a **Kytyllynge**; *titillacio.*

†**Kytillynge**; *titillans.*

\*a **Kytlynge (A Kittylyng A.)**<sup>4</sup>; *catulus, catuluster.*

K ante N.

†a **Knage**<sup>5</sup>.

\*a **Knafe**; *calcula, garcio.*

to **Knawe**; *Agnoscere, Amplecti, cognoscere, noscere, di-, per-, discere, scire, sciscere, videre.*

†to not **Knawe**; *ignorare, nescire vel quod factum est non recordari, obliuisci, nescire omni noticia curare, ignoscere, & cetera; vbi to forgett (cum versibus A.).*

†**Knawynge**; *sciis, sciolus.*

†**Knawe before (Knawinge before A.)**; *presagus, prescius.*

†**Knawynge ille**; *consciis.*

a **Knawlege**; *nota, noticia, presciencia, specimen, experimentum.*

<sup>1</sup> '*Hoc semitorium, atrium, a kirkzerd. Hoc atrium, a kyrkezerde.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 231, 273.

<sup>2</sup> 'To birrzenn suw i kirkgerd. To bidden forr þe sawle.' *Ornulum*, 15254. In the Life of Beket, l. 2117, we find—

'He nas worthe to beon ibured in churchne ne in churchzerd.'

'In kyrkegarde men wolde hym nout delve.' *Seven Sages*, l. 2482.

A. S. *cyrceard*, which occurs in the Chronicles, anno 1137, 'nouthur circe ne circeard,' ed. Earle, p. 262. *Cemetery* first occurs in Capgrave's *Chronicle*, p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> '*Hec antipera, kyrne.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 202. '*Hoc valatorium, a scharne. Hoc coagulatorium, a scharnestafe.*' *ibid.* p. 268. A. S. *cerca, cyrn.*

<sup>4</sup> Still in use in the North; see Mr. Robinson's Gloss. of Whitby, &c. Gawin Douglas has—'Quhen new curage kyttys all gentill hartis.' Prologue of xii. Bk. of Eneid, 229; see also *ibid.* Bk. v. p. 156. A. S. *citilian, Icel. kittla*. 'She taryed a space of tyme and felt hym and ketilld hym and wolde haue drawn hym to her entente.' Caxton, *Golden Legend*, fo. 265. '*Kitelung, titillatio.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 289. See Halliwell, p. 496.

<sup>5</sup> **Ms. Kythyng**. '*Hic catellus, a cytlyng.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 251. '*Hic catulus, catellus, a kytylyng;*' *ibid.* The word, as will be seen from the examples below, was applied to the young of various animals. In the Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, in Ps. lvi. 5, occurs 'fra þe kitclinges of lions,' and in Ps. xvi. 12, 'Als lionn kitelinge' [*catulus leonis*]. 'Thenne saide the serpent, "I am a beste and I have here in myn hole kyttlingis that I have browt forth,"' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 243. 'For the podagra. Take an oulde fat Goose, prepare her as if you would roast her: the take a kittinne or yong catt, flea it, cast away the heade and entralles therof, & contund the flesh therof in a mortar.' A. M. *The Boock of Physicke of Doct. Oswalddus Gabelhour*, 1599, p. 192. 'Kytylyng, chutton.' Palsgrave. Mr. Peacock in his *Glossary of Manley*, &c., gives as still in use, 'Kittle, to bring forth young; said of cats;' and 'Kittlin, a kitten.'

<sup>6</sup> Used for a crag, as well as a stud or peg for hanging anything on. Thus in *Syr Gowghter*, l. 194—'He made prestes and clerkes, to lepe on craggas, Monkes and freres to hong on knagges;'



to **Knawlege**; *fateri, confiteri, manifestare*; versus:

¶ *Confiteor sponte, fateor mea facta coactus*<sup>1</sup>.

a **Knawlegynge**; *confessio, fassio*; versus:

¶ *Si cor non ori concordet fassio fertur.*

a **Kne**; *genu, geniculum diminutivum.*

to **Knede**; *intere, pindere, pinsere, pinsare, pinsitare.*

†a **Knedyng** trothe (trowe A.)<sup>2</sup>; *magis, pinsa.*

to **Knelle** (**Knele** A.); *geniculari, ad-, in-, re-, genuari, flectere, suffraginari, genuflectere.*

a **Kneler**; *genicularius, in-*.

a **Knelynge**; *suffraginacio, genuflectio, prostracio.*

a **Knyffe** (**Knyfe** A.); *cultellus*; versus:

¶ *Arturos<sup>3</sup>, kinpulos, adiunge nouacula, cultros,*

*Cultellosque, spatas, rasoria iungimus istis.*

†a **Knyche**<sup>4</sup>; *fasciculus, & cetera; ubi a burdyñ.*

\*a **Knyghte**; *miles, quiris*; versus:

¶ *Miles, eques, tiro, tirunculus atque quirites,*

*Atque neoptolomus novus est regnator in jslis.*

*militaris participium; milito, comilito.*

a **Knygh**[t]ede; *milicia, or A cheve-rally.*

†a **Knyghte wyffe**; *militissa.*

to **Knytte**; *nectere, ad-, con-, sub-, Alligare, & cetera; ubi to bynde.*

to **Knoke**; *pulsare, pulsitare, tundere.*

a **Knokylle**; *condulus; condilomati-cus.*

\*a **Knoppe of a kne**; *internodium.*

\*a **Knoppe of a scho**<sup>5</sup>; *bullæ.*

\*to **Knoppe**; *bullare.*

\***Knoppyd**; *bullatus.*

and in *Le Bone Florence*, l. 1795—

‘Take here the golde in a bagg,

I schall hyt hynge a knagg,

At the schypp borde ende.’

*Knaged* with the meaning of studded occurs in *Sir Gawayne*, l. 577—‘Polayne3 *knaged* wyth knote3 of golde.’ See also *Destruction of Troy*, 4972. Huloet has ‘*Knagge, Scopulus*. *Knaggye*, or full of *knagges*. *Scopulosus*.’

<sup>1</sup> See P. Be A-knowe a-geyne wylle, or be constreynynge, where the same distinction is drawn between *fater* and *confiteor*.

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives ‘a kneading-trough, also a rundle, or rolling pinne, that they vse to knead withall, *magis, pollux*, &c. *un may à pestrir pain, c’est aussi une table runde, ou une rondeau de pastissier*.’

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Arturus*. *Cultellus acuendis calamis scriptoriis*.’ Ducange. ‘A Barbar’s Raser. *Nouacula*.’ Baret.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Fasciculus*. A gripe, or handfull bounde together. *Librorum fasciculus*. Hor. A fardell or little packe of bookes.’ Cooper.

‘Byndep hem in *knucchenus* forpi To brenne lyk to licchi.’

The XI Pains of Helle, printed in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* ed. Morris, p. 225. l. 77. O. Eng. *kniche, knysche* (in Wyclif), *knoche, knueche, enueche*. The A. S. (which would probably have been *cnysce*) does not occur so far as I am aware, though we find other words of the same stem. In Middle German it is *knucke, knoecke*; Mod. Ger. *knocke*. In the Romance of *Richard Coeur de Lion*, pr. in Weber’s *Met. Rom.* ii. l. 2985, the Saracens, in order to cross a dyke to get at the Christians,

‘Kast in *knokches* off hay, To make horsmen a redy way.’

Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, i. 97, has, ‘Gidere 3e first 3es tares togidere and bynde pem in *knytkis* . . . 3es good angels shal bynde Cristes enemies in *knytkis*.’ So too in his version of St. Matthew xiii. 30: ‘First gedre 3ee to gedre dernelis (or cockilis) and byndeth hem togidere in *knytkis* (or small bundelis,) for to be brent.’

<sup>5</sup> In the Coventry Mysteries, p. 245, ‘ij doctorys’ are represented as wearing ‘on here hedys a furred cappe, with a gret *knop* in the crowne,’ and in a recipe for ‘*Custanes*,’ given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39, is a direction to lay on the top a ‘yolke of egge . . .

A Knotte; *ligamen, nodus, nodulus, nexus, oculus*; (versus: ¶ *Est oculus nodus, oculius quo cernimus omnes*;

*Et duplex primo, sed simplex scribitur ymo A.).*

Knotty; *condilomaticus*<sup>1</sup>, *nodosus, nexibilis*.

### Capitulum 11<sup>m</sup> L.

#### L ante A.

to Labor; *vbi to wyrke.*  
a Labur; *vbi trawelle.*  
a Lace<sup>2</sup>; *baltheus (laqueus, laqueare A.).*  
a Ladde; *vbi a knaffe.*  
a Layde; *vbi a burdyñ.*  
to Layd; *sarcinare.*  
a Laddyr; *scala, & cetera; vbi a stee.*  
†a Layd sadyll<sup>4</sup>; *gastatorium, gastarium.*

a Ladylle<sup>5</sup>; *hausorium.*  
†a Ladylle for yettyng<sup>6</sup>; *fusorium.*  
Lady; *domina, hera, kirea, & cetera; versus: ¶ Est hera vel domina, mulier, matrona, virago.*  
a Lafe; *hic panis, paniculus; panosus, pantosus.*  
to Laghe<sup>7</sup>; *ridere, arridere, corridere.*  
Laghande (Lawghande A.); *risibilis.*  
a Laghyng<sup>8</sup>; *risus; ridens.*

that hard is soþun . . . As hit were a gyldene knop.' See also P. Plowman, C ix. 293, *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1494, Wyclif, Exodus xxvi. 11, &c. In *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, l. 424, the Ploughman is described as wearing 'knopped schon, clouted full þykke.' 'Hoc internodium, the knope of the kne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 208.

<sup>1</sup> That is, afflicted with the gout. Ducange gives 'Condilus, Papie in MS. Bituric. est Nodus. Inde Condilomatica passio. id est, nodositas manuum, & Condilo, as, Pugnis eado: Condilomata, id est, glandula. Hæc a græco Κόρυδαλος, Digiti articulus et junctura.' Cooper renders *Condylus* by 'The roundnesse or knots of the bones in the knee, ancle, elbow, knuckles, &c.' with which Baret agrees. 'Condilomatica passio, i. nodositas, infirmitas. Condilomaticus, a knokkyd. Nodositas, Knottyhede.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> Chaucer in the *Canon's Yeoman's Prologue*, 574, has—'His hat heng at his bak down by a laas.' See also *Knight's Tale*, 1093 and 1646. The word was also used for the cord which held a mantle. Thus in *Ipomydon*, 326, the knight is represented as loosening his mantle by drawing the cord—

'He toke the cuppe of the botelere, And drew a lace of sylke full clere,  
Adowne than felle hys mantyll by.'

In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 9163, we read of Gwenelon—

'Ys helm on is hed sone he caste, And let him larye wel and faste.'

'A lace, *fibula*.' Manip. Vocab. O. Fr. *las, laz* from Lat. *laqueus*, a noose. From the Spanish form of the same word comes our *lasso*. See *Lase*. In the Inventory of the property of Sir J. Fastolf, already referred to, we find—Item. j clothe arras, with a gentlewoman holding j lace of silke. and j gentlewoman a hauke.' Paston Letters, i. 479; and again, 'j hode of damaske russet, with j typpet fastyd with a lace of silke.' See the quotation from Trevisa's Higden, s. v. *Lanjer*, below.

<sup>3</sup> 'A lade, *onus*.' Manip. Vocab. Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 3418, has—

'De minimis granis fit Als of many smale cornes es made  
Maxima summa caballo. Til a hors bak a mykel lade.'

A. S. *hlād, hladan*, to load. O. Icel. *hlāða*, to heap.

<sup>4</sup> A saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back.

<sup>5</sup> A. S. *hlædel* (?), the handle of a windlass for drawing water; from *hladan*, to load, draw. In the Prologue to the *Munciple's Tale*, Chaucer says, 'Alas! he nadde holde him by his ladel'; i. e. why did he not stick to his business? 'Metorium, ladylle.' Wright's Vocab. p. 178. 'Ligula. A scummer or ladell.' Cooper. <sup>6</sup> See *zett*, below.

<sup>7</sup> In the *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 1092, we are told that it is dangerous for a man to love the world—'For þe world laghes on man and smyles, But at þe last it him bygyles.' For other examples see Strattmann. A. S. *hlahan*, Gothic *hlahan*.

†to Layne<sup>1</sup>; *Abseondere, celare* (*occulture A.*), & cetera; *vbi* to hide.

\*to Lakk (*Lade A.*)<sup>2</sup>; *depravare, & cetera*; *vbi* to blane.

a Lambe (*Lame A.*); *Agnus, Agnellus, Agna, Agnella*; *Agninus*.

†a Lampe; *lampas, lampada.*

†a Lampray<sup>3</sup>; *mvrena, mvrenula* diminutivum.

a Lamproñ; *mvrenula.*

a Lande; *terra*; *terrenus, & cetera*; *vbi* erthe.

†a Lande lepar<sup>4</sup>; *inquinus.*

a Langage; *lingua, idiomata (idioma A.).*

<sup>1</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 419, Arthur bids the messenger

‘Gret wele Lucius, thi lorde, and *layne* noghte thise wordes.’

and again, l. 2593, Sir Gawayne asks the strange knight to tell his name, and ‘*layne* noghte the sothe.’ See also *William of Palerne*, ll. 906, 918, and 1309, &c. The p. p. occurs in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 5999—‘Whar nathing sal be hid ne *laynd*.’ O. lecl. *legna*. Ray (Gloss. of North Country Words) gives ‘*Lean*, vb. “to lean nothing,” to conceal nothing;’ and ‘*Laneing*, sb. “they will give it no *laneing*,” i. e. they will divulge it.’ A common expression in the old romances is ‘the sothe is not to *layne*,’ i. e. ‘the truth is not to be hid.’ In the *Avoyage of Kyng Arthur*, st. lxx, appears the proverbial expression, ‘mete *laynes* mony lakke.’ ‘Wil i noght *teyne* mi priuite.’ *Cursor Mundi*, 2738.

<sup>2</sup> Amongst the other signs of approaching death Hampole says that a man

‘Loves men þat in ald time has bene, He lakkes þa men þat now are sene.’

*Pricke of Conscience*, 797 ;

and Robert of Brunne says that

‘Ever behynde a manys bake With ille thai fynde to hym a lake.’

Dutch *lucken*, to be wanting, blame, accuse, from *lack*. *lucke*, want, fault, blame. Swedish *lak*, blame, vice. In the ‘Lytylle Childrens lytil boke’ (Harl. MS. 541) pr. in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 269, children are told to

‘Drynk behynde no mannes bakke, For yf þou do, thou art to lakke.’

<sup>3</sup> In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 25, will be found receipts for ‘*lamprages* in browet,’ and ‘*lamprages* in galentine;’ the first of which is as follows—

‘Take *lamprages* and scalde hom by kynde, Peper and safrone; welle hit with alle, Sythyn, rost hom on gredyl, and grynde Do þo *lampreys* and serve hit in sale;’

and on p. 38 is another receipt for ‘*lamprages* bakun.’ In the Hengrave Household Accounts is this entry, ‘for presenting a *lamprcy* pye vjd.’ ‘Item, the xiiij day of January [1503] to a servant of the Pryour of Lanthony in reward for bryngyng of two bakyn *laumpreys* to the Quene, vs.’ Nicholas’ Eliz. of York and Glossary. Wyclif in his Prologue to Job, p. 671, says: ‘Also forsothe al the boc anent the Ebrues is seid dere and slidery, and that the cheef spekeris of Grekis clepen defaute of comun maner of speche, whil other thing is spoken and other thing is don; as if thou woldest an eel or a *laumprun* holde with streite hondis, low myche strengerli thou thristis, so myche the sunnere it shal gliden away.’ ‘Lampurne. *Gallaria*.’ Huloet. ‘A lampron, *mvrena*.’ Manip. Vocab. Baret gives ‘a lampurne, *gallaria, lampetra, lamprillon*.’ Under ‘How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth,’ p. 324–5, Randle Holmes gives—‘A *Lamprey*, first a *Lampron* Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey. A *Lampron*, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a Lamprell, and then a *Lamprey* or *Lampron*.’ ‘*Lamprons* and *Lampreys* differ in bigness only and in goodness; they are both a very sweet and nourishing meat . . . The little ones called *Lamprons* are best broil’d, but the great ones called *Lampreys* are best baked.’ Muffett, pp. 181, 3. See also Household Ord. p. 449 and Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, Gloss. s. v. *Lampurn*. ‘*Hec murena*. A°. lampurne. *Hec lampada*. A°. lampray. *Hec murena*. A°. lamprone.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 189. This and the following word are repeated in the MS., see p. 210, below.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Landlouper*, an adventurer; one who gains the confidence of the community, and then elopes without paying his debts. A vendor of nostrums; a quack. In a book three centuries old, *Landleper* signifies a landmeasurer; but the commoner meaning was a vagabond and wanderer.’ Robinson’s Gloss. of Whitty. The word was also used for a pilgrim, as in P. Plowman, B. xv. 208: ‘He ne is nouȝte in lolleres, ne in *lande-leperes* hermytes:’ see also *ibid.* C. vii. 329. Cotgrave has ‘*Villotier*, a vagabond, landloper, earth-planet, continual gadder from town to town.’ Howell in his *Instructions for*

**Lange**; *Altus, longus, longiturnus, diuturnus, longevus etate, macros grece, persecrans, persecrabi's, prolixus, stilon grece, telon grece, diu, aliquandiu, diutinus, dispendiosus, longum & incile.*

†to make **Lange**; *extendere, longare, pro-, producere, celare, pro-*

to be **Lange to** (to **Lange to A.**); *pertinere, concernere, est, erat.*

†a **Lang fynger**; *medius, verpus*; (versus:

¶*Qui monstrat verpum, verpus non diligit ipsum A.*)

†**Lange and vn-profitabyll**; *dispendiosus.*

a **Lanterne**; *crucibulum, lucerna, laterna.*

\*a **Lanzer**<sup>1</sup>; *ligula, subligar.*

\*to **Lanzere**; *ligulare.*

\*to **Lappe**<sup>2</sup>; *voluere, con-, (intricare A.).*

\*to **Lapp jn**; *jnticare, involuere.*

\*a **Lappyngē jn**; *jnvolutio; jnvolutus participium.*

a **Lappe of y<sup>e</sup> ere**<sup>3</sup>; *cartilagia, legia.*

a **Larde**; *lardum.*

a **Larderere**; *lardarius.*

a **Lardere**; *lardarium, lardum, lardulum.*

to make **La[r]der**; *lardare.*

a **Lare**<sup>4</sup>; *doctrina, documentum.*

to make **Large**; *ebi to make brode.*

**Large**; *Amplios, benificus, dapsilis in dapibus, dapicus, gratis, largus, largifluus, largisculus, liber, liberalis, latus, collatiuus, generosus, munificus, profusus, spaciosus, vastus, & cetera.*

†**Large of mete** (mett A.); *dapicus, dapsilis.*

vn **Large**; *iliberalis.*

**Largely**; *largiter vel large, Ample*<sup>5</sup>, *largiflue.*

*Forraine Travell*, 1642, repr. 1869, p. 67, says of the Munchausen-like travellers of his time that 'such Travellers as these may bee termed *Land-lopers*, as the *Dutchman* saith, rather than *Travellers*.' See Jamieson, s. v. *Landlouper*, and Dr. Morris on the Survival of Early Eng. Words in our Present Dialects, E. D. Soc. p. 11. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 348, speaking of the use of White Hellebore or *Nesewurt* in medicine, says that it must be taken 'with good heede and great aduisement. For such people as be either to yong or to old, or feeble, or spit blood, or be greened in their stomackes, whose breastes are straight and narrow, and their neckes long, suche feeble people may by no meanes deale with it, without ieopardie and danger. Wherefore these *landlappers*, Roges, and ignorant Asses, which take vpon them without learning and practise do very euill.'

<sup>1</sup> '*Ligulus*, Gallice *lasnières*.' *Dict. J. de Garlande* in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 124. Compare **fwong**, below. '*Lanyer of lether, lasniere*.' *Palsgrave*. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 369, says that the Lombards 'usede large clopes and longe, and specialliche linnen clopes, as Englishe Saxons were i-woned to use, i-hist with brood laces i-weve with dyvers coloures: þey used hiȝe schone unto þe kne i-slitte to fore, and i-laced wiþ fwonges, hire hosen tilled to the hamme, i-teyed wiþ *layners* al aboute [*corrigati*].'

<sup>2</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 103, we find, 'I am a thef *lappid* with swiche a synne and swiche a cyme': the Lat. being *involatus*, and the Addit MS. 9066 reading '*wrappid*.' So also *ibid.* p. 129 and *Lancelot's Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xlv. 690. 'I lappe in clothes, *Jenuclappe* and *jaffable*. Lappe this chyld well, for the weather is colde. I lappe a garment about me. *Je me affuble de cest habit*. Lappe this hood aboute your heed.' *Palsgrave*. 'And whanne the boili was takun, Joseph *lappide* it in a clene sendel, and leide it in his newe birtel.' *Wyclif, Matth.* xxvii. 59. 'Lappe about. *Voluo*. Lappe vp. *Plico*. Lapped. *Plicatus*; *plicatilis*, that which may be lapped or folden.' *Huloet*. '*Voluo*, to turne or lappyn.' *Medulla*.

<sup>3</sup> Baret has 'laps of the lites or lunges, *fibre pulmonis*.' 'Lappe of the eare, *lobus*.' *Huloet*. 'Lap of the ere, *legia*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 183. 'Lappe of the Ear. *Auricula*. The lug of the Ear. *Auris lobus, auricula infima*.' *Coles*.

<sup>4</sup> *Hampole, Pricke of Conscience*, 6468, declares the pains of hell to be such that no man 'þat ever was, or þat lyfes ȝitt, Could noȝt telle ne shew thurgh *lare*.'

A. S. *lære*.

<sup>5</sup> MS. *Ampla*.

a **Largenes**; *Amplitudo, beneficencia, dapsilitas, generositas, gratitudo, largitas, liberalitas, munificencia.*

a **Larke**; *Alanda, cirris, lauda.*

a **Lase** (**Lasse** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *laqueus.*

to **Lase**; *laqueare.*

†**Lased**; *laqueatus.*

\*a **Lastage** or **fraghte** of a **schippe**<sup>2</sup>; *saburra.*

a **Laste** of a **sowter**<sup>3</sup>; *formula, formella, formipedia, galla, equitibiale pro ocreis.*

to **Laste**; *durare, in-, per-, perseverare, subsistere.*

**Laste**; *extremus, extimus, nouissimus, supremus, summus, & cetera.*

†to make **Laste**; *extremare.*

**Laste** save<sup>4</sup> on; *penultimus.*

to **Latt**; *dimittere, excuculare, pati, permittere, sinere, con-.*

†to **Latt** downe; *dimittere.*

to **Latt** to ferme; *locare, dimittere (A.).*

a **Latte**<sup>5</sup>; *Asser, latha, scindula, scindulus, genetiuo -li.*

**Late**; *serus, serotinus, tardus, vespertinus.*

†to make **Late**; *serotinare.*

†**Late** ripe; *serotinus, tardus*<sup>6</sup>.

†**Later**; *posterus, posterior.*

\*a **Lathe**<sup>7</sup>; *Apotheca, horreum.*

**Lathe**; *Aduersarius, emulus, exosus, odiosus (inuisus A.).*

to **Lathe**; *vbi* to vgge.

†a **Lathynge**; *Abhominacio, detestacio, execracio.*

†**Lathynge**; *Abhominans, detestans, & cetera.*

**Lathesome**; *vbi* vgsome.

**Latyñ**; *latinum, latinus.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Lo, alle thise folk i-caught were in hire *las*.' Chaucer. *Knight's Tale*, 1093.  
'Here after þou schalte wit it wele when þou schalle be halden in hir *laces*.' *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 128 bk. See also **Lace**. 'Fat man . . . enlaech hym in þe cheyne wiþ whiche he may be drawen.' Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 13; see also p. 80. Caxton in his *Golden Legend*, fo. 99, says: 'In thende she had counseyl of a Jewe whyche gaaf to hir a ryng wyth a stone, and that she shold bynde this ryng with a *laas* to her baar flesshe.' 'Lace. *Fibula, laqueus*. Lacc of a cappe or hatte. *Spira*.' Huloet. The word is used by Spenser, *Mauphotmos*, 427, in the original sense of snare.

<sup>2</sup> 'Ballesse or lastage for shippes, *saburra*. Lastaged or balased, *saburratus*.' Huloet. See **Fraghte**, above, p. 141, and *Liber Albus*, pp. 130, 659. In Arnold's *Chronicle*, 1384, p. 17, ed. 1811, the following is given: '¶ The xi. ar. This also we haue grauntyd that alle the citizens of London be quytt off toll and *lastage* and of all oder custumme by alle our landis of this half the see and beyonde.' Span. *lastre*, ballast.

<sup>3</sup> 'A shoemaker's last. *Mustricula*.' Baret. 'Last for shoes. *Galla, formula*.' Huloet. 'Laste for a shoo, *forme*.' Palsgrave. 'Hail be þe sutlers wiþ þour mani *lestes*.' *Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints*, xxxiv. 13.

<sup>5</sup> This word probably meant something more than we at present understand by a *lath*; the latin *asser* meaning a plank. In the *Nominal* of 15th Cent. (pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab.) we find 'a latt, *asser*.' According to Wilbraham's *Cheshire Glossary* the word *lut* is still used in Lancashire and Cheshire to signify a lath. See also Peacock's *Glossary of Manley and Corringham*. 'Lathe. *Asserculi, assiculi*.' Huloet. A.S. *latta* or *latta* (Aelfric's *Glossary* in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26). Cf. **Burde**, above. See H. Best's *Farming, &c. Book*, pp. 16, 148.

<sup>7</sup> Chaucer in the *Reeve's Tale*, 4008, has 'Why ne hadst thou put the capell in the *lathe*?' and again, in the *House of Fame*, ii. 1050, 'alle the sheves in the *lathe*.' 'Horreum, locus ubi reponitur annona, a barne, a lathe.' *Ortus Vocab.* Huloet gives 'Lathes berne or graunge. *Horreum*. Lathes without the wallis of a cite. *Suburbanum*.' In the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, l. 2134, Joseph addressing Pharaoh says—

'Ic rede ðe king, nu her bi-foren, To maken *laðes* and gadereu coren;'  
and in the 14th Cent. *Metrical Homilies*, p. 146, the 'hosband' orders his servants—

'Gaderes the darnel first in bande, And brennes it opon the land,  
And scheres sithen the corne rathe, And bringes it unto my *lathe*.'

H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, 1641, p. 36, uses the form 'hay-leath'; see also *Richmondshire Wills, &c.* pp. 101, 247, &c.

a Latyn; *lutinitus*.

†Lattely (Lately A.); *nuper, tarde, sero*.

†to Latt to hyre; *locare, lociture*.

\*Laton<sup>1</sup>; *Auricalcum*.

†Lavage; *prodigus* (A.).

Lavandre; *lavandria, laundula*.

†a Lavatory; *lauatorium, sacrarium, limpharium*.

†Latly; *nuper, tarde, sero*; versus:

¶Sero sit Aduerbum, serus tardusque notatur,  
Serius utilis est, hec seria dicitur Aula,  
Est ordo series, dic esse cerumque liquorem,  
Hec sera ferrum quo claudimus hostia firme.

a Lavyr<sup>2</sup>; *lauacrum, luter, de luo dicitur*.

†Laurence; *laurencius, nomen proprium*.

Lawe (Lawghe A.); *imus, ceruulus, bassus, inclinatus, depressus, submissus & comparatur i.*

a Lawe; *fas est lex humana, jus est lex diuina: versus contrarius quem ponit hugo; versus:*

¶Ius est humana lex, sed fas esto diuina.

*condicio, lex*.

†a Law berer; *legijfer: oute of lawe; exlex*.

Lawfulle; *legalis, licitus*.

Lawfully; *licite, legaliter*.

a Lawyour; *Adagonista, Asecretis, indeclinabile, aresponsis, indeclinabile, canonista, consilius, decretista<sup>3</sup>, iuridicus<sup>4</sup>, jurisconsultus, jurisperitus, legista, scriba*.

Lawly; *ubi mekely (meke A.)*.

†Lambyr.

A lawmpray<sup>5</sup>; *murena*.

A lawmpron<sup>5</sup>; *murenula*.

a Lance; *hastile, &cetera; ubi a spere*.

a Lawnce for A wounde; *lunciola (A.)*.

\*a Lawnde<sup>6</sup>; *salus*.

\*a Lawnder (lawnderer A)<sup>7</sup>; *candularia, lotrie*.

<sup>1</sup> Amongst the articles enumerated in the Inventory of the property of Sir J. Fastolf, we find 'Item. j chafern of *laten* . . . Item. j hangyng candylstyck of *laton*;' and again, in the *Booke*, 'xiiij candylstykkys of *laton*.' Paston Letters, i. pp. 486, 488. Shakspeare speaks of a '*latten bilbo*.' *Merry Wives*, i. i.

<sup>2</sup> 'Laver to washe at, *lavoyr*.' Palsgrave.

\* And fulle glad, certys, thou schalt bee, To holde me a *lavour* and bason to my honde.  
Yff that y wylle suffer the MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 144.

\* *Hoc laratorium, A<sup>o</sup>, laworre*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 197. 'A laver or an ewer out of which water is poured up on the hands to wash them, *guttus, esquiere*.' Baret. 'A lauer, *lauacrum, imbrex*.' Manip. Vocab. In John Russell's Boke of Nurture (pr. in the Babees Booke, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 16. l. 232, instructions are given to provide 'Fy Ewry borde with basons and *lavour*, water hott and colde, eche oþer to alay.' See Cotgrave, s. v. *esquiere*. and Reliq. Antiq. i. 7.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *diocretista*.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *piridicus*: correctly in A.

<sup>5</sup> In the margin.

<sup>6</sup> An open space in the middle of a wood. In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1517, we read—

'O-lawe in the *launde* thane, by the lythe standes,

Sir Lucius lygge-mene loste are fore euer.'

and in l. 1768 occurs '*laundone*,' which is explained in the Gloss, as 'field,' with a reference to Roquefort—'*Laundon*, . . . petite lande. pâturage; terres remplies de broussailles.'

Dan Michel in the *Agnibite*, p. 216, speaks of 'þe fole wyfmen þat guoþ mid stondinde nlicke ase hert ine *launde*.'

'Alle lyst on hir lik þat arn on *launde* beste.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1000.

'He lokid ouer a *lawnd*.' *Song of Roland*, 99.

In *Sir Degrevant* (Camden Soc. ed. Halliwell), l. 239 we have—

'One a *launde* by a ley, These lordus doune lyght.'

Baret gives 'a *lawnd* in woodes, *soltus nemorum*.'

<sup>7</sup> '*Laundaria*, a launder that wassheth clothes.' Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550. 'Launder, or woman washer. *Lotrie*.' Huloet. '*Hic candularia*, A<sup>o</sup>. lawnder.' Wright's Vocab. p. 194.

**Larielle**; *laurus*, genitio *lauri* vel *-us*; *laurius*.

L ante E.

a **Lee**; *mendacium*, *commentum*, *figmentum*, *mendaciolum*.

To **lee**; *mentiri*, *commentari*, *comminisci*, *componere*, *delirare*, *deviare*, *figere*.

\***Lee**; *licium*, *locium*.

†a **Ley**, or a **sythe**<sup>1</sup>; *fals*, *fulcicula*.

\*a **Leche**<sup>2</sup>; *Aliptes*, *empirici*, *medicus*, *chirurgicus*.

\*a **Leche**<sup>3</sup>; *quidam cibus* (A.).

\*a **Leche** house; *laniena* quia *infirmi ibi laniantur*.

**Lechery**<sup>4</sup>; *Adulterium*, *cortus*, *fornicatio*, *immundicia*, *immundicies*, *impudicia*, *lascinia*, *leacitas*, *lenocinatus*, *lenocinium*, *libido*, *luxuria*, *luxuries*, *luxus*, *mechacio*, *mechia*, *peculancia*; *versus*:

¶ *Actu luxuria sed sit tibi mente libido*.

†to do **Lechery**; *Adulterari*, *coire*, *concubare*, *concumbere*, *fornicari*, *lasciari*, *lascivire*, *lenocinari*,

*luere*, *luxurriare*, *luxare*, *mechuri*, *meretricari*, *molere*, *patrare*, *scortari*, *viciare*, *violare*.

a **Lechour**; *Amasio*, *Amasius*, *Amacunculus*, *Ambro*; *Ambrosinus*, *Ambrosius* participia; *Ar[d]elio*<sup>5</sup>, *baratro*, *ganeo*, *leccator*, *leno*, *lurco*; *lurconicus*; *luxuriator*, *mundicus*, *mechus*, *scortator*, *vencripeta*; *scortans* participium.

**Lecherous**; *Ambrosius*, *Ambrosinus*, *dissolutus*, *fornicarius*, *geneus*, *impudicus*, *incestuosus*<sup>6</sup>, *incontinens*, *lascivus*, *libidinosus*, *lurconicus*, *luxoriosus*, *luxus*, *nequam*, *venerosus*, *petulans*, *scortans*.

**Lede**; *plumbum*.

to **Lede**; *ducere*, *ad-*, *con-*, *in-*, *se-*, *e-*, *ductare*, *ductitare*, *vadare*, & cetera; *vbi* to *leyde*<sup>7</sup>.

a **Leddyr**; *scala*; *scalaris* participium.

\*a **Ledder staffe**<sup>8</sup>; *scalare*.

**Ledyr**; *birsu*, & cetera; *vbi* a *skynme*.

\***Ledyr**<sup>9</sup>; *vbi* *slawe* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> *Lé*. A scythe. North E. *ley*, *lea*: Dan. *lee*: Swed. *lia*. Cleasby's Icelandic Diet.

<sup>2</sup> The spirit of the Lord vp on me, for that enoyntede me the Lord; to tellen out to debonere men he sente me, that I shulde *leche* the contrit men in herte. Wyclif, *Isaiah* lxi. 1.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 13, is given a Recipe for '*Leche* larde,' the components of which are *eggs*, new milk, and pork lard, boiled till they become thick, and then baked on a 'gredel' or griddle, and served up in small slices or pieces. Randle Holme, p. 83, makes 'Leach' to be 'a kind of Jelly made of Cream, Isinglas, Sugar, Almonds, &c.' The term is constantly used in old cookery, and means generally those dishes which were served up in slices. See Hous. Ord. & Reg. pp. 439, 449 and 472. In Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, p. 36, is given a recipe for '*Leche* Lumbard,' as to which see his Glossary. Cotgrave renders *lesche* by 'a long slice, or shive of bread.'

<sup>4</sup> Lechery was one of the deadly sins, each of which is represented in the *Ancien Riwele*, by some animal: thus (1) Pride is represented by a Lion; (2) Envy by an Adder; (3) Wrath by an Unicorn; (4) Lechery by a Scorpion; (5) Avarice by a Fox; (6) Gluttony by a Sow; and (7) Sloth by a Bear. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. vii. 3.

<sup>5</sup> MS. *Ardelio*: corrected by A. '*Ardelio*: leccator, qui ardens est in leccacitate vel leccatione. Occurrit apud Martialem et alios' Ducange. The *Catholicon* explains *Ardelio* as follows: '*Ab ardeo dicitur hic ardelio. i. leccator, quia ardens in leccacitate*;' and the *Ortus Vocab.* '*Ardelus, inquietus: qui mittit se omnibus negociis, a medler of many matters*.' '*Ardelio*, one full of gesture, a busie man, a medler in all matters, a smatterer in all things.' Morel. *Ardulio* occurs in the Prompt. as the Latin equivalent for 'Lowmis man or woman.'

<sup>6</sup> MS. *intestuosus*. <sup>7</sup> MS. *wyde*, corrected by A. <sup>8</sup> Compare *Stee staffe*, below.

<sup>9</sup> Still used in the North in the sense of lazy, idle, slothful. See Ray's Glossary of North Country Words. Baret gives '*lithernesne, laboris inertia*: idleness; lithernesne; lack of sprite to do anything, *languor*.' '*Lentus*, slowe and febull or lethy, moyste.' Medulla,

†to Lefe; *licenciare*.  
 a Lefe; *licencia, libencia*.  
 a Lefe (Leffe A.); *folium, foliolum, frons*.  
 to Lefe; *vbi* to forsake.  
 to Lefe ofe; *omittere*.  
 to Lefe (Leyfe of A.); *vbi* to cese.  
 †to Lefe ouer<sup>1</sup>; *restare, superesse*.  
 a Lefthande; *leua, leuus, sinistra, sinister, & cetera*.  
 †Leftwarde; *leuorsum*<sup>2</sup>, *sinistrorsum*.  
 Lefulle; *licitus, faustus (fastus A.)*.  
 †vn Lefulle; *illicitus, illicebrosus*.  
 †vn Lefulnes; *illicebra*.  
 †to do Leffullnes (to do Vnlefulness A.); *illicibrare*.  
 †Left of or ouer; *residuus*.  
 a Lefyng; *omissio, omittens*.  
 †Lefte of; *omissus*.  
 †a Legate; *ligatus*.

to Lege; *Allegare*.  
 a Legge; *tibia*.  
 †Leg harness<sup>3</sup>; *tibialia*.  
 †to Legerdemayn (to play lechardemane A.)<sup>4</sup>; *pancraciari*.  
 †Legibylle; *legibilis*.  
 a Legion; *legio; legionarius participium*.  
 \*Ley; *iscalidus, isqualidus*.  
 \*a Leylande<sup>5</sup>; *jēlio, frisca terra*.  
 \*Lee; *lexium, licium (A.)*.  
 to Leyde; *ducere, & cetera; vbi* to lede.  
 to Leyde in; *inducere, introducere*.  
 †to Leyde bakwarde; *deducere, extraducere, re-*.  
 a Leyder; *dux, ductor, ductrix*.  
 a Leke; *porrum*.  
 †a Leke hede; *bulbus*.  
 †a Leke bed<sup>6</sup>; *porretum, porrarium*.  
 †Lele; *vbi* trew.  
 \*a Lende<sup>7</sup>; *lumbus*.

MS. Cant. '*Lentesco*, to waxe slowe or lethy *i. tardum esse*.' *Ortus Vocab.* Cf. P. Lethy. Jamieson gives 'to leath, to loiter.' A.S. *lyðer*, bad, wicked. Mr. Way prints *Lyder*, unnecessarily altering the MS. which reads *Leder*. G. Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Æneid*, xi. p. 391, has—'3e war not wount to be sa *liddir* ilk ane;' the latin being *segnis*. 'Now wille I hy me and no thyng be *leder*.' Towneley Myst. p. 27. 'Thou art a *ledyr* hyne;' *ibid.* p. 101.

<sup>1</sup> To *leare* commonly in M. E. meant to remain. See to *Leue ouer*, below.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *leuorsum*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Legge harnesses. *Caliga, Tibialia*.' Huloet. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, iv. 363, says of Caligula that 'he hadde þe name of a knyȝt his *leg harnesses*, þat hatte Caligula.' 'Stelyn *leg harness* [bootis of bras P.] he hadde in the hipis.' Wyclif, 1 Kings xvii. 6.

<sup>4</sup> 'A Juggler, he that deceiveth, or deludeth by Legier de main, *præstigitator, impostor*. Baret. 'Legerdemayne, *præstigitum*.' Manip. Vocab. Huloet gives 'Legier du mane. *Præstigia, præstigitum, Vafrauentum, Præstigia, pancratium; and Pancrator, anglie* to play legier du mane. 'Circulatores' be called suche as do playe legier du mane, but rather they be popin players, and tomlers, &c.' See Spenser, *F. Queen*, V. ix. 13.

<sup>5</sup> In *Sir Degrevant*, l. 239, we read—

'Thus the forest they fray,  
 Hertus bade at abey;

One a launde by a ley  
 These lordus doume lyght.'

'*Notale*, a leylande.' Medulla. See H. Best's *Farming, &c. Books*, pp. 14, 48.

<sup>6</sup> 'A keekgarth, *porrum*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>7</sup> In the account of the misfortunes which befell Job as given in the *Ormulum* we are told that 'Hiss bodiȝ toe

To rotun bufenn corþe

& enes & fet & shannkess,

& lende, & lesske, & shuldre, & bace,

All samenn, brest & wambe & þes, & side, & halls, & hafedd.' ll. 4772-4777; and again, l. 3210, John the Baptist is described as wearing a 'girdell off shepess skinn Abutenn hise *lendess*.' See also l. 9230. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179, *lumbus* is glossed by 'lyndy.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 126, we have 'gurdilthe youre *lendys*;' and in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1047, Arthur finds the Giant lying by a fire, picking the thigh of a man—

'His bakke, and his bewschers, and his brode *lende*,'

'Grow, and he thow multiplied, folke of kynde and peplis of naciouns of thee shulen ben, kyngis of thi *lendes* shulen goon oute.' Wyclif, *Genesis* xxxv. 11. See also *Matth.* iii. 4,



\*a **Leman** <sup>1</sup>; *Amasius, Amasia, Amasiolus, Amasiola, Amasio, Amasiuncula, concubina, concubina, concubina, concubina; concubinalis, concubinaris; focaria* <sup>2</sup>, *pelex, pelignus, peligna filius vel filia eius, multicuba; multigamus, poligamas.*

\*a **Lemary**; *concubitus, concubinatus*

**Leyn** (**Lene** A.); *exilis, debilis, macer, macilentus participia.*

†to be **Leyn**; *macer, macescere.*

to make **Leyn**; *Austrinare, debilitare, macerare, re-*

a **Leynes** (**Lenness** A.); *debilitas, macies.*

to **Lene**; *Accumbere, Adherere, Appoliare, declinare, imiti.*

a **Lenght**; *longitudo.*

to **Lenne**; *Acomodare, comodare, credere; comodamus amico ipsam rem, ut librum, mutuamus vel*

*mutuum damus, ut vinum vel argentum; prestare.*

a **Leyner** (**Lenner** A.); *Acomadator, creditor, prestitor.*

†**Lentyñ**; *quadragesima, quadragesimalis.*

\***Lepe** <sup>3</sup>; *canistrum, cophinus, cophinulus, corbis, corbulus, & cetera; vbi a baskyt.*

\*a **Lepe** maker; *cophinariis, corbio.*

to **Lepe**; *salire, Ab-, de-, pro-, re-, saltare.*

†to **Lepe** downe; *desilire, desultare.*

\*a **Lepe** for fysche; *fiscella, gurgustium.*

a **Lepe**; *saltus.*

a **Leper** <sup>4</sup>; *saltator, -trix.*

a **Lepyng**; *saltacio; saltans participium.*

†**Lepe** 3ere; *bisextus; bisextilis participium.*

Luke xii. 35, &c. See also R. of Gloucester, p. 377, where William is described as

‘Styf man in harnes, in ssoldren, and in leude.’

In the translation of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 129, l. 683, amongst other directions for judging cattle it is said—‘If shuldred wyde is goode, an huge brest,

No litel wombe, and wel oute raught the side.

The leendes broode, playne lak and streght, &c.’

‘*Lunbrifactus*, brokyn in the [l]endys.’ Medulla. See Shoreham, ed. Wright, pp. 43, 44.

<sup>1</sup> Wyclif (Select Works, ed. Matthew), p. 73, says: ‘Whi may not we haue *lemmannus* sip þe bischop haf so manye?’

‘He said, “mi *lemman* es sa gent, Sco smelles better þen piment.”’ *Cursor Mundi*, 9355. ‘A lemman, or a married man’s concubine, *pelex, Amica* and *Concubina* are more generall wordes for Lemmans.’ Baret.

<sup>2</sup> This word occurs in a poem of the reign of Henry III. against the abuses amongst the clergy—

‘*Presbiter que mortui que dant rivi, queque*

*Refert ad focariam, cui dat sua seque.*’ Wright’s *Pol. Songs*, p. 33.

It appears to mean, says Mr. Wright, a fire-side woman, one who shared another’s fireside, from Lat. *focus*, a hearth, fireside, and is explained in an old gloss by *meretric foco assidens*. See Ducange. The following article is in the *Decreta* of Pope Alexander: ‘*Ne clerici in sacris ordinibus constituti focarias habeant*’; and there is also a chapter in the statutes of Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, MS. Cott. Julius D. ii. leaf 167, ‘*De focariis amovendis*.’ Other instances will be found in Mr. Wright’s note to the passage quoted above. ‘*Focaria, i. coquinaris.*’ Medulla. ‘*Focaria*. A fire panne: a concubine that one keepeth in his house as his wife.’ Cooper.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Moyses thabbot, desiredde to comme and iugge a broþer culpable, toke a *lepe* fulle [*sportum*] of gravelle on his backe, seyenge, “These be my synnes folowynge me, and considre not þeym goenge to iugge other peple.”’ Trevisa’s Higden, vol. v. p. 195. ‘Constantyne toke also a mattoke in his honde firste to repaire the church of Seynte Petyr, and bare x. *lepes* fulle of erthe to hit on his schuldres.’ Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. 131. ‘And thei eeten and ben fulfid; and thei token vp that lefte of relyf [or small gobatis], seuene *lepis*.’ Wyclif, Mark viii. 8. ‘*Fiscella*, a leep or a ches-fat.’ Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> The feminine *leperesse* occurs in Wyclif, Eccles. ix. 4.

\*a **Lepyr**<sup>1</sup>; *lepra, elefancia, missella, leprus; leprosus, elefantinus, missellus.*

\*a **Leprus** man; *leprosus.*

†to **Lerne**; *discere, ad-, erudire.*

†a **Lernynge**; *erudicio, erudiens, & cetera; ubi techynge.*

a **Lesarde**; *lucerta, stellio.*

\*a **Lese**<sup>2</sup>; *lara.*

\*a **Lesynge**; *mendacium, & cetera; ubi a lee.*

\*a **Leske**<sup>3</sup>; *ipocundeia (ypocondria, Apocmdria A.).*

**Lesse**; *minor, minusculus.*

a **Lesson**; *leccio.*

to **Lessyne**; *Adminuere, di-, minorare, in-, mutare, mitigare, minuire.*

†a **Lessynynge**; *diminutio, minoracio, mitigacio.*

†**Lessenynge**; *minuens, minorans, & cetera.*

†**Lese (Lest A.)** any tyme; *ne quando.*

**Leste**; *minimus.*

†**Lest p[er]awenture**; *neforte.*

a **Letany**; *letania.*

**Letuse**; *lactuca.*

to **Lett**; *detinere, retinere, tardare, exoccupare, impedire, intricare, prepedire, obstare.*

a **Lettynge**; *detencio, exoccupacio, impedicio, impedimentum, intricacio, prepedicio, obstaculum, offendiculum, perturbacio, remoramen, trica, turbacio.*

†**Lettynge**; *impediens, prepediens, perturbans.*

a **Lettyr**; *Aper, caracter, elementum, grama, gramaton grece, iota indeclinabile, littera, lettrula; letteralis, lettoratorius: versus:*

¶ *Littera protrahitur, clementum voce politur.*

†a **Letter**; *epistola; epistoralis; littere.*

**Lettyrde**; *litteratus.*

†vn **Lettyrde**; *ubi lewde (lewyl, Agrammaticus, illiteratus, laicus, mechanicus A.).*

\*a **Lettroñ**<sup>4</sup>; *Ambo, dyscus, lectrinum, arastrum.*

<sup>1</sup> Barct says 'The Leprie proceeding of melancholie, choler, or flegme exceedingly adust, and maketh the skinne rough of colour like an Oliphant, with blacke wannish spottes, and drie parched scales & scurfe.' In the Liber Albus, p. 273, is a Regulation that no leper is to be found in the city, night or day, on pain of imprisonment; alms were, however, to be collected for them on Sundays. Again, on p. 590 are further regulations that Jews, lepers and swine are to be driven from the city. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. x. 179 and xix. 273.

<sup>2</sup> 'As glad as grehund y-lete of lese Florent was than.' *Octouian*, l. 767. Chaucer says of Creseid that she was 'right yong, and untied in lustie lease.' *Troilus*, ii. 752. Halliwell quotes from MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, ff. 121—

'Lo! wher my grayhundes breke ther lesche, My rackes breke their coupuls in thre.'  
'Laisse. A lease of hounds, &c.' Cotgrave.

'He that the lesche and lyame in sounder draue.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 145.

<sup>3</sup> See quotation from the *Ormulum*, s. v. **Lende**, above. In the description of the Giant, with whom Arthur has the encounter, given in the *Morte Arthure*, we are told, l. 1097, that he had 'lyme and le-kes fulle lothyne;' and again, l. 3279, the last of the kings on the Wheel of Fortune, which appeared to Arthur in his dream

'Was a litylle man that laide was be-nethe,

His leskes laye alle lene and latheliche to schewe.'

According to Halliwell 'the word is in very common use in Lincolnshire, and frequently implies also the *puccinum*, and is perhaps the only term for that part that could be used without offence in the presence of ladies.' It does not, however, appear in Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley and Corringham. 'Runne the edge of the botte downe the neare liske.' H. Best, *Farming Book*, p. 12. O. Swed. *linske*, Dan. *lyske*, O. Dut. *h. tiesche*.

'The grundyn hede the ilk thraw At his left flank or lisk perfytt tyte.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 339.

<sup>4</sup> Gawin Douglas, in the Prologue to the *Encados*, lsk. vii. l. 143, describes how in his dream he saw 'Virgill on ane lettron stand,' 'Ambo. A lettrune.' Wright's Vocab. p. 193.

Lettwary<sup>1</sup>; *lectuarium*.

to Leue ouer<sup>2</sup>; *restare, superesse*.

to Leyve; *licenciare* (A.).

Leve; *libencia, licencia* (A.).

a Levelle<sup>3</sup>; *perpendicularum* (A plemmett).

\*to Levyñ, or to smytte with y<sup>e</sup> lewenynge<sup>4</sup>; *casmatizare fulgure, fulminare*.

\*a Levenynge; *casma, fulgur, fulmen, fulgetra, fulgetrum, ignis fulgureus*.

†a Levenynge smyttynge; *fulguratus, fulminatus*.

to wyl or to be Lever; *malo, mauis, malui, malle, malens*.

\*Lewde<sup>5</sup>; *Agramatus, illiteratus, laicus, mecanicus*.

Lewke<sup>6</sup>; *tepidus*.

to mak Lewke; *tepidificare*.

made Lewke<sup>7</sup>; *tepidus*.

to be Lewke; *tepere*.

#### L ante I.

+A Lybber<sup>8</sup>; *ubi a gelder*.

Lyberalle; *liberalis, & cetera; ubi large*.

a Lyberalyte; *liberalitas, & cetera; ubi largeness*.

a Lyberde (Libert A.)<sup>9</sup>; *leopardus*.

†a Liberty; *ubi fredome*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Also for þe goute, hoot or cold, þe pacient schal drynke oure 5. essence wip a litil quantite at onys of þe *lectuarie de succo rosarum*.' *Book of Quinte Essence*, ed. Furnivall, p. 19. 'He haueð so monie bustes ful of his *lectuaries*.' *Ancien Ricle*, p. 226.

<sup>2</sup> 'þe quint essencia . . . þe schal drawe out by sublymacioun, And þanne schal þer leue in þe ground of þe vessel þe 4 elementis.' *The Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 4. 'Pat þat leueþ bihynde, putte it to þe fier,' *ibid.* p. 5. 'Two 3er it ys that hungur began to be in the loond, 3it fyue 3eers leuen in the whiche it may not be eerid ne ropun.' Wyclif, *Genesis* xlv. 6. 'Tho that *lasten* flower to the bil,' *ibid.* xiv. 10.

<sup>3</sup> 'Leuel or lyne calk'd a plombyne. *Perpendicularum*.' Huloet. A plemmett is written as a gloss over *perpendicularum* in the MS.

<sup>4</sup> 'His Ene *leucant* with light as a low fyr.' *Destruction of Troy*, l. 7723.

'A *leuynyn* light as a low fyre.' *ibid.* 1988. 'Fulgur, leuene þ' brennyth.' Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> 'Certys also hyt fareth That himself hath beshrewed:  
By a prest that is *leuel* Gode Englysh he speketh  
As by a jay in a cage, But he not never what.' Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 328.  
In the Paston Letters, i. 497, Friar Brackley writes to John Paston that 'A *leude* doctor of Ludgate prechid on Screday fowrtenyte at Powlys, &c.'

<sup>6</sup> The pains of this world, as compared to those of hell, are described in the *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 7481, only 'Als a *leuke* bathe nouthur hate ne calde.'

Dunbar has '*luik* hartit,' and in the *Ayenbite of Inwyrt*, p. 31, we have *theue* and *theueliche*. In *Lazamon*, iii. 98, when Beduer was wounded we read that when 'opened wes his breoste, þa blod com forð *lake*,' and Wyclif in his version of the Apocalypse, iii. 16, has—'I wolde thou were coold or hoot, but for thou art *lew* and nether coold nether hoot, I shal bigynne for to caste thee out of my mouth.' 'Leuke warme or blodde warme, *tiede*.' Palsgrave. '*Tepefacio*, to make lewk. *Tepeco*, to lewkyn. *Tepidus*, lewke. *Tepeditas*, lewkeness. *Tepedulus*, sumdel lewke.' Medulla.

'Besyde the altare blude sched, and skalit new,

Beand *lew* warme thare ful fast did reik.' G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. viii. p. 243.

<sup>7</sup> MS. Kewke.

<sup>8</sup> '*Lib*, to castrate. *Libber*, a castrator. "Pro libbyng porcorum 104." Whithy Abbey Rolls, 1396.' Robinson's Gloss. of Whithy. Florio has '*Accaponare*, to capon, to geld, to *lib*, to spleaie.' See also Capt. Harland's Swaledale Glossary, and Jamieson, s. vv. *Lib* and *Lyghy*; see also note to *Gilte*, above. '*Hic castrator, Anglice lybbere*.' MS. Reg. 17 c. xvii. ff. 43 bk.

'That now, who pares his nails or *libs* his swine,

But he must first take counsel of the signe.' Hall's Satires, ii. 7.

'To libbe, gelde, *castrare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'We *libbed* our lambes this 6th of June.' *Farming, &c.*, *Book of H. Best*, 1641, p. 97. '*Libbers* have for *libbinge* of pigges, pennies a piece for the giltes, &c.' *ibid.* p. 141. Cognate with Dutch *libben*, to castrate.

<sup>9</sup> Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 1227, tells us the world is like a wilderness

'þat ful of wild bestes es sene, Als lyons, *libardes* and wolwes kene.'

a **Library**<sup>1</sup>; *Archium, bibliotheca, librarium, zaberna.*

**Lycresse**<sup>2</sup>; *licoricia, liquirecia.*

a **Lycore**; *liquor, torax.*

**Lycorus**<sup>3</sup>; *Ambrosius, lurconicus.*

a **Lydde**; *operculum, & cetera; vbi A couerakylle.*

a **Lye**; *mendacium, figmentum, commentum (mendaciolum A.).*

to **Lye** (**Lee** A.); *commentari, & cetera; vbi to lee.*

a **Lier**; *commentor, commentarius; commentarius, mendax; mentitor, mendaculus, vanus.*

a **Lyfe**; *Animus, sanguis, stacio, vita; vitalis.*

a **Lyfelade**; *victus, victulus; victualis, victuarius participia.*

to **Lywe**; *conuersari, degere, spirare, victetare, viuere.*

†**Lyfly**; *festinanter, & cetera; vbi hastily.*

to **Lyfte** or **lyfte vppe**; *leuare, al-, col-, E-, re-, sub-, erigere, exaltare, supportare, tollere, ex-.*

**Lyftyng** **vppe**; *exaltatus, eleuatus, erectus, supportatus.*

to **Lygg**; *accumbere, concumbere, concubare, iacere, cubare, cubere.*

†to **Lyg in wayte**; *iusidiari, obseruare.*

†to **Lyg be-tweñ**; *intercumbere, intercubare, iuteriacere.*

†to **Lyge wnder**; *succubare, succumbere.*

†A **Lygyng** **in wayte**; *iusidie.*

to **Lyghte**; *Accendere, & cetera; vbi to clere.*

**Lyghte**; *vbi clerenes.*

**Lyghte**; *Agilis, efficax, facilis, inanis, levis, pensilis et plume, tenuis, vanus (& cetera; vbi with A.).*

**Lyghtly**; *Agiliter, faciliter, leuiter, to Lyghtyñ; Alleniare, or to make light.*

\*a **Lyghtenes**; *Agilitas, efficacia, facilitas, inanitas, leuitas, tenuitas, vanitas.*

**Lyke**; *similis.*

to **Lykke**; *lumbere, di-, linger[e], per-.*

vn **Lyke**; *dissimilis, insimilis, dispar correpto -a-, sepe omnis generis, correpto A in obliquis.*

to make **Lyke** (to **Lykyn** A.); *Assimilare, conformare.*

†a **Lyke sange**<sup>4</sup>; *uenia.*

to **Lykyñ**; *Assimilare & -ri, similiare, con-, conformare, comparare, componere, conuenire.*

†to be **Lykend**; *Assidere, Assimilari, conformari.*

In the Queen of Palermo's dream appeared

'A lyon and a lybard, þat lederes were of alle.' *William of Palerne*, 2896.

See also ll. 2874 and 2935. 'A libard, pardus.' Baret. 'Libarde. Leopardus, pardus.' Huloet.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 88, this word appears to mean a bible or book—

'We xal lerne þow the lyberary of oure Lordys lawe lyght.'

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives 'Liqueres, glycyrrhiza, radix dulcis, rigolisse.' 'Here is pepyr, pyan, and swete lyegours.' *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 22.

<sup>3</sup> 'Lycorouse or daynty mouthed, friant, friande.' Palsgrave.

'F[r]om women light, and lickorous, good fortune still deliver us,' Cotgrave, s.v. *Femme*. 'Friolet. A lickorous boy. Friand. Saucie, lickorous, dainty-mouthed, sweet-toothed, &c.' *Ibid.* 'Licourousnesse, liguritiu.' Baret. In Hollyband's Dict. 1503, we find—'To cocker, to make likerish, to pamper.' See also *Destruction of Troy*. ll. 444 and 2977, and P. Plowman, B. Prol. 28—

'As aneres and heremites that holden hem in here selles,  
And coueiten nought in contre to kairen aboute,  
For no likerous liflode, her lykam to plesse.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. *venia*; corrected by A. A funeral dirge. See Way's note in Prompt. s.v. *Lyche*, p. 302. This does not occur in O. Eng. (at least it is not in Stratmann), though the word *lie* is pretty frequent, and we have the forms *lierst, lichwake*, &c. In A.S. however, the word is not rare. Thus in the glosses published by Bouterwek, 1853, in Haupt's *Zeitschrift*, we find, p. 488, 'tragoedia, miseria, luctus, *hirsung, liesung*,' and on

a **Lyknes**; *effegies, simulacio, similitudo, comparacio.*

a **Lykpotte** (Lykpot fyngyr A.); *index, demonstrarius.*

a **Lylly**; *lilium, libellum.*

**Lyme**; *cale, gipsus.*

†to **Lyme**; *gipsare.*

**Lyme for byrdys**<sup>1</sup>; *viscus, viscum.*

a **Lyme pott or brusche**; *viscarium, viminarium.*

†to **Lymet**; *Assignare, diffiniere, limitare, prefigere, pretaxare; versus: ¶Assignare diem, prefigere vel dare dicas;*

*Hijz diffiniere vel pretaxare marites.*

†a **Lymytacion**; *limitacio, pretaxacio.*

†a **Lymytour**; *limitator.*

a **Lymme**; *Artus; Artuosus; membrum; membratus.*

a **Lynage**; *stema.*

†**Lyncoln**; *linconia; linconiensis.*

a **Linde tre** (A Lyn tre A.)<sup>2</sup>; *tilia.*

a **Lyne**; *grana.*

**Lyne**<sup>3</sup>; *linum; lineus participium; linum.*

†a **Lyne bete**<sup>4</sup>; *linitorium.*

†a **Lyne bolle**; *linodium.*

†a **Lyne fynche**<sup>5</sup>; *linosa.*

†a **Lyne howse**; *linatorium.*

†**Lyne sede**; *linarium.*

†**Lynsy wolsye**<sup>6</sup>; *linistema vel linostema.*

†a **Lyne beter**; *linifer, linificator & -trix, qui vel que facit linum.*

†a **Lyne stryke**<sup>7</sup>; *linipulus.*

p. 427, 'epitaphion (carmen super tumulum), *hyriensang* marg. *licleoð, [lic]sang.*' I know of no instance where it occurs in a passage. The Dutch *lijksang*, or *lijksang* is common. 'Nenia: cantus funbris, luctuosus.' Medulla.

<sup>1</sup> Palsgrave gives 'I lyme twygges with birde lyme to catche birdes with. *Jenglue.* I have lyned twenty twygges this mornynge, and I had an owle there shulde no lytell byrde scape me.' 'Lime twygges. *Aucupatorij.* Lined with byrdlyme, or taken wyth byrde-lime. *Viscatus.* Lyme fingred, whyche wyll touche and take or carye awaye anye thyng they handle. *linax.* by circumlocution it is applied to suche as wyll fynde a thyng or it be loste.' Huloet. Compare with this the line in the *Corentary Mysteries*, p. 63—

'Yf thin handys *lymyd* be. Thou art but shent, thi name is lore.'

See also Chaucer, C. T., 6516. 'I likne it to a *lyme-zerde* to drawen men to hell.' *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, 564. 'Gluten, lin to fugele.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 47.

<sup>2</sup> Properly the lime-tree, but often used for trees in general. In P. Plowman, B. i. 154, we read—

'Was neuere leef vpon *lynde* lister þer-after;'

on which see Prof. Skeat's note.

'The watter lynys rowtis, and euery *lynd*

Quhislit and brayit of the souchand wynd.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vii. Prol. l. 73.

Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 95, says: 'Sum take y<sup>e</sup> *lynd* tre . . . for Platano (or Playn tre);' and again, lf. 153: 'Ther is no cole . . . that serueth better to make gun powder of then the coles of the *Linde tre.*' '*Seno vel tilia*, lind.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 32. See also Towneley Myst. p. 80.

'þe knyzt kache3 his eaple, & com to þe lawe, þe rayne.'

Lizte3 down lufly3 & at a *lynde* tache3

*Sir Gawayne*, 2176.

<sup>3</sup> 'I haue sene flax or *lynt* growynge wilde in Sommerset shyre.' Turner, *Herbal*, Pt. ii. lf. 39.

<sup>4</sup> See a Bete of lyne, above.

<sup>5</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 2674, are mentioned 'larkes and *lynkehytte3* that luflyche songene.' Jamieson gives '*Lyntquhit*, *lintwhite*, a linnet, corrupted into *lintie*.' A. S. *Lintwige* which is used by Aelfric in his Gloss. (Wright's Vocab. p. 29) to translate the latin *carduelis*. G. Douglas speaks of the 'goldspink and *lintquhit* fordynnand the lyft.' Prol. Bk. xii. p. 403. 'The *lyntquhit* sang counterpoint quhen the osil 3elpit.' Compl. of Scotland. p. 39.

<sup>6</sup> Andrew Boorde in his Dyetary recommends us 'in sommer to were a scarlet petecote made of stamele or *lynsc-woolsye*;' ed. Furnivall, p. 249.

<sup>7</sup> 'Streek of flaxe, *linipulus*.' Prompt. Palsgrave has 'Stryke of flaxe, *poupee de filace*.' '*Liniculus*. A strick of flax.' Littleton. '*Hic linipulus*, a stric of lyne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 217. See a Stryke of lyne, hereafter.

†to make Lyne; *linificare, linum facere*.

†Lyne warke; *linificium*.

†a Lyne soken (Lynstoke A.)<sup>1</sup>; *linipedium*.

†A Lynjelle<sup>2</sup>; *licium* (A.).

a Lyonesse; *lea, leona*.

a Lyon; *leo; leoninus* participium.

a Lyppe; *labium, mulieris, labiolum, labrum hominum*.

†Lyre of flesche<sup>3</sup>; *pulpa*.

†Lyrye; *pulposus*.

Lyspe.

Lysper.

Lyspynge<sup>4</sup>; *blesus*.

a Lyste<sup>5</sup>; *forago, parisma*.

Lyst; *Appetere, libet, jervat, delictat, & cetera; ubi to desyre.*

a Lyste; *Appetitus, jervor, & cetera; ubi desyre.*

to Lysteñ; *Adquiescere*.

†Lystynge; *adquiescens, omnis generis*.

\*a Lyter<sup>6</sup>; *stratum*.

\*Lithwayke (Lythewayke A.)<sup>7</sup>; *flexibilis*.

Litille; *minime, minimum, modicum, parum, parumper, paululum; declinus ad ingenium pertinet, exilis, exiguus, modicus, parvus, parvulus, paucus, pauper, pusillus, pusillus quantitatis est ut stature, paulus mediocritatis est, parvulus, pupus, pusulanimis*.

†Litylle be litille; *divisim, paulatim, parumper, paulisper, particulatim, siusim*.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently a linen sock. Goughnan so renders *linipedium*, and Coles gives '*Linipedium* and *linipes*, a Linnen sock' '*Linipedium*, hose or scho.' Medulla. '*Linipedium*. Lineum calcamentum. Chaussement de lin.' Ducange. Another form was *linipium*. Compare *Patañ*, below.

<sup>2</sup> The thrum i.e. the threads of the old web, to which those of the new piece are fastened. '*Licium*. The woof about the beam, or the threads of the shuttle; thread which silk women weave in lintels or stools.' Littleton. 'Silke thred, which silke women do weave in lintels, or stools. *Licium*.' Baret.

<sup>3</sup> In *Allit. Poems*, B. 1687, in an account of how Nebuchadnezzar became as a beast we read—

'He countes hym a kow, þat watȝ a kyng ryche,  
Quyle seven syþes were ouer-seyd someres I trawe.  
By þat mony jik þyȝe þryȝt vmbre his lyre.'

'He cryde: "Boy, ley on with yre. Strokes as ys woudest thy syre!

He ne fond neuer boon ne lyre. Hys ax withstent." Octonion. 1119.

See also *Iwanbras*, 262, and *Townley Mysteries*, p. 55. In Charlemagne's dream related in the *Song of Roland*, 97, the king is attacked by a wild boar which 'tok hym by the right arm and hent it of clene from the braun, the flesche, & the lier.' In the Household Ord. and Regul. p. 442, we find 'Swynes lier.' '*Pulpa*, brawne.' Medulla. The word is still in use in the neighbourhood of Whitby; see Mr. Robinson's Glossary, E. D. Soc. and Jamieson. A. S. *lira*. 'Sum into tailzeis schare, Syne brocht flickerand sum gobbetis of lyre.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, Ek. i. p. 19.

<sup>4</sup> '*Blesus*, whisp.' Aelfric's Glossary, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 45.

<sup>5</sup> '*Forigo*, a lystynge.' Nom. MS. 'Liste of cloth, *glabria*.' Manip. Vocab. Anything edged or bordered was formerly said to be *listed*: thus in the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 10669, the outskirts of an army are termed *lists*. In the Liber Albus, p. 725, it is ordered that '*draps de ray soient de la longueur de xxxiiij aunes, mesurez par la lyst*.' In *Sir Ferunbras*, 1900, *luste* is used in the sense of the end of the ear:

'With ys hond a wolde þe ȝyue a such on on þe *luste*,

þat al þy breyn scholde clyne al aboute ys fuste.'

See also Chaucer, *Wife's Preamble*, l. 634. 'By god he smot me onys on the lyst.' '*Le mol de l'oreille*. The lug, or list of th'eare' Cotgrave. A. S. *list*.

<sup>6</sup> In the Household and Wardrobe Ordinances of Ed. II. (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 14, we are told that the king's confessor and his companion were to have every day 'iiij candels, one tortis, & *litere* for their bedes al the yere.'

<sup>7</sup> A. S. *lithweoc*. O. H. Ger. *lithweicher*. Cf. Out of lithre, below. In a hymn to the Holy Ghost, pr. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 229, the following line occurs—

'Ther oure body is *lothe-wok*, ȝyf strengthe vrom above.'

†a *Litilnes*; *declinitas ingenij est, modicitas, parvitas, paucitas.*

†a *Litille* finger; *Auricularis*; *Auricularis, Auricularius.*

\*a *Littester* (Lyster A.)<sup>1</sup>; *tinctor, tinctrix.*

\*to *Litte*; *colorare, inficere, infornare, tingere, tinctre.*

\**Littyd*; *infertus.*

\*a *Littyng*; *tinctura.*

\*a *Lyveray* of clothe<sup>2</sup>; *liberata; liberatalis.*

\*a *Lyveray* of mete (meytt A.); *corrodium.*

a *Lyver*; *epar-ris vel epatis*<sup>3</sup>, *epacarius*; *sicatum*; *epiticus qui paritit infirmibdem in epate, & cetera.*

a *Lyvelade*; *victus, ususfructus.*

L ante O.

\*a *Loche*<sup>4</sup>; *Alosa, fundulus, piscis est.*

A *Lofe*; *panis* (A.).

†*Loye*<sup>5</sup>; *elegius, nomen proprium.*

†*Logike*; *logica, logicus participium.*

†a *Logicion*; *logista; logisticus participium.*

<sup>1</sup> In the *Ancron Ricle*, p. 268, Anchoreesses are warned against one deceit of the devil that 'he *lited* cruelte mid beowe of rihtwisnesse;' and again, p. 392, the author says, 'The schelde beoð preo jinges, þet treo, and þet leðer, & þe *litinge*.' *Lyttesters* occurs in the York Records, p. 235. Halliwell quotes from the Linc. Med. MS. leaf 313: 'Tak the greia of the wyne that mene fyndis in the tounnes, that *litsters* and goldsmythes uses.' In *Genesis & Exodus*, Joseph's brethren steeped his coat in the blood of a kid, so that 'do was ðor-on an rewli *tit*.' 'Lyttle colours. *Vide* in Dye, &c. Lyttle of coloures. *Tinctor*.' Huloet. In the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 3988, Andromache is described as having

'Ene flamyng freshe, as any fyne stones, Hir lippes were lonely *littid* with rede.'

Ryd as þe Roose wikede in hir chekes, and at l. 7374 of the same work the Greeks prepare to take the field,

'When the light vp launchit, *littid* the erthe.'

G. Douglas also uses the word in his trans. of the *Æn-id*, vii. p. 226—

'Als sone as was the grete melle begun, The erthe *littit* with blude and all ouer run.'

In the Early Metrical Version Ps. lxxvii. 24 runs—

'Fat þi fote be *lited* in blode o lim, Þe tunge of þi hundes fra faas of him;'

and in *St. Katherine*, l. 1432, we read—

'Ah wið se swiðe lusume leores Ha leien. se rudie & se reade *i-litit*.'

See also Halliwell, s. v. *Lit*. '*Uic tinctor*, a lytster.' Wright's Vocab p. 212. O. Icel. *litu*.

See the *Townley Mysteries*, Introduct. p. xiii, note.

<sup>2</sup> '*Lygeray* he hase of mete of drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thyнке.'

The Boke of Curtasye, in Babels Boke, p. 188, l. 371.

In De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyff of the Manhode, Roxburgh Club, ed. Wright, p. 148, l. 21, we read—'faile me nouht that j haue a gowne of the *lygeray* of ȝoure abbeye.'

'Lyveray gyven of a gentylman, *liuerce*.' Palsgrave. See also Gloss. to Ed. II., Household and Wardrobe Ord. ed. Furnivall, and Thornton Romances, p. 219. 'Liverye or bowge of meat and drynke. *Sportella*.' Huloet.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *epatus*.

<sup>4</sup> In a burlesque poem from the Porkington MS. printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85, are mentioned 'borboltus and the stykyllbakys, the flondyre and the *loche*,' and in a 'Servise on fysshe day,' pr. in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 54, occur 'trouȝte, sperlynges and menwus, And *loches* to hom sawce versaunce shal.' '*Alosa*. A fishe that for desire of a vayne, in a Tunies iawes killeth him. Of y<sup>e</sup> Spaniards called *Sanulus*; of the Venetians *Culpea*; of y<sup>e</sup> Grekes *Thrissa*.' Cooper. '*Fundulus*. A gudgeon.' Colles. '*Hec alosa*, a loch.' Wright's Vocab. p. 222. '*Loche*. The Loach, a small fish.' Cotgrave.

<sup>5</sup> Chaucer in the Prol. to the C. T. l. 120, speaking of the Prioress says: 'Hire gretteste ooth nas but by seint *Loy*,' that is, by Saint Eligius, whose name in French became Eloi or Eloy, in which form we find it in Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, 2299—

'Sanct *Eloy* he doith straitly stand, Ane new hors schoo in tyll his hand.'

Saint Eligius, who is said to have constructed a saddle of extraordinary qualities for king Dagobert, was the patron saint of farriers; thus in Sir T. More's *A Dialogue*, &c. bk. II. c. x. p. 194 (ed. 1577), we read: 'Saint *Loy* we make an horsleche, and must let our horse rather renne vnshod and marre his hoothe, than to shoode him on his daye, which we must

†A Lole<sup>1</sup>; *pignus* (A.).

a Loke of wolfe; *flocus, flocteus*.

a Lok; *clutrus, pessulum, ober, repagulum. sera, rectis*; versus:

¶ *Pessula sunt obices, sera, suntque repagula, rectes.*

to Lok; *serare, con-, de-, dis-, in-ob-, firmare*.

†Lokyn samme (Lokynsome A.); *complosus*.

a Lokyr; *cistella, cistula*.

†to Lokyr<sup>2</sup>; *crispere*.

†Lokyrde; *crispus*.

†a Lokyringe of y<sup>e</sup> hede; *cincinnati, cincinnati, cincinnati participia; crispitudo*.

Longdebefe; *luglossa, herba est*.

†London; *londoniu, londonie; londoniensis*.

to Lope; *salire, saltare*.

a Lope; *saltus*.

a Loper (Leper A.); *saltator, saltatrix*.

a Lopynge; *saltacio, saltus; saltans*.

†Lopyrde (Lopyrryde A.) As mylke<sup>3</sup>; *concretus*.

†Lopyrde mylke; *inctuta*.

†a Loppe<sup>4</sup>; *pulex, femini generis secundum doctrinale, sed secundum ysid[orum] & papiam est masculini generis*.

†Loppy; *pulicosus*.

†a Loppe place; *pulicetum*.

†a Lopster<sup>5</sup>; *polipus*.

for that point more religiously kepe high and holy than Ester day.' So, too, Chaucer in the *Freres Tale*, l. 1564, makes the carter pray to 'God and seint Loy,' and Lyndesay says again, l. 2367, 'Sum makis offrande to sanct Eloye, That he thare hors may weill conuoye.' Beside the farriers, goldsmiths also looked up to Saint Loy as their patron: thus Barnaby Googe (quoted in Brande, *Pop. Antig.*) says—

'And Loye the smith doth looke to horse, and smithes of all degree,

If they with iron meddle here, or if they goldsmithes bee.'

The life of this Saint will be found in Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, under December 1st. See the *Academy*, May 29th, June 12th and 19th, 1880.

<sup>1</sup> Evidently a mistake of the scribe for Lofe = Lufe, which see below.

<sup>2</sup> To entangle, mat or curl. A. S. *locc*, Icel. *lokkr*, a lock of hair.

'The grete Herminius wounder big of cors, . . .

Quhois hede and schulderis nakit war and bare,

And on his croun bot *lokkerand* zallow hare.'

Gawin Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. xi, p. 387, l. 18.

See also Bk. viii, p. 247, l. 1, and Bk. xii, l. 18, where Turnus is described as

'Fers as an wyld lioum zond in Trace . . . Fore ire the *lokkeris* of his neck vpecastis.'

Quhen the smart straik in his brest al fast is,

In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 779, a bear is described as

'Alle with lutterde legges, *lokerde* vnfaire.'

'*Cincinnati*, heryd or lokky.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> Hampole says (*Pricke of Conscience*, l. 459) that man before he was born—

'Dwellid in a myrk dungeon Whar he had na other fode

And in a foul stede of corrupcion, But wlatson glet, and *loper* blode;

where the Harl. MS. 4196 reads '*lopyrde*:' and in G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. x, p. 328, we read—

'Of his mouth a petuus thing to se The *lopprit* blude in ded thraw voydis he.'

Ray in his Glossary gives '*Lopperd* milk, such as stands so long till it sours and curdles of itself. Hence "a *lopperd* slut." Still in use in the North. See Jamieson, s. v. Lapper. Prov. Dan. *lubber*, anything coagulated. O. Icel. *lanpa*, to run, congeal. O. H. Ger. *lebern*, to coagulate. '*Lopperd*-milk. *Lac coactum et retustate coagulatum*.' Coles.

<sup>4</sup> Still in use in the North. Lopperd is also used in the sense of *flea-bitten*. 'A lop (flea). *Pulex*.' Coles. Caxton in his *Cron. of Englonde*, p. 60, ch. 75, says: 'after this bore shal come a lambe that shal haue feet of lede, an hede of bras, an hert of a *loppe*, a swynes skyn, and an harde.' 'Grete *loppys* over alle this land thay fly.' Towneley Myst. p. 62.

<sup>5</sup> 'A lopster, fish, *carabus, locusta marina*.' Baret. 'A lopster, *gammurus*.' Manip. Vocab. Harrison in his Descript. of Eng ii. 21, says—'Finallie of the legged kinde we have not anie, neither haue I seene anie more of this sort than the *Polypus*, called in



a **Lorde**; *Ad may grece, cenator, cenatorius, celiarcha, centurio, dominator, dominus, domine, decurio, herus; herilis, dominicus; tribunus; versus:*

¶ *Mille tribunus habet, grece celiarcha*<sup>1</sup> *vocatur,*

*Centurio centum, bis quinque decurio die,*

*Ast quinquaginta pen'acm-tarchus habebit.*

a **Lordschippe**; *cenatus, cenatorius, dominicus, dominium, & cetera.*

to have **Lordschipe**; *dominari.*

**Lordely**; *heriliter.*

a **Lorelle tre**; *lavernus, tripas.*

†a **Lorymer**<sup>2</sup>; *lorimarius.*

to **Lose**; *Amittere, perdere, dis-lere, destruere.*

a **Losse** or a **Lossynge**; *perdicio, amissio.*

†a **Losynger**<sup>3</sup>; *Assentator.*

\*to **Love**<sup>4</sup>; *vbi to prase.*

\*a **Lowe of fyre**<sup>5</sup>; *flamma, flammula diminutivum.*

†**Lowha**; *ecquis.*

†**Lowhare**; *ecubi.*

†to **Lowke** (or weyde A.)<sup>6</sup>; *vincare, sarculare.*

English the *lobstar*, *crabfish* or *crenis*, and the *crab*. Carolus Stephanus in his *maison rustique*, doubted whether these lobstars be fish or not; and in the end concludeth them to grow of the purgation of the water as dooth the frog, and these also not to be eaten, for that they be strong and verie hard of digestion.' *'Polypus, loppestre.'* Aelfric's Glossary, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 56. 'Lopstar, a fysshe, *chanere*.' Palsgrave. 'Lopster vermyu. Lopster of the sea, whiche is a fysshe lyke a creues. *Astacus, carabus*, &c.' Huloet.

<sup>1</sup> In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 182, *celiarcha* is glossed by 'lord of thousand knyztis.'

<sup>2</sup> A maker of lorimery or metal work for the trappings of horses. The representatives of this ancient trade are now called 'Loriners' or 'Lorimers.' In one MS. of the *Ancren Riecle*, p. 184, the Anchoress is bidden 'hwose euer mis-seið þe, oðer mis-deð þe, nim þenne and understond þat he is þi file þat *lorimers* habben.' 'Lorence, iron; Fr. *lormier*, a maker of small iron trinkets, as nails, spurs, &c. In the parish of North St. Michaels, in Oxford, was an alley or lane, called the "Lormery," it being the place where such sort of iron wares were sold for all Oxford.' Hearne's Gloss. to R. de Brumme's Translation of Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 613. Palsgrave translates '*Lorimar*' by 'one that maketh byttes; and again by 'maker of bosses of bridelles.' '*Lorale*, a lorayne, a brydell.' Ortus. 'Lorimarii quam plurimum diliguntur a nobilibus militibus Francie, propter calcaria argentata et aurata, et propter pectoralia resonancia et frena bene fabricata. Lorimarii dicuntur a loris (seu loralibus) quæ faciunt.' Dict. of John de Garlande, Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 123.

<sup>3</sup> Of William of Palerne we are told that 'Lieres ne *losengeres* loued he neuer none, but tok to him tidely trewe cunsayl euere.' l. 5841. The word also occurs in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 4196, where Charles having at the instigation of traitors given orders for a retreat into France, 'þan waxe sory þe gode barouns,

þat þay scholde don op hure pauillouns;

By þe conseil of *losengers*.'

See also Chaucer, *Nonne Prestes Tale*, 505, and *Allit. Poems*, C. 170. '*Losengier*. A flatterer, cogger, foister, pickthanke, prater, cousener, guller, beguiler, decciver.' Cotgrave.

<sup>4</sup> 'I love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he wyll sell. *Je fais*. Come, of howe moche love you it at: *sus combien te faictes vous?* I love you it nat so dere as it coste me: I wolde be gladd to bye some ware of you, but you love all thynges to dere.' 'þe sullere *lorcð* his þing dere.' *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 213. A. S. *lofan*, O. Icel. *lofa*, to praise.

<sup>5</sup> 'Of mouth of childer and soukand Made þou *tof* in ilka land.' Psalm viii. 3. See also Hampole, *P. of Cons*, 321, *Allit. Poems*, i. 285, *Roland & Otuel*, l. 662, *Townley Mysteries*, p. 177, &c.

<sup>6</sup> 'Swa þatt te33 alle þrennglenn ut

All alls it ware all oferr hemm

Off all þatt miccle temple,

O *lo3he* and all tofelle.' *Ormulum*, 16185.

'So com a *tan* oute of a loghe, in lede is nost to layne.' *Anturs of Arthur*, st. vii.

<sup>6</sup> This word is still in use in the North; see Mr. Robinson's Whithy Glossary. Ray gives in his Glossary of North Country Words '*lowk*, to weed corn, to look out weeds, so in other countries [i.e. counties] to *look* one's head, i.e. to look out fleas or lice there.' '*Hic rucator, Hic circulator*, lowker.' Wright's Vocab. p. 218. 'To lowke. *Acerruncio, exherbo*.' Coles. '1623, July 20. Pd. for his mowing and his wife *lowkinge* and hay makinge 12s.' *Farming Book* of H. Best, p. 156. 'Lookers have 3d. a day.' *ibid.* p. 142.

†a Lowke crouke (Lokecroke A.)<sup>1</sup>;  
falcast<sup>um</sup>, ranco, sarcolum.

†a Lowker; rancator, ranco (senator A.).

†a Lowpe<sup>2</sup>; Amentum, Ansa, cor-rigia.

a Lowse; pediculus.

†Lowyse (Lowsse A.)<sup>3</sup>; enodis, pediculus.

to Lowse (Lowsse A.); diffasciare, diffibulare, denodare, enodare, exanacurare, liberare, de-, solvere, Ab-, dis-, ex-, re-.

a Lowsynge; denodacio, solutio, dis-, re-.

†Lowsyde; solutus, re-.

Lowsynge; solvens, re-, dis-.

#### L ante V.

a Luce<sup>4</sup>; lucius, luce<sup>lus</sup> diminutivum, piscis est.

\*a Luddok<sup>5</sup>; femē, femur, lumbus; versus:

¶ Dic femur esse viri, sed dic femē mulieris.

†a Lufe of y<sup>e</sup> hande<sup>6</sup>; ir, indeclinabile, palma, vola.

†a Lufe<sup>7</sup>; Amasio, Amasia, Amasius, Amasiunculus, Amaciuncula, Amasiolus, doicium, florcium.

to Lufe (Luffe A.); Amare voluptatis est, Amascere, Amaturire, Ardere, ex-, Ardescere, ex-, colere, diligere pietatis Affectu, zelare & zelari; versus:

¶ Dilige more bono, sed Amamus more sinistro;

Dilige prudenter, sed Amamus insipienter.

†Lufabylle (Luffeabille A.); Amabilis, Amatorius, Amarusus, emulus.

<sup>1</sup> See also **Luke Cruke**, below.

<sup>2</sup> 'Amentum. A thonge, or that which is bounden to the middes of a darte to throwe it: a strophe or loope.' Cooper.

<sup>3</sup> There are evidently two words here mixed up: *lousy* and *loose*. 'I lowse a person or a garment, I take lyce or vermyne out of it. *Je pouille*. Bergers have a goodly lyfe in the sommer tyme to lye and lowse them under the hedge.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> Randle Holme, under 'How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth,' p. 345, gives—'A Pike, first a Hurling pick, then a Pickerele, then a Pike, then a *Luce* or *Lucie*.' Harrison, Descript. of Eng. ii. 18, tells us that 'the pike as he ageth receiveth diverse names, as from a pie to a gilted, from a gilted to a pod, from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a *luce*,' 'Luonus, a *luce*.' Nom. MS. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'a luce, fish, *lupus fluvialis*,' 'Luce a fysshe, *lus*.' Palsgrave. 'Grete *luces* v-nowe, He gat home wold.' *Sir Degrevant*, 503.

<sup>5</sup> See a recipe 'For Sirap' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 43—

'Take befe and sklice it fayre and thynne. Of þo *ludlock* with owte or ellis with in. &c.'

<sup>6</sup> 'The flat or palm of the hand; slahs *lofa*, a buffet, Gospel of St. John, xviii. 22, xix. 3; *lofam* slahan, to strike with the palms of the hands, St. Mat. xxvi. 27; St. Mark xiv. 65; Skeat's Moso-Goth. Gloss. See also Ray's Gloss. s. v. *Luce*. 'I may towch with my *lufe* the ground evyn here.' Towneley Myst. p. 32. O. Icel. *lofi*.

'Wyth lyst *luces* vp-lyfte þay loued hym swybe.' *Allit. Poems*, B 987.

'The floor in his awen *luce*, the letter in the tothire,' *King Alexander*, 2569.

Still in use; see Mr. Robinson's Whitby Glossary. Turner in his Herbal, pt. ii. lf. 108, says 'they [certain pears] be as big as a man can grype in the palm or *loofe* of his hande.' Gawain Douglas in his trans. of the Virgil. *Æneidos* viii. p. 242, describing how Æneas made his libation and prayer to the nymphs, says—

'In the holl *lufts* of his hand, quhare he stude, Dewly the wattr hynt he fra the flude.'

'Na haubour list thay luke tyl, thare *lufts* are biend lyme.' *Ibid.* Bk viii. Prol. l. 81.

'*Hec palma, hoc ir* : the loue [printed lone] of the hande.' Wright's Vocab. p. 207.

<sup>7</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum* the author of the Addit. MS. translation mistook the Latin term *Amasius* for a proper name: 'whan the other knyght, *Amasius*, that the lady loved, perceived that he came on a nyght to her house. &c.' p. 174. The same mistake also occurs, p. 182, where the Addit. and Cambridge MSS. give the name of the woman as 'Amaste,' the Latin being *amasia*.

a **Lufe**; *Affecio, Affectus, Amario, Amamen, Amor in bono & malo; Amor in singulari ad honestum ponitur, ut amor dei, Sed in plurali ad inhonesta ducitur; caritas, dilectio in bono, estus, flos grece, gratia, ignis, zelus, & cetera.*

**Lufande**; *Amans, diligens, Ardens, zelans.*

a **Lufer**; *Amator, -trix, Amaculus, Amatorculus, emulator, -trix, zelator, -trix, dilector, -trix.*

†**Lufetale**; *vbi lufabylle.*

a **Lufe tenande**<sup>1</sup>; *locum tenens.*

a **Luge**; *magale, mappale, casa, pastoforium, tugurrium, umbraculum, & cetera; vbi a howse.*

†a **Luge** for masons<sup>2</sup>; *lapidicina, lapididum.*

†a **Luke cruke**; *serculum, & cetera; vbi lowke cruke.*

to **Luke**; *vbi to be-holde.*

†**Luke**; *lucas, nomen proprium.*

†to **Luke** in a merow[r]e; *mirari, speculari.*

†to **Luke** vppe; *susplicere.*

to **Luke** jn; *jusplicere.*

to **Lulle**<sup>3</sup>; *neniari.*

†**Lulay** (**Lulley A.**)<sup>4</sup>; *nenia.*

**Lumes**; *luya.*

to **Lumine**; *iluminare.*

a **Luminere** of bukes; *miniator, miniographus, illuminator.*

a **Lumpe**; *frustrum, frustulum.*

**Lunatyk**; *astrosus, lunaticus.*

**Lunges**; *pulmo.*

<sup>1</sup> The modern pronunciation of Lieutenant is found in the ballad of Chevy Chase, l. 122 :

‘That dougheti du-l-s. *lyf-tenant* of the marches, he lay slea chvyat within;’

and again in the *Boke of Noblesse*, 1475 (repr. 1860, p. 35), we have, ‘whiche townes and fortresses after was delivered ayen to the king Edwarde by the moyen of Edmonde erle of Kent, his *lieftenant*.’ Heywood in his *Four Prentises*, 1615, l. iii., spells the word *lieftenant*, and Purchas in his *Pilgrimage*, 1613, vol. i. bk. iv. c. ii. has *lieftenant*. Caxton, I believe, invariably uses the form *lieutenaut*.

<sup>2</sup> ‘And for their luf a luge is dist. Fulle hye upon an hille.’ MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, ff. 49.

‘*Lapidinaris*: Qui lapides a lapicaedia [locus ubi lapides eruntur] eruit; Fr. carrier (Vet. Glos.).’ D’Amis. *Luge* is used frequently in the *Destr. of Troy* for a tent as in l. 813—

‘Enon lurkys to his luge, & haile hym to slepe;’

and in l. 6026 it is applied to temporary shelters of boughs and leaves—

‘For the prise kynges *Logges* to las men with leuys of wode.’

Grate tenttes to graide, as faire degre askit,

In De Deguileville’s *Pilgrimage*, MS. John’s Coll. Camb. leaf 126, we find—‘How muste entyr thidder in and luge the in ane of the castells,’ and Gawain Douglas, in his *King Hart*, ed. Small, p. 109, l. 16, has: ‘Quhat wedder is thairout vnder the luge?’ and again *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 224—

‘And at euin tide retorne hame the strecht way, Till his lugeing wele bekend fute hait.’ See also *Allit. Poesms*, B. 784, 807, &c. and cf. P. Masonys *Loge*.

<sup>3</sup> In the Dispute between Mary and the Cross, pr. in *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 133, the Virgin says—

‘Feet and fayre hondes

Pat nou ben croised I custe hem ofte,

I lulled hem, I leid hem softe :

and in Chaucer’s *Clerk’s Tale*, 553—

‘In her barme þis litel child she leide,

And lulled it, and after gan it kisse.’

Wiþ ful sadde face and gan þe child to blisse,

‘I lulle in myne armes, as a nouryce dothe her chyld to bringe it aslepe. *Je berce entre mes bras*. She can lulle a child as han-omly aslepe as it were a woman of thurty yere olde.’ Palsgrave. ‘To lull. *Dulcio, demulco*.’ To lull asleep. *Sopio*. Lullaby. *Lullus, nuncia soporifera*.’ Coles. ‘*Berce*, lulled.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 143. O. Icel. *lulla*.

<sup>4</sup> A very common burden in nursery songs. See one printed by Mr. Halliwell in his edition of the *Corentury Mysteries*, p. 414, which begins—

‘Lully, lulla, thow litell tine child : By, by, lully, lullay, thow littell tyne child :

By, by, lully, lullay, &c.’

‘flayr chylde, lullay, sone must she syng.’ *ibid.* p. 137.



May; *maius, mensis est.*

\*a Madyn<sup>1</sup>; *Ancilla, Ancillula; Ancillarum participium; Abra, puella, puellula; puellaris; virgo, virginucula; virginalis, virgineus participia.*

a Mayden hede; *celibatus, virginitas.*

†Mayden grisse (Maydyngresse A.)<sup>2</sup>; *regina prati.*

a Maiesty; *imperiositas, maiestas.*

þ<sup>c</sup> Male (Maylle A.) of a haburion<sup>3</sup>; *hamus, macula, scama, squama, & cetera.*

\*to Mayn<sup>4</sup>; *mutulare, de-*

\*Maynde; *mutulatus.*

\*a Maynynge; *mutulacio.*

†a Mayre<sup>5</sup>; *maior, prefectus, quasi pre alijs factus, pector, edilis.*

a Mayster; *magister; magistralis; rabbi, raboni, & cetera; ubi thecher; magistratus, preceptor, senator, gignasiarcha.*

a Maystry<sup>6</sup>; *magisterium, senatus.*

†a Mayse of herynge<sup>7</sup>; *millenarius, Allistrigium.*

to Make; *Agere, componere, comminisci, commentari, concinnare, condere, conficere, construere, creare de nichilo, demoliri, edere,*

<sup>1</sup> The term *maiden* and its derivatives, as *maidenhood, maiden-clean, &c.*, were not uncommonly applied to persons of both sexes. Thus, besides the passage in P. Plowman, C. xi. 281, where Wit advises marriage between 'maydenes and maydenes,' that is between bachelors and spinsters, in the *Poem of Anticrist*, l. 105, we find—

'Crist him-selven chese

Be born in bethleem for us ese

and in *Hurelok*, l. 995, we read of

and in *Lancelot's Holy Grail*, xvi. 680—

'On of hem my Cosin was,

So, too, in Trevisa's trans. of Higden, v. 69, where the writer speaking of Siriacus says, 'he was clene mayle i-martred wip þe same maydenes' [*ipse virgo existens*]. 'Man beyng a mayde, *puceun*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> According to Lyte, Dodocens, p. 41, the Meadowsweet; 'Medesweete or Medewurte . . . called of some after the Latine name Goates beards.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Hamus. An hoke or An hole off net or A mayl of An haburjone.' Medulla. Plate armour was, as its name implies, formed of *plates* of steel or iron, while *mail* armour was composed of small rings or links. Cotgrave gives '*Maille, maille, or a linke of maille* (whereof coats of mail be made); also a Hautlier, or any little ring of mettall resembling a linke of maille.' In the duel between Oliver and Sir Ferumbras the latter deals a blow on Oliver's helmet and 'of ys auantaile wyþ þat stroke carf wel many a *maylle*.' *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 624; and again, l. 876, when Oliver was surrounded by the Saracens he 'gan hym sturie about, & for-hewþ hem plate & *maille*.' 'Mayle of a halburjon, *maille*.' Palsgrave. See the description of the habergeon which the pilgrim receives from 'Grace Dien' in De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, ed. Wright p. 61, where she says: 'for no wepene y-grounden ther was neuere *mayl* y-broken. For with the nailles with whiche was nayled the sone of the smith and ryven the *mailles* were enclosed and rivetted.' '*Squamur, mayles* or lytle plates in an haberieon, or coate of fense: *duplici squama lorica*. Virgil.' Cooper, 1584. Cotgrave notes as a proverb '*Maille à maille on fait les habergeons*'; linke after linke the coat is made at length; peece after peece things come to perfection.'

<sup>4</sup> '*Mutulo*, to maynyn.' Medulla. Palsgrave has, 'He hath mayned me and now is fledde his waye: *il m'a affolé* or *mutillé*, or *maynyné*.' In Robert de Brunne's trans. of Langtoft, p. 305, we read—'Was no man Inglis *maynaked* ne dede þat day.'

<sup>5</sup> 'The Maior, or chiefe and principall officer in a Cite: *prefectus urbis, optimas, primas, prator urbanus*. His Maioralte, or the time of his office being Maior, *prafectura*.' Baret. '*Prefectus*, a Meyre, a Justyce.' Medulla. See Liber Custumarum, Gloss. s. v. Major.

<sup>6</sup> 'A Meyre, *prætor*.' MS. Egerton, 829, leaf 78.

<sup>7</sup> See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. Text, xi. 9.

<sup>8</sup> 'A maise of hering, *pringent*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A mease of herring. *Alcstrigium*.' Gouldman.

*facere de materia aliena, fabri-  
care, fingere, efficere, moliri, plas-  
mare, de-, struere, con-, ex-, plec-  
tere est ex virgīs aliquid compon-  
ere, efficere (patrare A.).*

†to **Make** a bedde; *sternere.*

†to **Make** a howse<sup>1</sup>; *palare.*

a **Maker**; *Autor, compositor, con-  
ditor, confector<sup>2</sup>, constructor, crea-  
tor, formator, factor, fabricator,  
fictor, effictor, molitor, plasmator,  
plastēs.*

†a **Malady**<sup>3</sup>; *Arthesis.*

†a **Makerell**<sup>4</sup>; *megarus, piscis est.*

a **Makynge**; *compositio, commentum,  
confectio, constructio, creatio, elicio,  
fabrica.*

\*a **Male**<sup>5</sup>; *mantica, involucrem.*

†a **Males** mette<sup>6</sup>; *dieta.*

a **Malice**; *malicia, malignitas.*

**Malicious**; *maliciosus, malignus.*

\*a **Malyñ**<sup>7</sup>; *tersorium.*

**Malte**; *brasium, granificium, ceri-  
ficium.*

a **Maltster**; *vstrinator, -trix, brasi-  
ator, -trix.*

**Malthowse**; *brasiatorium.*

to make **Malte**; *vstrinare, brasare.*

a **Malue**<sup>8</sup>; *Altea, malua; maluaceus  
participium.*

a **Manakelle**<sup>9</sup>; *manica, manicula  
diminutivum; versus:*

¶ *De ferris manicis de panis die  
quoque factas.*

<sup>1</sup> *Palare* has already been used as the Latin equivalent of to **Holke**.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *confestor*.

<sup>3</sup> Cooper, 1584, gives '*Arthetica passio*, the joynte sicknes, the goute.' '*Artesis*. The Gout in the Joynts.' Coles. See **Knotty**, above.

<sup>4</sup> See P. **Megar**.

<sup>5</sup> 'A male or budget; *male, valise*. A little male, *bougette, mallette*.' Sherwood. '*Porte-manteau*, m. a Port-mantue, cloak-bag, male.' Cotgrave. 'A male, *mantica*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A male or bowget, *hyppopera, mantica*.' Baret. 'Undo my male or boget. *Retere balgam*.' Horman. 'Item. I shalle telle you a tale, Pampyng and I have picked your *male*, and taken out *pesis v*.' Paston Letters, ii. 237. 'Ich he wulle bi-tache a *male* riche; penijes þer buod an funda, to iwisse an hundred punda.' Lazamon, i. 150.

'pay busken vp bilyue, blonkke; to sadel, Tyffen her takles, trussen her *males*.'

*Sir Gavaine*, 1129.

Tusser in his *Five Hundred Points*, ch. cii. p. 191, suggests as a 'Posie for the gests chamber: Foule *male* some cast on faire boord, be carpet nere so cleene.

What maners careles maister hath, by knave his man is seene.'

• Male to put stuffe in, *masle*. Male or wallet to putte geare in, *mallu*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> See **Diet**, above.

<sup>7</sup> Probably we should read **Malkynñ**. Cotgrave has 'A maulkin (to make cleane an oven) *patrouille, fourbalut, esconillon*. To make cleane with a maulkin, *patrouiller*. *Esconillon*, a wipe or dishclout, a maulkin, or drag to cleanse or sweepe an oven.' Manip. Vocab. gives 'A malkin, *panniculus*,' and Baret 'a maulkin, a drag wherewith the floore of an oven is made clean, *panniculus, pennicillus*.' '*Mercedero*, a maulkin, *Peniculum*.' R. Percyvall. *Span. Dict.* 1591. '*Mercedero*, m. a maulkin to make cleane an oven with.' *Ib.* ed. J. Minsheu, 1623. *Mackin* in Lincolnshire signifies a scarecrow (see Mr. Peacock's Gloss.), but about Whitby, according to Mr. F. K. Robinson, still preserves its meaning of 'a mop for cleaning a baker's oven.' See also Thoresby's Letter to Ray, E. Dial. Soc. and Miss Jackson's Shropshire Glossary. 'A Scovell, Dragge, or Malkin wherewith the floor of the oven is cleaned. *Peniciles*.' Withals. In Wright's Vocab. p. 276, under the head of *Pistor cum suis Instrumentis* we find '*Hoc tersorium*, A<sup>cc</sup> a malkyn.'

<sup>8</sup> Baret says, 'Mallows, this herb groweth in gardens, and in vntilled places, they be temperate in heat and moisture; *malua*.' Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 45, says, 'It [the mallow] that is called Malache of the Grecianes . . . is called in Englishe *holy ok*.'

'Flee the butterfly That in the *maltes* flouring wol aboude.'

Palladius on *Husbandrie*, p. 147. l. 206.

<sup>9</sup> 'Manicles, to bind the hands, also gauntlets and splents, *manicæ*.' Baret. 'I manakyll a suspecte person to make hym to confesse thynges. *Je rive en aigmeuc*. And he wyll nat confesse it manakyll hym, for undoubted he is gyilty.' Palsgrave.

†to Manacle; *manicare*.

to Manase<sup>1</sup>; *vbi* to threte.

a Maner<sup>2</sup>; *Allodium, manarium, mansorium, predium, prediolum*.

a Mañ; *Androñ* vel *andros* grece, homo, homuncio, homunculus; *mas, masculus, masculinus, humanus, virilis* participia; *vir, microcosmus, minor mundus, mortalis communis generjs* (*marinus* A.).

a Manhede; *humanitas* (*virilitas* A.).

†to take Manhede (to Make man A.); *humanare, incurmare*.

\*a Mandrage<sup>3</sup>; *mandragora*.

†a Mañ of crafte: *Artifex, Autor, opifex*.

a Mañ of lawe; *vbi* a lawour (law-  
zore A.).

a Mañ (Mayne A.) of a horse; *caplepra, juba*.

a Maner place; *vbi* a maner.

a Maner; *genus, maneries, modus, molliolus diminutivum, mos, usus*.

†Manerly; *humane, humaniter*.

†vñ Manerly; *jnhumaniter, jnhumane*.

Many; *multus, plurimus, plus*.

Many falde; *multiplex*.

†made Manyfalde; *multiplicatus*.

Many maneris (*manerse* A.); *multimodus, multiplex*.

†to make Manyfalde; *multiplicare, -tor, -trix, -cio*; *multifarie, multifariam*.

†Manly; *humanus, unde humane vel humaniter adverbium & cetera*.

vñ Manly; *Inhumaniter; Inhumanus* (A.).

†a Manslaer; *assisini, grassator, homicida, letifur, correpto [i], plagiarius, sicarius, spiculator*.

†a Mantylle; *ciclus, clamis, collobium, endromis, endromedes, lena, mantellus, pallium, palliolum, palla, glomerium, palliatus*.

†fro mañ to mañ; *viritū*.

\*a Manuelle<sup>4</sup>; *manuale*.

Mapylle; *Acer; Acereus, Acernus* participia.

a Maras (Marasse A.)<sup>5</sup>; *labina, palus, tesqua; palustris*.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, 1383, we read that Sir Feltemour '*manucde fulle faste*.' '*Mine sunt* Manasse.' Medulla. Baret gives: 'All things manace present death, *intentant omnia mortem*. Virg.' Hampole tells us that Antichrist shall torment the saints

'Thurgh grete tourmentes and manace.' *P. of Conscience*, 4350.

"Sarsyn," quap Olyuer, "let now ben by prude & by manuce." *Sir Ferumbras*, 432. Wyclif's version of Mark iii. 12 runs—"And gretely he *manusside* hem, that thei shulden nat make hym opyn [or knowen]:" see also ch. iv. v. 39. Fr. *menacer* from Lat. *minae, minucia*, threats. 'Manace. *Intento, Interminor*. Manace and manacynge. *Idem*.' Huloet. 'I manace, I threten a person. *Je menace*. Doest thou manace me, I defy the and thy malyee to.' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> 'A manour, or house without the walles of the citie, *suburbanum*; a manour, a farme; a place in the country with ground lieng to it; *predium*; a manour, farme or piece of ground fallen by heritage, *heredium*; a little house, farme, or manour in the cuntry, *prediolum*.' Baret. 'Syr Robert Knolles, knyght, dyed at his *maner* in Norfolk.' Caxton, *Cronicle of England*, ch. 243, p. 289.

<sup>3</sup> Turner, in his *Herbal*, 1551, pt. ii. lf. 45, says—"There are two kindes of *mandrag*, the black which is the female, . . . the white . . . called y<sup>e</sup> male.' In *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 1386, 87, Floripas makes of mandrake for Oliver,

'A drench þat noble was & mad him drynk it warm,

& Olyuer wax hole sone þas, and felede no maner harm.'

'Mandrake herbe. *Mandragora* [sic], whereof there be he and she, and of two natures.' Huloet.

<sup>4</sup> '*Manuel*, a manuel, a (portable) prayer book.' Cotgrave.

<sup>5</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1534, we read—

'Fore-magled in the *maras* with meruailous knyghtes;'

and again, l. 2505—

'Thorowe *marasse* and mosse and montes so heghie.'

See also l. 2014. The account of Pharaoh's dream as given in Wyclif's version of Genesis xli. 2 says, 'He gesside that he stood on a flood, fro which seene kyn and ful fatte stieden,

Marbylle; *Augusteum, marmor, tiberium*; *marmoreus*.

\*a Marche<sup>1</sup>; *marchia, maritima, maritimus*.

Mare; *ubi more*.

a Mare; *equa*.

Mare ouer; *preterea, insuper, quicquam*.

Margarett; *margareta, nomen proprium*.

\*a Margaryte stone<sup>2</sup>; *margarita, nomen lapidis preciosi*; versus:

† *Margaritalapis, sed margareta puella*.

Marghe<sup>3</sup>; *medulla*.

a Margyn<sup>4</sup>; *margo*; *marginalis*.

Mary; *maria, nomen proprium est. to Mary*; *maritare*.

a Mariage (Maryege A.); *connubium, matrimonium*.

† Maryd; *maritatus*.

† Marigolde<sup>5</sup>; *solsequium, sponsa solis (Eliotropium A.), herba est*.

and weren fed in the places of *mareis* [*in locis palustribus*]. 'Marrice, *palus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Marais, a marsh or fenne.' Cotgrave. 'A moore or *marris*: vide Fen. A fenne or marise, a moore often drowned with water, *palus, fng mare*.' Baret. Maunde-ville, p. 130, says of Tartary, that 'no man may passe be that Weye golely, but in tyme of Wyntir, for the perilous Watres, and wykkede *Mareys* that ben in the Contrees,' where the word is wrongly explained in the Glossary as 'meres, boundaries.' Caxton in his *Myrrour of the Worlde*, pt. ii, p. 102, says: 'The huppe or lapwyneche is a byrde crested, whiche is moche in *mareys* and fylthes.' In Turner's *Herbal*, pt. ii, ff. 93, it is stated that 'Spourge gyant . . . groweth only in *merrish* and watery groundes.' 'Marysshe grounde, *marescaige*,' Palsgrave.

<sup>1</sup> Baret gives 'Marches, borlers, or bounds of, &c., *confinium*; souldiers appointed to keepe and defende the marches, *limitandi milites*, Theod.; the frontiers, bounds, or marches of the empire, *marchines imperii*.' and Cotgrave 'Marche, f. a region, coast, or quarter, also a march, frontire, or border of a countrey.' In P. Plovman, C. xi. 137, Dowel is called 'duk of þes *marches*.' See also *Alexander & Dindimus*, l. 382. 'I marche, as one countrey marcheth upon an other. *In marchys*. Their countreys marched the one upon the other.' Palsgrave. 'Marches or borders of a country. *Fines*.' Huloet. 'Judee is put out of her termes (or *marchis*) of the Caldeis.' Wyclif, 3 Esdras iv. 45.

<sup>2</sup> 'A goldene erering and a *margarite* shynende, that vndernemeth a wis man, and an ere obedient.' Wyclif, Proverbs xxv. 11. 'Wo! wo! the ilke greet citee, that was clothid with biije and purpur, and coeke, and was goldid with gold and precious stoon, and *margaritis*.' Apocal. xviii. 16. In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, ed. Wright, p. 55, Grace Dieu declares the scrip which she gives to the pilgrim to be 'mickel more woorth than a *margerye* and more preciews.' In the description of the heavenly city in *Allit. Poems*, A. 1036, each 'pane' is described as having 3 gates,

'Pe portales pyked of ryche plates,      A parfyte perle þat neuer fates;  
& vch gate of a *margerye*,

See also *ibid.* B. 556. Caxton, *Descript. of Britain*, 1480, says that round England are caught dolphins, 'sea calues and balaynes, grete fysshe of whales kynde, and diuerse shel-fysshe, amonge whiche shel-fysshe ben muskles that within hem haue *margari peccles* of all maner of colour, and hewe, of rody and red, purple, and of blewe, and specially and most of whyte.' 'Margery perle. *nucle*.' Palsgrave. See also Stubbes, *Anatomic of Abuses*, p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> 'The *merghe* of a fresche calfe' is mentioned in the Lincoln Mel. MS. leaf 283, and 'the *merghe* of a gosse-wenge' on leaf 285. 'The marrow with the bone, *medulla*.' Baret. 'His bowels ben ful of tal; and the bones of hym ben moistid with *marys*.' Wyclif, Job xxi. 24. Caxton in the *Myrrour of the Worlde*, pt. iii, p. 146, says: 'in lyke wise it happeth on alle bestes, ffor they haue thenne [whan the mone is fulle] their heedes and other membres more garmyschid of *margh* and of humeurs.' Whitinton in his *Fulgaria*, 1527, ff. 27<sup>rk</sup>, says: 'A man nyghte as soone pyke *mary* out of a mattock, as dryue three good latyn wordes out of your foretoppe.' A. Boorde in his *Breviary of Health*, ch. clvii, p. 57, recommends for chaps in the lips 'the powder of the ryne of pome garnades, the *mary* of a calfe, or of a hart, &c.' A. S. *mary, marh*. 'Medulla. The *mary*.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> 'The margent of a booke, *margo*.' Baret. 'A margent, *margo*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>5</sup> Huloet speaks of the 'Marigolde or ruddes herbe. *Calendula, heliocrisos, heliotropium, Leontopodium, Lysimachium, Scorpiuros, Solsequium*.' The oldest name for the plant was



**Mariory**; *marioria*, nomen proprium est.

† **Ma[r]ioron**<sup>1</sup>; herba, *Maiorana* (A.).  
a **Marke**<sup>2</sup>; *marcu*.

**Marke**; *marcus*, nomen proprium.

† a **Marke**<sup>3</sup>; *meta*, *limes*.

† to **Marke**; *notare*, *de-*, *notificare*,  
*signare*, *de-*, *con-*, *limitare*.

† **Markyd**; *notatus*, *signatus*.

**Marle** (**Marke** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *creta*, *glis*;  
*glitosus*.

a **Marle pitt**; *cretarium*.

A **Marschalle** of horse; *Agasio* (Aga-  
so A.), *marescallus*.

\* a **Martiloge**; *martilogium*.

† A **Martinett**<sup>5</sup>; *Irristicus*, & dicitur  
*de Irriguo* (A.).

a **Martyr**; *martir*.

† to **Martyr**; *martirizare*, *martiri-  
zare*.

† **Martyrde**; *martirizatus*.

† a **Martyrdome**; *cruciatus*, *martiri-  
um*.

\* a **Maser**<sup>6</sup>; *cantarus*, *murra*; *mur-  
reus*; *murpis* (*murrus* A.) *Arbor  
est*.

a **Mase**<sup>7</sup>; *clava*.

† a **Masyndewe**<sup>8</sup>; *Asilum*.

*ymbglidegold*, that which moves round with the sun. In MS. Harl. 3388 occurs '*Calendula, solsequium, sponsa solis, solseele, goldewort idem, ruddis hollygold*.'

<sup>1</sup> '*Marjolaine*, f. *Marierome*, sweet *Marierome*, &c.' Cotgrave. '*Maioran*, gentle, or sweete *Maioran*, herbe, *Amaracus*.' Baret. '*Margerome* gentyll, an herbe, *marjolayne, margelyne*.' Palsgrave. Turner in his *Herbal*, p. 20, says: 'Some call thys herbe in englysh *merierum gentle*, to put a difference betwene an other herbe called *merierum*, which is but a bastard kynde, and this is y<sup>e</sup> true kynde. *Merierum* is a thicke and busshy herbe creping by the ground, with leues lyke small calaminte roughe and rounde.' The form *Maierom*, which is strictly correct, being from the Ital. *majorana* (for the change of *n* to *m* compare *holm, linc*, &c.) occurs in Tusser, ch. xlii., where the plant is mentioned amongst 'strowing herbes of all sortes.' I have inserted the *r* in the text, as the alphabetical position of the word requires it.

<sup>2</sup> In P. Plowman, A. v. 31, Conscience

'Warnede Walte his wyf was to blame,

Pat hire hed was worþ a *Mark*, & his hod worþ a Grote.'

The Mark in weight was equal to 8 ounces or two-thirds of a pound troy, and the gold coin was in early times equal to six pounds, or nine marks of silver; but in the reign of King John it was worth ten marks of silver. See Madox, *Hist. Excheq.* i. pp. 277, 487. In *Early Eng. Poems*, &c. ed. Furnivall, viii. 149, we have 'for *marke* ne for punde.'

<sup>3</sup> The author of the *Story of Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 439, of Cain after he became an outlaw, that 'Met of corn, and wigte of fe, And merke of fælde, first fond he.'

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Peacock in his Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, E. D. Soc. says that on the wolds *marl* is used as equivalent to *chalk*; in other districts it is equivalent to *hard clay*. Cooper gives '*glis*, potter's clay.' 'Marle, or chaulky claye. *Marga*.' Huloet. '*Glitosus*. Marly.' Medulla. 'Merle grounde, *marlc*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> This appears from Cotgrave to be a water-mill, but I have been unable to find any instance of the word. '*Martinet*. A martlet or martin (bird); also, a water-mill for an yron forge,' that is, a forge hammer driven by water power. Ducange defines *martinetus* as a 'forge, a *martellis* seu *malleis* sie dicta.'

<sup>6</sup> In *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 163, the author, while inveighing against the abuses amongst the clergy, complains that they neglect their churches for their 'daie,' and that while 'Se caliz is of tin, hire nap [is] of *mazere*.' '*Cantarus*, a masere.' Medulla. In the Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, vi. 471, we read, 'Kynge Edgare made nayles to be fixede in his *masers* and peces' [*in crateris*]. 'A mazer, or broad peece to drinke in, *patra*.' Baret. 'A mazer, *Jate, jatte, gobean, judeau*.' Cotgrave. Cooper gives '*Trulla*, a great cuppe, brode and deepe, suche as great masers were wont to bee.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181, '*masere*' is used as a gloss for *mirra*. The maser-tree is the *acer campestre* L. In 1381 Lord Latymer bequeathed 'les *mazers* et le grant almesdyche d'argent.' *Test. Eborac.* i. 114.

<sup>7</sup> See *Mace*, above.

<sup>8</sup> For *maison de dien*, house of God. In P. Plowman, B. vii. 26, Truth bids all who are really penitent to save their 'wynnyng & amende *mesondicne* here-mynde, and myseyse

- †to Maske; *cervulare*. (to Marke; *Cornulare*, as A hornyd beste A.).  
 a Mason; *cementarius* (*crementarius* A.), *lathomus*.  
 a Mason axe; *Ascis*, *asciculus*, *lathomega*.  
 a Masonry; *lathomiu*.  
 Maste; *maximus*.  
 a Maste of a nett<sup>1</sup>; *lunus*, *macula*.  
 a Maste of a schippe; *malus*.  
 Mastykk<sup>2</sup>; *mastic* -eis, *producto* -i.  
 \*Mastiljoñ<sup>3</sup>; *bijermen*, *mistilio*.  
 a Mastis<sup>4</sup>; *liciscus*.  
 \*Mattefelon (Matfelone A.)<sup>5</sup>; *iacea*, *herba* est.  
 a Mater; *materia* dicitur in sciencijs, *materies* in alijs rebus, *thema*, *stilus*; *materialis*; *materialiter* aduerbium; versus:  
 ¶ *Vocum materia*, sed *rerum materies* est.  
 Mathew; *matheus*.  
 Mathy; *mathias*.  
 Matyns; *matutini*, *matutine*.

folke helpe,' and in the *Monte Arthure*, l. 3038, we are told that after the capture by Arthur of a city, his men 'Mynsteris and *masonleues* malle to the erthe.'

The word also occurs in the *Romant of the Rose*, 5621—

'Men shull him be rne in hast. . . . To some *maisonleue* beside;'

and in Bale's *Kynge Johan*, p. 82, 'Never prynce was there that made to poore peoples use so many *masonleues*, hospytals & spyttle houses, as your grace hath done.' '*Masonleue* is an appellation of divers Hospitalls in this kingdome, and it comes of the French (*Maison de Dieu*) and is no more but God's house in English.' *Les Termes de la Ley*, 1641, fo. 202<sup>b</sup>k.

<sup>1</sup> See P. 'Maske of a nette. *Macula*.' Cotgrave has 'The mash or mesh (or holes), of a net; *macle, maché, ou marque d'un rets*.' Huloet has 'Mash of a nette, and Masher. *Idem*. Masher of a nette. *Hamas, macula*.' 'A mash of a net. *Macula*.' Gouldman, '*Hamas*. An hoke or An hole off net.' Medulla. From A. S. '*max, retia*.' Aelfric's *Collogy* in Wright's Vocab. p. 5, by the common interchange of *x* and *se* (Skeat).

<sup>2</sup> 'The rosine of y<sup>e</sup> lenfiske tree called *mastik* deserveth praise,' Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 29. 'Sein yse to conterfit *mastic* wyth frankincense & wyth the mixture of the rosin of a pinaple,' *ibid*. ff. 34.

<sup>3</sup> A mixture of wheat and rye. 'Medylde corne, *mistilio*,' Wright's Vocab. p. 178. The term is used also for a kind of mixed metal (? bronze) as in *Ancient Riale*, p. 284, where are mentioned 'golt, scluer, stel, iron, copper, *mestling*, breas.' See also the description of the chamber of Floripas in *Sir Ferambas*, l. 1327—

'De wyndowes wern y-mad of iaspere & of oþre stones fyne,

Y-poudred wyþ perree of polastre, þe leues were *masulye*.'

See also *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 9, and Robert of Gloucester, p. 87. Strassmann gives the term *mestlingsnip*, a worker in mixed metal as occurring in a poem of the 12th century. A. Boorde in his *Dyetary*, ch. xi. p. 258, says—'Mestlyng breade is made halfe of whete, and halfe of Rye.' 'White wheat *masstedine* will outsell dodde-read-masstedine 6<sup>d</sup> in a quarter.' H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 99.

<sup>4</sup> The Ortus explains *liciscus* as '*animal genitum inter canem et lupum*,' and adds '*est optimus cordis contra lupos*.' '*Liciscus*, a howne; *animal genitum inter canem et lupum*.' Medulla. '*Lyrisc*. A mungrell.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*.

<sup>5</sup> 'The eur or *mastic* he haddis at smale anale,

And culgis spanzeartis, to chace partick or quale.' G. Doug'as, *Encados* iv. Prol. 56. Caxton, *Fayt of Armes*, p. ii. p. 158, says that 'in alde tyme was an usage to norrysshe grete *mastyns* and sare bytyngge dogges in the lytel houses upon the walles to thende that by them shulde be knowen the conynge of theyre enemyes.'

<sup>6</sup> According to DuRoi 'iacea' is mint. Halliwell explains 'matefelon' by 'knapweed,' '*Iacea nigra*. The herb Scabious. Materfilon, or Knapweed,' Gouldman. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 109, says of Scabious—'The fourth is now called in Shoppes *Jacea nigra*, and *Materfilon*; and it hath none other name knownen vnto vs.' In *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53, are printed some curious recipes 'for the rancle and bohning,' one of which runs: 'tak avancee, *matefelon*, yarow and sanygill, and stamp tham, and temper tham with stale ale, and drynk hit morn and at even.' See also *ibid*. p. 55, where is given a recipe for a 'drynke to wounde, amongst the ingredients being 'marigolde, *matfelon*, mylflowe, &c.' In an old work printed in *Archæologia* xxx. p. 409, occurs 'Hyne hard = Bolleweed = *Jussia nigra*.'

a **Matres** <sup>1</sup>; *cento, ferocia, matracia, fultrum, fultrum.*

a **Matrymon** (**Matrimony** A.); *matrimonium.*

A **Matt** <sup>2</sup>; *ebi Nett* (A.).

a **Mattoke** <sup>3</sup>; *ligo, murra.*

a **Mawe**; *iccur.*

to **Mawe**; *fulcare, falcitare.*

a **Mawer**; *falcarius, falcator.*

\*a **Mawgry** <sup>4</sup>; *demercio, demeritum.*

to addylle **Mawgry** (**Atyl Magry** A.) <sup>5</sup>; *demereri, demeritare.*

\*a **Mawke** (or **Mathe** A.) <sup>6</sup>; *cimec, lendeu, tarmus.*

**Mawky**; *cimicosus, tarmosus.*

a **Mawlerd** <sup>7</sup>; *ebi A ducke* (Duke A.).

\*a **Mawmentry** <sup>8</sup>; *idolotria.*

\*to do **Mawmentry**; *ydolotrare, ludere.*

\*a **Mawmentt**; *idolum, simulacrum.*

\*a **Mawment** place (**A Mawment** howse A.); *ydolium (simulacrum* A.).

<sup>1</sup> 'A mattres, or flocke bed; *culeitra lanca vel tomentitia.*' Baret. 'A matteresse (or quilt to lie on), *materas, matelas, matras*, a course matteresse, *balosse.*' Cotgrave. Cooper explains *Cento* by 'a facion of rough and heary conerynges, which poore men used, and wherewith tents were couered when it rayned. Some haue taken it for a quilt, or other lyke thyng stuffed with linnen or floxe.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Natte, f. a mat.' Cotgrave.

<sup>3</sup> 'A mattock, or pickax, *bipalium.*' Baret. 'Mattocke. *Bidens.* Mattocke or turne-spade. *Ligo.*' Huloet. '*Hoc bidens*, a mattock.' Wright's Vocab. p. 234.

<sup>4</sup> See P. Magry. 'For your iuggment out of cours haue 3e muche *maugree.*' *Sir Ferumbras*, 315.

<sup>5</sup> Apparently the meaning is to have demerit, to earn ill will: see **Adylle**, above.

<sup>6</sup> See Prompt. s. vv. Make and Maye. Mr. C. Robinson in his *Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire* gives '*Mawke*, a maggot' as still in common use. See also Mr. Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley & Corringham*. Icel. *madrk*, maggot, grub. '*Tinea*, a moke.' Nominale MS. Hampole, P. of Conscience, l. 5572, speaks of 'wormes and *moghes.*' In Caxton's *Reynard the Fox* (Arber repr. p. 69), the rook exclaims—'alas my wyf is deed/younder lyeth a dede hare full of *mathes* and wormes/and there she ete so moche therof that the wormes haue byten a two her throte.' '*Hic cimec*, A<sup>c</sup>. mawke.' Wright's Vocab. p. 190. '*Hic tinea*, A<sup>c</sup>. moke.' *ibid.* 'Foldyng of shepe . . . bredeth *mathes.*' Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, fo. cvij<sup>b</sup>. H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Books*, p. 6, has the form *madd*, and p. 99, *malke*.

<sup>7</sup> 'Mallard, or wild drake, *anas masculus palustris.*' Baret. The forms *mawdolare* and *mawarde* occur in the Liber Cure Cocorum.

<sup>8</sup> 'Per stolen in pere temple . . . Apolin wes ihaten.'

bi foren heore *makun*,

Lazamon, i. 345.

'Gurmund makede ænne tur . . . Fa he heold for his god.'

Per inne he hafde his *maumet*,

*ibid.* iii. 170.

Trevisa in his version of Higden, i. 33, says—'*mauetrie* bygan in Nynus tyme [*sub Nino orta est idolatria*];' and again p. 215—'*Pantheon* þe temple of all *mauetrie* was, is now a chirehe of al halwen [*templum Pantheon, quod fuit omnium deorum, modo est ecclesia omnium sanctorum*].' At p. 193 he also has, 'Cecrops axede counsaile of Appolyn Delphicus þat *maumet.*' In the *Cursor Mundi*, 2286, we are told that Nimrod

'Was þe formast kyng, þat in *maumet* fandte mistrawynge,

Lange regnet in þat lande, and *mauetrie* first he fandte.'

Chaucer in the *Persones Tale* (*De Avaritia*) says—'an idolastre peraventure ne hath not but o *maumet* or two, and the avaricious man hath many; for certes, every florein in his coffre is his *maumet.*' In *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 2534, 4938, occurs the word *maumerye*, with the meaning of a shrine or temple of idols. 'Jeu the kyng of Israell dyd calle to gydre al the prestes of the false *maumet* Baall.' *Dives and Pauper*, W. de Worde, 1496, p. 325. '*Maumentry, baguenavide.*' Palsgrave. *Maumet* is used for a doll in Lydgate's *Pylgremage of the Sowle*, ll. 54, ed. 1483, and also in Turner's *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 46, where he says that 'The rootes [of Mandrag] are conterfited & made like litle puppettes & *mannettes*, which come to be sold in England in boxes.' See also Stubbes' *Anatomie of Abuses*, p. 75, where, inveighing against the excess in dress to which women had come, he declares that they are 'not Women of flesh & blod but rather puppetts or *maumets* of rags & clowts compact together.' Cf. *Romco & Juliet*, III. v. 186. '*Simulacrum.* A mawment.' Medulla.

\*a Mawment wyrseheper; *idolatra*.  
†pe Mawmoder (Mawe modyr A.)<sup>1</sup>;

*molucrum* (*molucrum*; (versus:

¶ *Quo mola vertatur molucrum  
bene dicitur esse,*

*Ast molucrum ventris dicitur  
esse tumor.* A.)

\*a Mawnehesperande<sup>2</sup>; *sicofanta*.

\*Mawnde<sup>3</sup>; *escale*; *ubi mete ves-*  
*selle.*

†A Mawndrelle; *Mensurale, bria*  
(A.).

†a Mawngœur (Mawnjowre A.) for  
horse; *escarium, mansorium*.

#### M ante E.

a Mede; *merces, meritum, premium,  
remuneratio, retributio, vicissi-*  
*tudo, zennium*; versus:

¶ *Si Christum sequeris tu zennium  
magna merebis.*

Medefulle<sup>4</sup>; *meritorius*.

a Mediature (Mediatowr A.); *medi-*  
*ator, -trix, sequester*; *sequester*.

a Medeyne; *melcha, medicina, medi-*  
*camen*; *medicinalis*.

†to do Medeyne; *ubi to hele* (heylle  
A.).

a Medowe; *pratun, pratellum*.

a Medwyfe; *obstetrix*.

†to be Medwyfe (to do Medewifry  
A.); *obstetricare*.

Meyde (Methe A.); *itromellum,*  
*medus, medo*.

\*a Meyre stane<sup>5</sup>; *bifinium* (*inter-*  
*finium* A.), *limes*.

†Meese (Meyse A.)<sup>6</sup>; *mesuagium*.

Meke; *clemens, bonitate & pietate,  
devotus, domatus, compaciens, hu-*  
*milis dicitur humi acclivus* (*in-*  
*clinus* A.), *jmus, longanimis,*  
*mansuetus manu assuetus, miser-*  
*abilis, mitis, modestus modum*  
*moribus* (*mentis* A.) *temperans, ob-*

<sup>1</sup> Cooper, 1584, explains *Molucrum* by 'a square piece of timber whereon Painins did sacrifice; the trendill of a mille; a swelling of the belly in women.' '*Molucrum*; a Whernstaff *et tumor ventris*.' Medulla. '*Molucrum*. A swelling in the belly of a woman. '*Fernè virgini tanquam gravida mulieri crescit uterus, Molucrum vocatur; transit sine doloribus*.' Afranius.' Littleton. Ducange gives '*Molucrum: illud cum quo mola vertitur*.' In the Medulla *Molucrum* is rendered by 'a whernstaff *et tumor ventris*.' Which is the meaning here intended it is impossible to say, but most probably the latter.

<sup>2</sup> In Awdley's *Fraternity of Vocabondes*, ed. Furnivall, p. 14, we find as the 16th order of knaves 'A monche present. Mounch present is he that is a great gentleman, for when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he will take a tast thereof by the waye. This is a bold knave, that sometime will eate the best and leane the worst for his mayster.' Palsgrave gives, 'I manche, I eate gredyllye. *Je briffe*. Are you nat a shamed to manche your meate thus lyke a carter;' and again, 'I monche I eate meate gredyly in a corner. *Je loppine*. It is no good fellowses trickes to stande monching in a corner whan he hath a good morcell.' Cotgrave explains *briffune* by 'Ravenous feeders, hasty devourers.' 'A manch-present, *Dorophagus*.' Gouldman.

<sup>3</sup> Mand, maund, still in use in the sense of a basket; see Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham. '*Corbille*, f. a wicker basket or maund. *Manequin*, a little open, wide-mouthed and narrow-bottomed Panier or Maund, used for the carrying both of victuals and of earth.' Cotgrave. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods, at Caistor, 1459, we find, 'Item ij *manuols*.' Paston Letters, i. 481. In the Decree of the Star Chamber, printed in Arber's re-print of Milton's *Arco, politica*, p. 12, is an order 'That no Merchant, . . . shall presume to open any Dry-fats, Bales, Packs, *Maunds*, or other Fardals of books.' 'Maund or basket. *Colathus*. . . . *et sportula*, a lyttle basket.' Huloet. '*Escalo*. A mawnde.' Medulla. 'We leave him out a *maunde* and a cloath.' Best, *Farming Book*, p. 106.

<sup>4</sup> In the marginal note to Pervey's version of 2 Kings xxii. 29 '*meedeful werkes*' are mentioned as being 'quenched bi dedly synne.'

<sup>5</sup> Still in use in Lincolnshire; see Mr. Peacock's Glossary. 'A meere stone, *terminalis lapis*: to set up limites, meeres, or boundes in the ground, *locum signare limite*.' Baret. See also Mere stane, below. '*Bifinium*. A mere or an hedlonde.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> Cotgrave has '*Mes*, a messuage, a tenement, or plowland; *mes de terre*, an ox-gang, plow-land or hile of land, containing about 20 acres (and having a house belonging to it):' and in the *Liber Custumarum*, p. 215, we find *Myses* used in the same sense.

*noxius, paciens, pecul[i]aris, pius, propicius, prostratus, obediens, placidus, simplex, submissus, super, subditus, subiectus.*

[vii] **Meke**; *vbi felle.*

to **Meke**<sup>1</sup>; *delinere, domare, humiliare, mansuescere (mansuefacere A.), mansuetare, mitigare, mitigare, mollire, temperare.*

†to be or wex **Meke**; *mansuere, -escere, mitere, -tescere, deseuire.*

a **Mekenes**; *clemencia, deuocio, humilitas, longanimitas, mansuetudo est leuitas & tranquillitas mentis, modestia, paciencia, peculiaritas, pietas, propiciacio, obediencia, simplicitas, subiectio.*

**Mekly**; *clementer, humiliter, obnare, & cetera.*

†a **Melancoly**; *malencolia; melancolicus.*

†**Mellyd** (**Melde** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *miscelaneus (Ascelaneus A.), mixtus.*

þ<sup>e</sup> **Meldewe**<sup>3</sup>; *Aurugo, erugo, rubigo. Mele*; *farina, farinula diminutiuum.*

†a **Melle**<sup>4</sup>; *malleus, malleolus, marcus, marculus.*

\*to **Melle**<sup>5</sup>; *vbi to munge or entermet*<sup>6</sup>.

a **Melody**; *dragma, melodia, melos, melus, melos indeclinabile (melitus A.).*

**Melodiose**; *melicus, Armonicus.*

<sup>1</sup> In the *Ormulum*, 13950, the author says—

‘All forr nohht uss haffle Crist  
Utlesedl fra þe defell,

Hampole, *P. of Conscience*, 172, says that there is no excuse for the man

‘Pat his wittes uses noht in leryng,  
Namly, of pat at hym fel to know,

In the *Dest. of Troy*, l. 952, the verb is used intransitively: ‘he mekȝt to þat mighty.’ ‘Forsothe he that shal hie hym self shal be mekiȝl; and he that shal meke hym self, shal ben enhaunsid.’ Wyclif, *Matth.* xxiii. 12. ‘I mekyn, I make meke or lowlye, *Je humylye*. Thou waxest prowde, doest thou, I shall meken the well ynoughe.’ Palsgrave. ‘They saiden apertely that they nold neuer hem meke to hym.’ Caxton, *Cron. of England*, p. 78. ‘Meken. *Humilio, mansuefacio*.’ Huloet.

<sup>2</sup> ‘I medyll, I myxt thynges togyther. *Je meste*. Medyll them not togyther, for we shall have moche a do to parte them.’ Palsgrave. ‘*Mesler*, to mingle, mix, blend, mash, mell, bridle, shuffle, jumble.’ Cotgrave. Hampole tells us that in Hell the throats of the damned will be filled with ‘Lowe and reke with stonnes melled.’ *P. of Consc.* l. 9431. In the Romance of *Roland & Otuel*, l. 1254, Charliel the Saracen mocking Charles says he is too old to fight, and adds, ‘A nobill suerde the burde not wolde Now for the *Mellyle* hare,’ where the meaning is ‘mingled with white.’ See also *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 3290.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Serain*, the mildew, or harmefull dew of some Summer evening.’ Cotgrave. ‘*Meldewe, melligo*.’ Manip. Vocab. A. S. *meledæw*. The Medulla explains *aurugo* as ‘the kynke or the Jaundys.’

<sup>4</sup> ‘I malle with a hammer or a mall. *Je maille*. If he mall you on the heed I wyll nat gyve a penny for your lyfe. I mall cloddes. *Je maillotte*. Nowe that he hath done with plowynge of our grounde go mall the cloddes.’ Palsgrave. ‘*Mail*. A mall, mallet, or beetle.’ Cotgrave. ‘A mall, *malleus*.’ Manip. Vocab. See *Morte Arthure*, 3038—

‘Mynsteris and masondewes they malle to the erthe.’

and compare **Clott-mell**, above. ‘Two or three men with clottinge *melles*.’ Best, *Farming Book*, p. 138. ‘Then every man had a mall. Hynryng apon their backe.’

Syehe as thei betyn clottys withall, *The Hundtyng of the Hare*, l. 91, in Weber’s *Metr. Romances*, iii. 283. See also *ibid.* l. 140. In Trevisa’s *Higden*, vi. 43, Saladin is called ‘the grete malle of Cristen peple.’

<sup>5</sup> MS. a **Melle**. In the *Morte Arthure*, Arthur says he will engage the giant alone—

‘And melle with this mayster mane, that this monte 3emeȝ’ l. 938;

and in *William of Palerne*, ed. Skeat, l. 1709, Alexandrine

‘Manly melled hire þo men for to help’

and again—

‘Sehe melled hire meliors ferst to greiþe.’ l. 1719.

‘*Se mesler de . . .* to meddle, to intermeddle.’ Cotgrave.

<sup>6</sup> MS. *erternet*.

to **Melte**; *colliquare, conflare, deliquare, deliquescere. liquare, -quescere, per-, liquere, per-; liquor.*

a **Meltynge**; *deliquium, liquamen, liquefactio.*

†**Meltynge**; *liquens, liquescens, liquans, & cetera.*

†**Meltyd**; *liquefactus.*

†a **Meltynge place**; *conflatorium.*

a **Membyr**; *membrum.*

a **Membyr of a man or woman**; *cardurdum (condurdum A.), vulva (pudenda, in plurali A.).*

†**Membyr be membyr**; *membratim.*

†**Membyrde**; *membratus.*

†to make **Membyr**; *membrare.*

†with oute **Membyr** (**Membrys A.**); *emembris.*

†to **Mende**; *vbi to amende.*

a **Meyne**; *intereventus.*

**Meyne**; *mediocris.*

to **Menge**<sup>1</sup>; *commiscere, concinnare, conficere, confundere, coniungere, distemperare, miscere.*

†**Mengyd**; *mixtus.*

a **Mengynge**; *commixtio, mixtio, mixtura.*

†**pe Menyson**<sup>2</sup>; *lientaria, & cetera; vbi **pe** flixe.*

\*a **Menowe**<sup>3</sup>.

†to **Menske**<sup>4</sup>; *honestare.*

†**Mensksfully**; *honeste.*

<sup>1</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 4173, we read—

‘Now mellys onre medille-warde and mengene to-gedire;’  
and again, l. 3632, the king wears a crown ‘*Mengede* with a mawnelet of maylis of siluer.’  
Haupole, *P. of Cons.* l. 6738, tells us that at the end of the world the wicked

‘*pe* flaume of fire sal drynk *Menged* with brunstan þat foul sal styng.’

In *Genesis & Exodus*, 468, we are told of Tubal that he was ‘*A sellic smið*;

Of irin, of golde, siluer, and bras, To sundren and mengon wis he was.’

In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 14. l. 376, we are told, when making concrete,  
‘*Tweyne of lyme in oon A thridde dele wol sadde it wonder wel.*’

Of gravel *mynge*, and marl in floode gravel

Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 30, says: ‘The roote (of *Laser*) . . . maketh the mouth smell well, if it be *menyed* with salt or with meat.’

<sup>2</sup> Robert of Gloucestre, p. 568, tells us that at the siege of ‘*Keningwurpe*’

‘In siknesse hii wijinne velle atte laste Of *menyson*, & oper vnel, þat hii feblede vaste;’  
and in P. Plowman, B. xvi. 111 we read how Piers healed ‘*bothe meseles & mute and in þe mengsoun* bloody.’ See also *Seven Sages*, 1132 (Weber), where we are told that God

‘Sent Ypoeras, for his tresoun, For al that heur he mighte do,

Some thereafter, the *menesoun* . . . His *menesoun* might nowt stanche tho.’

Cooper, 1584, renders *lientaria* by ‘a kinde of fluxe of the stomake, when the meate and drinke renneth from a man, as he toke it, utterly without concoction or alteration. It riseth of great weaknesse of the stomake, and especially in the power retentive not kepyng the meate till nature in full tyme may concocte it;’ and also gives ‘*Lientericus* (Pliny). He that is sicke of the fluxe of the stomake.’ ‘The Bloody Men-on. *Dysenteria*.’ Withals.

<sup>3</sup> Cotgrave gives ‘*Feron*. The little fish called a Mennow;’ and, as a proverb, ‘*Il faut perdre un veron pour pescher un Saumon.*’ that is—one must throw a minnow to catch a salmon, or, as we now say—one must throw a sprat to catch a whale. ‘A mennow (fish). *Fregueret, veron, sanguineral*.’ Sherwood. ‘A menowe, fish, *menow*.’ Manip. Vocab. See P. Menue. In the Boke of Kerynge (pr. in Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall), p. 166, l. 6, we read of ‘*menowes* in sewe or porpas or of samon.’ See also pp. 104 and 167, l. 35. ‘*Hic solimicus*, a menawe.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 222. ‘*Menas* & *capitones*, mynas and *deputan*.’ *ibid.* p. 6; see also pp. 55 and 253. ‘Menewe a fysshe, *menier*.’ Palgrave. ‘The pekerel and the perche, the *menouns* and the roche.’ *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85.

<sup>4</sup> ‘& þu þenne seli meiden þat art ilobe to him wið meidenhades *menske*.’ *Hali Meidenhal*, p. 11, l. 13. In the *Morte Arthure*, Sir Gawaine begins his message with

‘The myghte and the maiestee that *menskes* vs alle,’ l. 1303;  
and in l. 2871, those in distress are recommended to cry to Mary

‘that mylde qwene, that *menskes* vs alle.’

In *William of Palerne*, l. 4815, William asks the Emperor to come to Palermo ‘to *mensk* the mariage of meliors his douzter;’ see also ll. 4834, 5132, &c. The adjective ‘*mensksful*’ occurs several times in the same poem, as for instance at l. 202, where we are told that the Emperor rode out to hunt ‘wip alle his *mensksful* mynne.’ See also ll. 242, 405, 431,

† **Menstrua muliebria** <sup>1</sup> *sunt fluxus sanguinis mulierum; menstruosus & menstruus.*

\* **a Menje** <sup>2</sup>; *domus, domicilium, familia; familiaris & domesticus.*

**a Merchande**; *Auctionarius, Auctionator, institor, mercator, negociator, particus.*

**a Merchandyse**; *Auccio, commercium, mercacio, mercimonium, mare, mercicula, maricandisa.*

to make **Merchandyse**; *mercari, mercandizari, & cetera; vbi to by & selle.*

**a Mercy**; *misericordia, misericatio, propiciacio.*

† to have **Mercy**; *deyson, misereri, miserari, propiciari, compati.*

**Mercyfulle**; *misericors, compaciens, clemens, mitis, miserabilis, propicius, pius, humanus.*

† to **Mercy**; *Amerciare.*

**a Mercyment** <sup>3</sup>; *Amerciamentum, misericordia.*

**a Mere**; *equa, equefera est fera equa.*

\* **A Mere Stane** <sup>4</sup>; *Bisium, Cippus, limes, [et] cetera; vbi Merke (A.).*

**Mery**; *Alacer, amenus, aprius, dilectabilis, gavisus, hilaris, cultu, iocosus, iocundus, iubilus, letus animo, letabundus, oiaus, serenans.*

to be **Mery**; *iocundari, letari, & cetera; vbi to joye.*

† **a Merytotyr** <sup>5</sup>; *oscillum, petaurus.*

**a Merke**; *vbi a marke.*

**a Merket**; *forus, forum, forulum, emptorium, mercatus, mercatum; forensis participium.*

&c.; *Pierce Plowman's Crede*, l. 81, *Allit. Poems*, A. 162, 782, B. 121, 522, and Prof. Skeat's note to *P. Plowman*, C. iv. 230. O. Icel. *menska* (*humanitas, ritas, honor*), O. L. Ger. *meniskli*. *Mense* and *mensful* are still used in the Northern Counties in the senses of *decency* and *decent, becoming*.

<sup>1</sup> *Hec muliebria. In plurali hec menstrua sunt infirmitates mulierum.* Wright's Vocab. p. 224. 'The menstrue: *menstrua*.' Cotgrave. 'Mentrew, *menstruum*.' Manip. Vocab. See Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 32, l. 860. A. reads 'Menyson; *menstrua i. muliebria, est fluxus, &c.*'

<sup>2</sup> Purvey in his version of Wyclif, 2 Kings xvi. 2, has, 'the assis ben to the meynals of the kyng' [*domesticis regis*], and in Romans xvi. 5 one MS. has 'Greete 3e wel hir meynal chirche' [*domesticam ecclesiam eorum*].

<sup>3</sup> 'To amerse (seence, or set a fine upon) *condemner à l'amende pecuniaire, mulier.*' Sherwood.

<sup>4</sup> 'Filke men destingeþ nouȝt noþer To sette her feeldes by boundes, noþer by *mercs.*' Trevisa's Higden, i. 137.

'He taught us hom tyllle our halle A wey by another *mere.*' *Corentry Myst.* p. 171. See *Allit. Poems*, B. 778 and C. 320. Cotgrave has '*Sangle*, an ancient meere, or bound, whereby land from land, and house from house, have been divided.' Cooper renders *Cippus* by 'crosses or other markes shewynge the right way;' and *limes* by 'a bound or buttynge in fieldes.' 'Meere stones in medowes, &c., *cippi*.' Baret. See *Meyre stane*, above. O. Icel. *mæri*, a boundary.

<sup>5</sup> Cooper explains *Petaurum* as 'A cord: a staffe: a bourde or other thing wheron light persons doe daunce or trie maistries. . . . A kinde of game wherein men by rolling of wheelles were cast vp aloft,' and Gouldman also defines it as 'an hoop or wheel which tumblers used.' The latter also gives '*Petaurista*. A tumbler: a runner upon lines. Those that by the device of a wheel were hoisted up to a rope, &c., to shew tricks in the air. *Petaurus, genus ludi quum homines a tapetibus mittuntur in auras, dict. qu. petens auras.*' Baret gives 'A tumbler which danseth through a hoope, *petaurista*.' According to Halliwell, *Merrytrotter* in the North signifies a swing. 'I totter to and fro, a chyllder do whan they play, or suche like. *Je balance.* Totter nat to moche leste you fall: *ne balancez pas trop de paour que vous ne cheez.*' Palsgrave. Hulot renders *oscillum* by a 'Poppyn,' and also gives 'Totter playe, betwene two bell ropes to tottre to and fro. *Petaurum.*' '*Oscillum: genus ludi, a totyre.*' Medulla. See also under **Totyr**, hereafter.

†**Merketbeter**<sup>1</sup>; *circumforanus*.

†**A Merkett rynnner**; *Circumforarius* (A.).

**A Merleppitt**; *merleua* (A.).

**a Merlion**<sup>2</sup>; *Alietus, merulus*.

**a Mermaydyn**<sup>3</sup>; *siren, sirena, spinae*.

**a Merowe**; *speculum*.

to loke in **Merowe**; *speculari, mirari*.

to **Meruelle**; *Admirari virtutes, ammirari, commirari opera, irrigere, stupere, con-, ex-, ob-, stupescere, con-, ex-, ob-, stupifacere, stupidare, stupifio*.

**a Meruelle**; *miram, monstrum, monstrositas, portentum, prodigium, prodigalitas, ostentum, signum. Ostentum est ostencio quedam preter consuetudinem obiciens se oculis & auribus. Portentum est*

*quod ex formis diuersis exponitur et homo equo miatus. Monstrum quodcumque ex natura nascitur et serpens cum pedibus. Prodigium quod porro ad futurum demonstrat ut in celo stellu cometa, vel lux in nocte vel in die tenebre, vel sic secundum grecismum; versus:*

¶ *Prodigium seu portentum concede futuris,*

*Ostentum siue monstrum presentibus adde,*

*Presenti signum concedatur que futuris.*

*Vel portentum in terra, prodigium in celo quia procel a digito. Sed hec proprietas abusione auctorum plurimumque corrumpitur. ¶ Item*

<sup>1</sup> Mr Way in his note s. v. Market daschare, p. 326, quotes this word and explains it as one who swaggers about and elbows his way through the crowd, but Cooper gives 'Circumforanus. an idle wayter in markets to tell or heare news: one that goeth aboute to markets to sell as pellars,' from which the meaning seems rather to be a lazy, gossiping loiterer. The Reeve in Chaucer describes the Miller of Trumpington as 'a *market betere* atte fulle.' C. T. 3936. 'He is a loyterer and a wanderer: *circumforanus est*.' Huloet. 'Market man, or haunter of markets. *Agocans*.' *ibid.* In Wyclif's Tract On Servants and Lords, ed. Matthew, p. 242, he complains that bad priests are encouraged and supported by gentlemen, 'so þat þis worldly curat makip hem grete festis & wastip þore mennus almes in ȝiftis of wyn & vanytes; 3e, þous he be a *market betere*, a marchaunt, a meyntenour of wrongis at louedaies, a fals suerere, a manquellere & irregular;' and again, p. 172, he complains that 'þei ben corseris & makers of malt, & bien schep & meet & sellen hem for wynnyng, & *baten marketis*, & entermeten hem of louedaies.'

<sup>2</sup> Harrison in his Description of England, ii. 30, enumerates amongst the hawks of this country 'the lammer and the lanneret: the torseil and the goschawke; the musket and the sparhawke; the iacke and the hobbie: and finallie some (though verie few) *marlions*.' 'Merlyn. hawke. *Idencus*.' Huloet. In 'A Song of Merci' in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, xxv. 9, we find 'A *merlyon*. a brid hedde hent.' Chaucer also has the spelling *merlion*, and Palsgrave gives 'Marlyon a hawke, *esmerillon*.' 'I am neither gerfaucn ne faucn ne sperhauk ne a *merlyoun* ne noon oother fawcouners brid thus for to be bownde with gessis.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, ed. W. A. Wright, p. 107. Cockeram has in his list of 'Long winged Hawks,' the '*Merlion*, the male is called a lack.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Siren. A mermayden, et serpis cum aliis et piscis.' Medulla. 'A mermaile, *siren*.' Baret. See Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 117. 'Hec *sirena*, a mermaydyn.' Wright's Vocab. p. 222. In the Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. 397, we are told that '*meremaydes* were scene . . . in the similitude of men and also of women' in the Nile by the Roman army; Trevisa's version being, 'þe oost of Rome siȝ *mermyas* in liknes of men and of wommen.' In the account of the voyage of the Trojans under Brutus, it is said that when they reached the Pillars of Hercules

þer heo funden þe *merminen*,  
þat beoð deor of muchele ginnen:  
wifnen hit þunchet fulwis,  
bi-neoðe þon gurdle hit þunchet fise.  
þeos habbeð swa murie song,

ne beo þa dai na swa long  
ne bið na man weri  
heora songes to heræn,  
Hit is half mon and half fise'

Laȝamon, i. 56.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *naturam*.



*differentia inter po[r]tentum & po[r]tentuosum quia po[r]tenta sunt que transfiguntur, sicut fertur in libia mulierem peperisse serpentem, portentosa vero leues<sup>1</sup> sumunt mutationez ut nati cum sex digitis.*

**Meruelous**; *Admirabilis* vel *amirificus* in factis, *miridicus* in dictis, *mirus*, *prodigalis*, *port[ent]uosus*.

to make **Meruellous**; *mirificare*.

**Meruelously**; *mirè*, *mirifice*, & cetera.

to **Mese** (to **Meke** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *complacare*, *mitigare*.

a **Mese**<sup>3</sup>; *ferculum*; (versus:

¶ *Fercula nos faciunt prelatos, fercula portant A.*)

\*a **Meselle**<sup>4</sup>; *serpedo* (*variola* A.).

a **Messalle**<sup>5</sup>; *missale*.

a **Messe**; *missa*; *missalis* participium.

a **Message**; *nuncium*.

a **Messyngere**; *Angelus*; *Angelicus*; *baiulus*, *emissarius*, *internuncius*, *missus*, *nuncius*, *nunciolus* (le-

*gatus* A.); versus:

¶ *Nuncius est aliquis quoniam noua nunciat ille;*

*Ligatus vero quia missus ad hos vel ad illos.*

A **Mesure**<sup>6</sup>; *bria*, *frugalitas*, *mensura*, *moderancia*, *moderacio*, *moderamen*, *modestia*, *modus*, *sobrietas*, *temperancia*.

to **Mesure**; *mensurare*, *moderari*, *regere*, *temperare*, *modificare*.

**Mesurabylle**; *frugalitas* (*frugalis* A.), *moderatus*, *modestus*, *sobrius*, *discretus*, *temperatus*, *mensurabilis*.

vn **Mesurabylle**; *inmoderatus*, *inmodestus*.

**Mesurde**; *mensus*, *moderatus*.

to **Mete** (**Meytt** A.); *obire*, *obuiare*, *occurrere*.

a **Metynge**; *occursus*; *obuians* participium.

a **Mete**; *esca*, *epulum*, *cibus*, *cibarium* (*daps*, *dapis*, nomen non est in usu A.); versus:

¶ *Esca, dapes, epule, cibus atque cibaria, pastus,*

<sup>1</sup> MS. *leuem*.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Allit. Poems*, B. 764, Abraham when pleading for Sodom says—

‘If ten trysty in toune be tan in þi werkkes

Wylt þou *mece* þy mode and menddying abyde?’

So also in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 175—‘*mece* youre hart, and mend youre mode.’

Compare G. Douglas, *Encados*, ii. p. 42: ‘*3e mesit* the wyndis;’ and i. p. 14—

‘King Eolus set heich apoun his chare,

With scepture in hand, thare mude to *meis* and still.’

See also Barbour’s *Bruce*, xvi. 134 (note), Wyntoun, V. iii. 49, and *Allit. Poems*, C. 400.

<sup>3</sup> ‘A messe or dish of meate borne to the table, *ferculum*.’ Baret. ‘*Mets*, a messe, course or service of meat.’ Cotgrave. In *Sir Degreant*, l. 1202, we read that he rode

‘up to the des, As thei were serlvd of here *mes* ;’

and in P. Plowman, B. xv. 52—‘*þanne* he brouȝt vs forth a *mees* of other mete.’ See also *Allit. Poems*, B. 637.

<sup>4</sup> ‘Y<sup>e</sup> Maysilles, *variola*.’ Manip. Vocab. Prof. Skeat has shown that this word is quite distinct from the M. E. *mesel*, *meselrie*, which mean a leper or leprosy, as in the following: ‘Wip-oute eny dowte, for what cause it evere were þat he was i-smyte wip *meselrie*, hit is soop þat Silvester heled hym of his *meselrie* [*lepra*].’ Trevisa’s Higden, vol. v. p. 125. ‘Whan (Jesus) wente into a castel ten *meselis* comen aȝens him. . . . But whan Crist siȝ þes leprous men cryinge þus, &c.’ Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, i. 34. Coles renders *serpedo* by ‘a rednes in the skin with wheales.’ ‘*Hec lepra*, a mesylery. *Hec serpedo*, a mesylle.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 224. ‘*Lepra*. A meselrye.’ Medulla.

<sup>5</sup> The term *Mis-sal* is comparatively modern: the older name being the *messe-boc*, mass-book. See Canon Simmons’ *Lay Folks Mass Book*, p. 155. ‘*Hoc missale*, A<sup>cc</sup>. mesbok.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 193.

<sup>6</sup> *Bria* according to Ducange is a vessel, or a gourd. See *Mawndrelle*, before.

*Pabuli sunt etiam, conuiuia,  
victus & esus.*  
*Esca colatiliū, cibus est epule  
que rirorum*  
*Sauorumque cibus, generale ci-  
baria nomen.*  
fulle of **Mete**; *esculentus*.  
to **Mete**<sup>1</sup>; *mensurare, metari, di-  
metiri, eluere cum vlis.*  
a **Meter**; *ensor, mensurator.*  
a **Meteburde**<sup>2</sup>; *escaria, cum sit plena  
cibus.*  
to yife **Mete**; *escare.*  
a **Mete place**; *esculentum.*

a **Mete wesselle**; *escale.*  
a **Metyr**; *metrum; metricus; modus,  
numerus.*  
\*a **Mette**<sup>3</sup>; *mensura, metreta, & pro-  
priis vini metron grece.*  
†a **Mew for haukys**<sup>4</sup>; *falconari-  
um.*  
†to **Mewte as a catte**<sup>5</sup>; *catellare.*

## M ante I.

þe **Midday**; *meredies; meridianus;  
merarium (ingarium A.).*  
**Medylle (Myddyle A.) erthe**<sup>6</sup>; *emi-  
sperium.*

<sup>1</sup> 'I mete clothe or sylke by the yerde. *Je aulne.* Who mette this clothe, you have skante measure.' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> In Lazamon. i. 154, at the feast given by Cordelia to Lear,

'Al weren þe hallen bi-hongen mid pellen, Alle þai *mete-burdes* ibrusted mid golde.'  
'And thou shalt make a *met bord* of the trees of Sichym, hauynge two cubits of lengthe, and in brede o cubijt, and in heigt o cubijt and an half.' Wyclif, *Ecclus* xxv. 23. See also xxxv. 13, where is mentioned 'the *met bord* with berynge staues.' See also Trevisa's Higden, iii. 67, where he speaks of the 'goldene *mettbord* þat was in Appolyn Delphicus his temple'; and again, iv. 115, he says, that Antiochus took away 'þe *mete borde*' [*mensam*] from the temple at Jerusalem. '*Hec escaria, a met-tabylle.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 235.

<sup>3</sup> 'He earned him ouerfullet ful and ouereorninde *met* of heuenliche mede.' *Ilali Meidenhad*, p. 19. The author of *Genesis & Exodus* says of Cain, l. 439, that

'*Met* of corn & wigte of fe, And merke of felde first fond he,'  
and at l. 3333 we are told that the Israelites gathered the manna in a '*met* . . . het gornor.' See also *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 79, l. 621, where the carpenters are described as seeking for a large beam for the temple, but

'Nowre-whare might þai find a tre, þat wald acorde vnto þaire *met*.'  
'A *mette* or an hoope of oote mele at foure pens.' Whitinton, *Vulgaria*, fo. 12<sup>b</sup>. H. Best in his *Farming Book*, p. 103, has *mette-pouke* = a measure of two bushels.

<sup>4</sup> A cage for moulting hawks. Cotgrave gives '*Reservoir*, a coop or mue for fowle; a stue or pond for fish;' and '*Mue*, f. any casting of the coat or skinne, as the mewing of a Hawke; also a Hawke's mue; and a mue or coope wherein fowle is fattened.' '*Muta*, accipitrum morbus et domuncula in qua includuntur falcones, cum plumas mutant; *maladie des oiseaux appelée mue, et volière où l'on enferme les oiseaux de chasse tant que dure cette maladie*.' Ducange. Tusser in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, chap. 36, st. 76, amongst other directions for February, says—

'Good flight who loues, Bid hawking adew,  
Must feed their doues, Cast haake into *mew*.'  
'A mue for haukes, *cavea vel caueola accipitrum*; to mue an hauke, *in caueam*, &c., *compingere accipitrem*.' Baret. In Palladius on *Insouberie*, p. 20, l. 526, we read—

'This hous aboute al-o make up thi *meues*,  
For dounge of foules is ful necessarie To lond tillynge.'

<sup>5</sup> ? **Mewle**. 'To meaw or meawle (as a cat), *miuuler, mioler*. A meawing, or meawling, *miuement, miunt*; a meawer or meawler, *miualeur*.' Cotgrave. '*Chat mynuere* (meutet) *serpent eiphule* (scisset).' W. de Bibelsworth, in Wright's Vocab. p. 152.

<sup>6</sup> A common expression for the earth or world, which occurs under the various forms, *middekerd, middlerþe, midelarde, midden-erde*, &c. In *Harellok*, 2244, we are told of the hero that—In þis *middeled* [was] no knith Half so strong, ne half so with.' So in St. Jerome's xv Tokens before Doomsday we read that fire shall 'brenne al þe *middeled*,' on the 14th day, and on 'þe xv dai schollen, iijj. Augels comen a. iijj. half *myldele*.' ed. Furnivall, p. 92, ll. 18, 19. '*Emisesperium*. A medyl erthe.' Medulla. For other instances see Stratmann, and Hampole. *P. of Couas*, 2302 and 6850.

ta Middyng<sup>1</sup>; *sterquilinium*.  
 þ<sup>e</sup> Middes be twyx twa place; *intercedo*.  
 a Middes<sup>2</sup>; *medietas*; *medius*.  
 þ<sup>e</sup> Middis fynger; *medius de jitu*.  
 Midnyghte; *jutempestus, media nox*.  
 a Midredyñ (*Mydryde A.*)<sup>3</sup>; *diaphragma, omentum*.  
 to Mye brede<sup>4</sup>; *micare, juterere*.  
 a Myoure; *micatorium*.  
 a Myge<sup>5</sup>; *culex*.  
 Myghty; *ubi* strange.  
 þ<sup>e</sup> Mygrane<sup>6</sup>; *ubi* emigrane.  
 Mikelle; *multus, plus, plurimus, & cetera; ubi* large.

Mikelle speche; *multiloquium*.  
 Mekylle spekand; *multiloquus*.  
 †Mikylle worte<sup>7</sup>; *cleborus albus, herba est*.  
 Mekyllnes; *pluritas, Multitudo, & cetera; ubi* largenes (*A.*).  
 a Mile; *luca, militare, milium, miliarium*.  
 Miles; *milo, nomen proprium*.  
 Milke; *gala*<sup>8</sup> grece, *lac*; *lacteus, lacticolosus, mulcereus, lactiosus, participia; versus*:  
 ¶ *Lacte lac sugo, lacto lac prebeo nato;*  
*Ab lactat puerum quem mater vbera portat.*

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Way's note s. v. Myddyl. Hampole tells us in the *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 628, that 'A fouler myddylg saw þow never nane þan a man es with flesche and baue;' and at l. 8770, he says that as compared with heaven

'Alle þis world þare we won yhit War nocht bot als a myddylg-pytt.'  
 In Palladius on *Husbandrie*, p. 28, l. 750, we are cautioned that 'The myddylg' shall be 'sette oute of sight.' See also *Townley Mysteries*, p. 30. In Dunbar's *Deadly Sins* (ed. Laing) we read—

'Syne sweirnes at the secound bidding  
 Come lyke a sow out of a midding

Ful slep was hes grunye.'

Dan. *mögling*, a dunghill; O. Icel. *moddyngia*. 'A myddin, *stinarium*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A dunghill; a mixen; *sterquilinum*.' Baret. In Poetic Remains of The Scottish Kings, ed. Chalmers, p. 112, we read how the party who had gone to the play

'Lay, three and thirty some Thrumland in a middin.'

<sup>2</sup> 'The middle or middest, *medium, media pars*, that is in the middest, *medius*.' Baret 'In myddes þe temple make his se.' Hampole, *P. of Conse.* 4220. 'The middle or middest, *le milieu*.' Cotgrave. The form a *middes* occurs in P. Plowman, B. xiii. 82.

<sup>3</sup> 'The midriffe which divideth the heart and lightes of man, or bestes from the other bowels, *phreus, diaphragma*.' Baret. A. S. *midbrise*, O. Fris. *midrede*. 'The midridde, *diaphragma*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Midriffe [of] a beast, *entrailles*.' Palsgrave. 'Hec *diaphragma*, a mydrede. Hec *omomestra*, a medryn.' Wright's Vocab. p. 208. 'Middyryfe wythin the bodye, deuidyng the bowels from the vmbles. *Phrene*.' Huloet.

<sup>4</sup> In the Prompt. we find, p. 106, to 'Crumme brede or oþer lyke (Crummyn K. H.). *Mico*.' Cotgrave gives 'A crumme, *mie, miette, moche*; to crumme, *effrouer, esmier, frouer*; the crumme of bread, *mie de pain*.' 'A crumme of bread, *mica panis*.' Baret. 'Hoc *micatorium, Acc. myowre*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 199. See a recipe 'For to make Apulmos' in Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, p. 103, where 'bred *myed*' is one of the ingredients; and again, p. 97, 'nym eyryn wyth al the wytys and *mice* bred.' In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 8, we find mentioned '*myed* bred,' and p. 9, '*myed* wastelle.' D'Arnis gives '*micatorium*, instrumentum quo *mice* seu fragmenta minutissima fiunt; *instrumentum qui reduct in miettes*;' O. Fr. *esmicare*. Compare to Mulbrede, below. Myoure occurs again below, see p. 240.

<sup>5</sup> A. S. *mycg*, O. H. Ger. *mucca*. 'Culus, *miege*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 24.

<sup>6</sup> 'That disease in the head which is called the Meagram. *Hemicranium*.' Withals. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 32, says that 'The oyle of Barberries is good for the *nigram* or ach of the one syde of the brain.' 'Migryn of the heede, *chagrin, maigre*.' Palsgrave. See the *Play of the Sacrament*, 613, where Colle recommends 'all manar of men þ<sup>e</sup> haue any syknes' to repair to 'master brentbereely, who can cure

'The tereyan y<sup>e</sup> quartane or y<sup>e</sup> brynnyng axs,

For wormys, for gnawyn, gryndyng in y<sup>e</sup> wombe or in y<sup>e</sup> boldyro,

Alle maner red eyne, bleryd eyn & y<sup>e</sup> *myegryn* also, &c.'

<sup>7</sup> The white hellebore; also called *neezing wort* in Baret. See Mr. Way's note to Nesynge, p. 354.

<sup>8</sup> MS. *gaba*.

†a **Milke skele**<sup>1</sup>; *mulgarium, multrale, multrarium.*  
 to **Milke**; *mulgere, con.*  
**Milke mete**<sup>2</sup>; *lacticinium.*  
 †a **Milkyng** tyme; *multra.*  
 a **Milne**; *moleulinum, quod multiplex est, scilicet aquaticum, equinum, fullonium (fullonicum A.), ventriticum.*  
 †a **Milne clappe**<sup>3</sup>; *tarantantarum (-tarta, -tarium A.).*  
 a **Milner**; *moleulinarius, mulco (molitor A.).*  
 a **Milne stane**; *mola, molaris, mola asinaria, & cetera.*  
 a **Milte**; *len (lien A.), lienisis est morbus lienis, splen.*  
 a **Mynde**; *cojunctio presencia compiectitur, comme[no]ratio, meditacio, memoria preterita retinet, mens futura providet, recolencia, memorialis, noys grece.*  
 †to **Mynde**; *vbi to thyneke.*  
 †**Myndfulle**; *memor, memorialis.*  
 †**Myndeles** (vn **Myndefulle** A.); *inmemor, & cetera; vbi fonde.*  
 †a **Myne**; *cunus, via subterranea, cunulus, cuniculus.*

†to **Myne**; *Arapagere, cunire.*  
 †a **Mynour**; *Arapagator, cunitor.*  
 a **Mynister**; *minister.*  
 a **Mynster**; *cenobium; cenobitalis; monasterium; monasterialis.*  
 a **Mynstrelle**; *gesticulator, histrio, & cetera; vbi harlott.*  
**Minte**; *menta, herba est.*  
 a **Minute** (A **Mynet** of An howre A.); *minuta, minutum.*  
**Myoure**<sup>4</sup>; *micatorium (A.).*  
 a **Miracle** (**Mirakylle** A.); *miraculum; miraculosus participium.*  
 a **Mire**; *merda, merdum, stercus.*  
 †to **Mire**<sup>5</sup>; *stercorare, merdare i. merda inquinare.*  
 a **Mire**; *vbi maras; labina (palus A.).*  
 †**Mire** (**Myry** A.); *cenosus, cenolentus, merdosus.*  
 †a **Mire drombylle** (**Myredrommylle** A.)<sup>6</sup>; *ciconia, onacraculus, onocraculon grece vel onocraculis (onacraculus A.).*  
 \***Mire sauce**<sup>7</sup>; *muria.*  
 †**Mirke**<sup>8</sup>; *Ater, Aquilens, caliginosus, furvus, fuscus, illucidus, intempestus, obscurus, opacus, pulus, tenebrosus, teter, umbrosus.*

<sup>1</sup> Halliwell quotes from the Nominale MS. 'Multrale, a mylk sele.' Baret gives 'A milke paille, *multrate*.' *Skele* or *skeel* is still in use in the North in the sense of a dairy vessel, containing some 5 or 6 gallons. It is of a conical shape, with an upright handle; though sometimes two-handed. Cotgrave has '*Paille*, a footlesse Posnet or Skellet.' See *Skele*, hereafter. '*Multrale*. A chesfat or A deves payle.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives 'White meates, *lactaria, lacticia*.' The expression means butter, eggs, milk, cheese, &c., and under the form *white meates* occurs several times in Tusser; as in ch. xlvii. 20, 'Shut Cisy vntaught, Hath *whitemeat* naught.' 'Milkye meates, or meates made of milke. *Lactaria, et Lactarius*, he that maketh suche meates' Huloet.

<sup>3</sup> See **Clappe** of a **Mille**, above. 'Janglyng is whan a man speketh to muche biforn folk & *clappeth* as a *milke* & taketh no kepe what he seith.' Chaucer, *Perseus's Tale*, l. 406 (6-Text ed.).

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 239.

<sup>5</sup> 'I myar, I beraye with myar. *Je crotte*. Get hym a fyre at ones, the poore man is myred up to the knees.' Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> See note to **Buttir**, above, p. 50. Jamieson gives *Mire-bumper* as a synonym for the bittern. 'Myr drommell. *Anacrotalus*.' Huloet. Glanvil in his trans. of Barthol. *De Propr. Rerum* says: 'The *myredromble* hyghte Onacrotalus and is a byrde that makyth noyse in water and is enmye nanly to eles;' bk. xii. ch. 29, p. 430: and again, p. 436—'Uula is a byrde of the quantyte of a crowe sprong wyth speckes and pytylyth hys bylle in to a myre place and makyth a grete sowne and noyse, and herby it semyth that uula is a *myre dromble*.'

<sup>7</sup> '*Muria*, brine.' Cooper. 'Meer sauce or brine. *Salsum, salsamentum*.' Gouldman.

<sup>8</sup> 'Mirke, darke, *obscurus, tenebrosa*.' Manip. Vocab. Hampole tells us, *P. of Conscience*, 456, that man before his birth 'duellid in a *myrk* dungeon;' and again, l. 193, says that it is no wonder if men go wrong,

'For in *myrknes* of unknowyng þai gang. Withouten lyght of understanding;'

\*a **Mirknes** (**Myrkeles** A.); *Ab-lu-inacio lucis Alienacio, chaos indeclinabile, furibula, furuitas, obscuritas, opacitas, tenebre, tetrītudo, umbra, umbrāsitas.*

\*to make or to be **Mirke**; *tenebrare, con-, tenebrassere, con-, fur[n]ere (furnare A.), nigrescere, nubilare, obscurare, opacare.*

\*to wex **Mirke**; *nigrescere, tenebrassere, con-.*

**Mirre**; *mirrum (mirra A.); mirrat-us, mirreus participia.*

\***Myri**<sup>1</sup>; *iocundus, letus, & cetera; ubi mery.*

a **Mirthe**; *leticia, & cetera; ubi ioy.*

†a **Miscomfortho**; *mesticia, & cetera; ubi sorowe.*

†to **Miscomfortho**; *desoluri.*

†a **Mischefe**; *calamitas, elegia; elegus; eleis grece, erumpna; erumpnosus; miseriu.*

†to **Mischefe**<sup>2</sup>; *erumpnare.*

†**Mischefyd**; *erumpnatus.*

†to **Miselle** (**Mysylle** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *pluvitare, pluuitare.*

†a **Miselynge** (**Myssyllnge** A.); *nimbus.*

†to **Mishere** (**Missehere** A.); *obaudire.*

†a **Misherynge**; *obauditus, obaudicio.*

†a **Misheror**; *obauditor.*

†to **Missay**; *bombinare, carniari, conuiciari.*

a **Missaynge**; *cataplectacio, carnicio, conuicium, conuiciolum; conuiciosus.*

a **Miste**; *memphis, nebula, nebulum (nebula maris est, nubulum terre est; nubes, Aer A.).*

**Misty**; *nebulosus.*

\*a **Mister**<sup>4</sup>; *ubi nede.*

†to **Mistriste**; *desperare, diffidere.*

†a **Mistriste**; *desperacio, diffidencia.*

to **Misvse** (**Mysevse** A.); *Abutis-are, Abuti.*

a **Misvse**; *Abusus, Abusio.*

†**Misvsynge**; *Abutens; Abusitas.*

and at l. 6114 calls the day of judgment 'a day of merryng (lowring) and *myrknes*.' O. Icel. *myrkr*. 'I myrke, I darke or make darke (Lydgat). *Je obscurays*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>1</sup> 'Whar-to þan es man here swa *myry*, And swa tendre of his vile body?'

Hampole, *P. of Consc.* 904.

<sup>2</sup> 'To mischeefe, *destruere*.' Manip. Vocab. Sherwood gives 'to mischieve, *malheurere, offendre*; mischieves, *maulx*.' The author of the trans. of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. i. l. 614, used the verb intransitively—

'Up thai wol atte eve Into a tree, lest thai by nyght *myschere*.'

Tusser, ch. x. st. 36, speaks of a '*mischieued* man,' i.e. unfortunate. 'Mi lauerd þat is meister of alle *mischipes*.' *St. Juliana*, p. 47. 'They gauen the moste parte of thayre good vnto pore peple that were in necessite and *mischeef*.' Caxton, Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 152.

<sup>3</sup> 'To misle, *gresiller*; *royez* to Drizzle.' Sherwood. 'My doctrine droppe as doeth y<sup>e</sup> rayne, and my spech flow as doeth the dew, and as the *myselyng* vpon the herbes, and as the droppes vpon the grasse.' Bible, 1551, Deut. xxxii. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 3476, tells us that it is sinful

'When þou prayes any man mare Thurgh flateryng, than *mister* ware;' see also l. 7373. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Mister, *egestas, inopia*;' and Lydgate, *Pylg. of the Sowle*, Bk. i. lf. 1, 'no doute I had ful huge *mestier* ther of.' 'The yren parte of the feete I clepe alle tho *mystres*, whiche that apperteyne to the body without, as clothyng howsyng and defense ageyne dyuerse perylles.' *Ibid.* Bk. iv. ch. 37. 'We *myster* no sponys, Here, at oure mangyng.' Towneley Myst. p. 90. In the *Sége off Melayne*, 1446, the Duke of Britany comes to help Charles, because 'he herde telle' he 'hade *mystere* of powere;' and in the *Song of Roland*, 321, Roland promises to support Gauter 'yf we þink *myster*.' See also the *Complaynt of Scotland*, pp. 36, 125 and 161, and *Cursor Mundi*, l. 15661.

\* a Mythane<sup>1</sup>; *mitta, mitana.*

\* a Myte; *mita.*

\* a Myte<sup>2</sup>; *quando est pondus, minutum.*

a Myter; *calicntrum, caleptra, cidaris, frigium, thiara, producto medio.*

† to sett on Mitere; *frigiare.*

M ante O.

a Modyr; *genitrix, mater, matrecula, matros grece; maternus participium; parens, propagatrix; matrimos dicitur qui sequitur matrem in moribus.*

a Modyrles childe; *pupillus, orphanus.*

† to folowe Modyr in maners; *matrissare.*

a Modyr slaer; *matricida.*

a Moghte<sup>3</sup>; *tinea.*

Moyses; *nomen proprium, moyses; mosageus.*

† a Mokañ (Molane A.) of a brydelle<sup>4</sup>; *lorale, mordaculum, salmares.*

† a Molwarppe (Moldewarpe A.)<sup>5</sup>; *talpa.*

† a Molwarpphyll (Moldewarpehyll A.); *talpetum.*

\* Molle<sup>6</sup>; *pulver vel is, & cetera; rbi powder.*

† to make Molle; *pulverizare. (to Molde; pulverizare A.).*

† a Momentt; *Articulus, momentum<sup>7</sup>, momentulum; momentaneus.*

þe Moyne · luna, *luminare minus (idem est A.); versus:*

<sup>1</sup> 'Mittaines or mittens, *mitaines, moufle.*' Cotgrave. '*Mantus, a myteyn or a mantell.*' Ortus. See the description of the Ploughman in *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, l. 428,

'His hod was ful of holes & his heer oute . . .  
His hosen ouerhongen his hokshynes, on eueriche a side,  
All beslombred in fen as he þe plow folwede,  
Twa myteynes, as mete, maad all of cloutes:  
þe fyngers weren for-ward & ful of fen honged.'

<sup>2</sup> Cotgrave has 'Mite (the smallest of weights or of coine). *Minute.*'

<sup>3</sup> 'The wliche as rotenesse ani to be wastid, and as clothing that is eten of a *mouzhe.*' Wyclif, Job xiii. 28. 'As a *mouzhe* [*mouzte* P.] to the cloth, and a worm to the tree, so sorewe of a man nozeth to the herte.' *Ibid.* Proverbs xxv. 20. See a Mawke, above, p. 231.

<sup>4</sup> Jamieson has 'a Mollet-brydyl, s. a bridle having a curb.' In the description of the Green Knight we read, 'His *moleynes*, & alle þe metal anamayld was þenne.' *Garayne*, l. 160. '*Chomus, genus freni i. capistrum, et pars freni, moleyns.*' Medulla. See also *Mulan.*

<sup>5</sup> The gloss on W. de Bibbesworth pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 166, explains *taupes* by 'moldewarpes.' In the Wyclifite version Isaiah ii. 20 is thus rendered: 'In that day shal a man throwe away the maumetes of his siluer and the symulacris of his gold, that he hadde maad to hym, that he shulde honoure *moldewarpes* and reremees;' and Levit. xi. 30: 'A camelion, that is a beeste varied in to diuerse colours, after diuerse lokings, and a stelloun, that is a werme depeyntid as with steris, and a lacert, that is a serpent that is cleid a liser, and a *moldewerp.*' Caxton in his *Chron. of England*, pt. v. p. 48, says—'then shall aryse up a dragon of the north that shall be full fyers, and shall meue warre agaynste the *moldewarpe.* and the *moldewarp* shal have no maner of power save onely a shyp wherto he may wende.' The word is still in use in the North; see Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley & Coringham*, &c. 'A mole or want, *talpa.*' Baret. 'A molwart, *talpa.*' Manip. Vocab. '*Talpe*, f. the little beast called a mole or moldewarpe.' Cotgrave. That which warps or turns up the mould or ground. In *Richmond. Wills*, pp. 229, 231, we read of 'moldwarpe' hats, i.e. made of moles skins. See Best's *Farming*, &c. *Book*, p. 140.

<sup>6</sup> In Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, ii. 204, is given a version of the tale which forms the basis of the incident of the Three Caskets in Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*. In Gower's version only two coffers are used, the first being filled with gold and precious stones, and the second with 'strawe and mull, with stones meind.' So also in the *Allit. Poems*, A. 382, 'I am bot *mol* & marere; mysse;' and again A. 904, 'I am bot *mokke* & *mul* among.' A. S. *myl*, M. H. G. *mul*, dust. '*Mollocke*, Durt.' Cockeram. Compare to *Mulbrede*, below. 'The Ethiopians gather together . . . a great deale of rubbeshe and *mullocke*, apte for fryng.' *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, ch. vi. p. 97.

<sup>7</sup> MS. *momentum*.

¶ *Phebe, vel luna, titania, cinthia, mæne,*  
*Ac nouitas lune ne mēnia dicitur esse.*

a **Moneth**; *mensis*; *mensurnus participium.*

**Money**<sup>1</sup>; *cremena, moneta, era, es, nummisma, pecunia, argentum*; *Argenteus, pecuniarius participia*; *census*; *versus*:

¶ *Census diuicie tu debes scribere per C,*  
*Spreponatur sapiencia quando notatur.*

†a **Money maker**; *erarius, eraria, monetarius, numelarius (nummularius A.), trapareta.*

†to **Monysche**<sup>2</sup>; *censere, censere, censire, hortari, eo-, de-, ex-, emulari, monere de futuro, ammonere de presenti, commovere de preterito, inmonere, precipere, mandare, suadere, assuadere.*

†a **Monyschere**; *hortator, monitor.*

†a **Monyschyng**<sup>2</sup>; *censura, hortacio, hortamen, hortatus, monicio (suadela, suacio A.); monens participium.*

**More**: *mage, -gis, maior & -ius, plus.*  
**Morelle**<sup>3</sup>; *quedam herba est, solatrum.*

þc **Morfew**<sup>4</sup>; *morphea.*

† **Moryn**; *eras, in crastino.*

a **Mornyng**; *Aurora, diluculum, discus, mane indeclinabile, matuta (i.e. Dea Aurore A.); matutinus*; *Aurorare i. illuminare.*

a **Morselle**<sup>5</sup>; *botus, buccella, morcellus, frustum, frustulum.*

† **Morselle be morselle**; *frustatim.*

a **Mortas**<sup>6</sup>; *castratura (ligium A.).*

**Morter**<sup>7</sup>; *cementum.*

a **Morter**<sup>8</sup>; *mortarium, mortariolum, lapista, pila, ptipsanarium.*

\* **Mortrws** (**Mortrowse** A.)<sup>9</sup>; *pepo, pepounum.*

**Mosse**; *muscus, irena.*

**Moste**; *ubi wate.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Cremena. A pautener or siluer.' *Ortus.*

<sup>2</sup> Wyclif in his prologue to Joshua, p. 554, says: 'We moncishen the rede that the wode of Ebrew names and distyneciouns bi membris dyuydid the bisy wryter keep wel;' and in Judges i. 14—'the which goyng in the weie, hir man monyschid, that she shulde axe hir fader a feild.' 'I monysche, or warne. *Je admoneste.* I monysshed you herof two monethes ago: If you be monysshed to come to the spyritual court, you must nedes apere.' *Falsgrave.* 'Monyshe. *Monco.* Monyshe before or fyrst. *Premoneo.*' *Huloet.*

<sup>3</sup> *Cotgrave* gives '*Mordle*, f. the herb morell, petty morell, garden nightshade.' *Solatrum* is probably only an error for *solanum*. *Lyte*, *Dodoens*, p. 443, in his chapter on 'Nightshade or Morelle,' says that it is called 'in Englishe Nightshade, Petimorel, and Morel,' and recommends a preparation of it pounded with parched barley as a remedy for 'St. Antonie's fire' and other complaints.

<sup>4</sup> 'The morphewe, *vitiligo, morphea*;' *Baret*, who adds—'the roote of daffodill with vinegar and nettle-seede taketh away the spots and morphewe in the face.' *Elyot*, s. v. *Alphos*, gives—'a morphen or staynyng of the skynne; and *Cotgrave* 'Morphew, *morphec, morfee, bran de Judas.*' 'Morphye, a staynyng of the skynne wyth spottes. *Alphos.*' *Huloet.*

<sup>5</sup> 'A morsell, a gobbet, or lumpe cut from something, *botus.*' *Baret.* 'Morsell by morsell, or in morselles. *Offatim.*' *Huloet.*

<sup>6</sup> *The Manip. Vocab.* gives 'a mortesse, *cumphus, incastratura.*' '*Adent*, m. a mortaise, notch, or indented hole in wood.' *Cotgrave.* 'Mortyse. *Cumphus, Incastrura.* Mortised, *Impetritus.*' *Huloet.*

<sup>7</sup> *Baret* has 'Morter, or clay mixed with straw, wherwith walles are dawbed, *aceratum*: mortar, parget, rubbish, or a ragged stone not polished, *cementum.*' 'Or helpe make mortar or bere mukke a-felde.' *P. Plowman*, B. vi. 144.

<sup>8</sup> '*Mortier*, m. a mortar to bray things in.' *Cotgrave.*

<sup>9</sup> In *P. Plowman*, B. xiii. 41, we read—

'Ac þei etc mete of more eoste, *mortrewes* and potages;'

on which see *Prof. Skeat's* note. See also *Babees Boke*, pp. 35, l. 520; 54, l. 805, &c.

to make **Moste**<sup>1</sup>; *liquidare*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to wete.

a **Mostour**; *flavor, humor, maior, madiditas (mulitis A.)*.

a **Mote**<sup>2</sup>; *Attamus, festuca*.

\***Motide** of musyk (**A Mote** of **Mosike A.**)<sup>3</sup>; *modulus*.

†**Mottelay**<sup>4</sup>; *calamita*; *polimitus, polimitarius*.

to **Move**<sup>5</sup>; *cire, ciere, cillere, movere, con-, mobilitare*.

**Movabylle**; *mobilis*.

a **Movyng**; *motio, movementum*.

\*to **Mowe**<sup>6</sup>; *cachinnare vel -ri, narire (Ringere, fesannare A.)*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to scorn.

\*a **Mowyng**; *cachinnatus, rictus*.

\***Mowled** (**Mowle** **A.**); *mucilus*.

\*to **Mowle**<sup>7</sup>; *mucilare*.

\*a **Mowldnes**; *glis, mucor, mussa*.

\*a **Mowle**; *pernio*.

a **Mowntane**; *Alpes, montana*.

a **pyss Mowre** (**A Mowre A.**); *formica*.

a **pyss Mowrehylle** (**A Mowre hylle A.**); *formicarium*.

**A Mowre howse**; *formication (A.)*.

a **Mowse**; *mus, murinus*; *sorex est mus Aquaticus (Mus cecus A.)*.

†a **Mosse** (**Mowse A.**) *hole*; *Amfractus*.

†a **Mowse slaer**; *muricida*.

†a **Mowsse taker**; *muscupulator*.

†**A Mosse croppe** (**A.**).

<sup>1</sup> 'Wel may that Lond be called delytable and a fructuous Lond, that was bebledd and *moysted* with the precyouse Blode of oure Lord Jesu Crist.' Maundeville, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> See P. Festu.

<sup>3</sup> See P. Moote of an horne bowyng. In *Sir Gawayne*, 1141, the knight having prepared for hunting goes for his hounds and

'Vnclosed þe kenel dore, & calle hem þer-oute, Blwe bvgly in buglez þre bare *mote*;' and again, l. 1364—

'Baldely þay blw prys, baved þayr racheþe, Strakande ful stoutly mony stif *mote*3.' Syþen fonge þay her flesche folden to home.

<sup>4</sup> Cooper, *Thesaurus*, 1584, explains *polimitus* as 'of twinde or twisted threade of diuers colours; *restis polymita*, a garment of twisted silke of diuers colours, a garment embrodered.' Cf. P. Motte, *coloure*. Compare *examita* = samite, and *dimity*.

<sup>5</sup> Probably an error for Mote.

<sup>6</sup> Lydgate has 'What do I than but laugh and make a *mowe*?' So also Chaucer—

'Their sowne was so ful of japes As ever *mowis* were in apes.'

'To mowe, *mouere labia*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret gives 'to make a mow like an ape, *distorque os*.' See also to Girne, ante, p. 156. In Aseham's *Schoolmaster* we read—'if som Smithfeild Ruffian take vp som strange going; som new *mowing* with the mouth, &c.' See also Shakspere, *Cymbeline*, Act i. Sc. 7. 'Wylif renders Psalm xxxiv. 16 as follows: 'thei tempteden me, thei *vndermowiden* me with *vndermowing* [thei scorniden me with *mowying* P. *subsannauerunt me subsannatione*. Vulg.], and Psalm xliii. 14: 'Thou hast put vs repref to oure nezhebores, *vndermowing* [*mowying* P.] and scorn to hem that ben in oure enuyroun.' 'Moeke wyth the mouthe by mowyng. *Os distorque, vel ducere*. Mockyng or mowyng wyth the lypyes or mouth. *Valgatio*.' Huloet. Stubbes in his *Anatomic of Abuses*, p. 145, while inveighing against the evils and dangers of plays, declares that nothing is learnt from them but wickedness, as, for instance, 'to iest, laugh, and fleer, to grin, to nodd, and *mow*.' 'To mow or mock with the mouth like an Ape. *Distorque os, rictum diducere*.' Gouldman. 'Canutus at a feste made open *mowes* and scornede seint Edithe' [*cachinnos effunderit*]. Trevisa's Higden, vi. 477. See also *ibid.* v. 75.

<sup>7</sup> Hampole says, *P. of Conscience*, 5570, that as for the rich who hoard up money

'Fe rust of þat *moweld* moné Agayne þau þan sal wittnes be.'

In the *Ancien Riecle*, p. 344, we find 'oðer leten þinges *muelen* oðer rusten.' Wylif in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 153, speaks of 'a loof' as being '*mowlid*.' See *Christ's own Complaint in Polit., Relig., & Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 181, where he says to the rich

'Fe mowlis þat þi clothis etc, And þou letist poore men go bare,

þi drinkis þat sowren, & þi *mowlid* mete . . . þei crien vpon þee veniaunce grete.'

'Ther whas rostyde bakon, *mowlyde* bred, nw sowre alle.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85. 'I molde, as breed dothe for stalenesse. *Je mois*. I do some good in the house, I keep breed from



\*a Mowse felle (A Mowse trape A.)<sup>1</sup>; *muscipula*.

†a Mowsse turde; *musterda*.

a Mowthe; *bucca, buccula, os, osculum (ocillum A.) diminutivum*.

a Mowthe of a flakett; *lura*.

M ante V.

a Mudde; *cenum, limus (glis, lutum, & cetera; vbi Clay A.)*.

†to Muffelle; *velare faciem*.

\*to Mughe (Mught A.)<sup>2</sup>; *posse, quoco, valere*.

†a Mughe<sup>3</sup>; *Archonius*.

†to Mughe hay; *Archoniare, Archonizere*.

†a Mugher of hay; *Archonizator*.

\*Mugworte (Mughwarde A.)<sup>4</sup>; *Arthemisia i. mater herbarum*.

moldyng and drinke from sowryng. I mowle, or fast, as corne dothe. *Je moisie*. It is tyme to eate this breed, for it begynneth to mowle. Palsgrave. 'Moude. *Mucidus, Rucidus*. Mouldy and moulde. *Idem*. Huloet. 'Muco. To mowlyn. *Mucidus*. Moyst or mowlyd. *Mucor*. Mowlyng of wyne.' Medulla. Horman has 'This bredde is moulled or hore for long kepyng.' 'Paris *muscidus*, A<sup>cc</sup> mowlde-bred. *Hic mucor*, A<sup>cc</sup> mowlde.' Wright's Vocab. p. 198. 'Mucco. To be filthie, vinewed, or hoare; to be palled or dead, as wine y<sup>t</sup> hath lost the verdure. *Mucresco*. To waxe vinewed or hoare. *Mucor*. Filth; venewing; hoarenesse, such as is on breade or meate long kept. *Mucidus*. Filthie; venewed; hoarie; palled. *Mucidum vinum*. A palled wine or deade.' Cooper. In *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 108 are given recipes 'to done away mool or spoot from clothe,' one of which runs 'ley upon the mool of thy clothe blake soape medeled with otis, and bowke well the clothe afterwarde.'

<sup>1</sup> See Felle for myse, above, p. 126. 'Musticula. A mous falle.' Medulla. Ger. *mausfalle*.

'Of cat, nor of fat-trap I haue no dread,

I grant (quod shee), and on together they feed.'

Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> 'Hu sal ani man ðe *mugen* deren?' *Genesis and Exodus*, 1818.

'Drihtin me jifeþ witt & miht

þatt I shall cunneþ cwemenn Godd

To forþenn wel min wille,

& wel itt *mugheþ* forþenn.'

*Ormulum*, 2959,

'Yhit som men wille nocht understande,

þat þat *mught* mak þam dredande.'

*Pricke of Conscience*, 268.

See again, l. 2285, where Hampole says that devils appear to dying men

'Sen haly men þat here lifed right *Mught* nocht dygh with-outen þat sight.'

Antichrist, too, will feign holiness 'þat he *mught* lightlyer men bygile.' l. 4241. 'Quoco. To mown.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> See Lazamon, iii. 173—'Pa sparwen heore flut nomen,

I þan eouesen he grupen,

Swa heo duden in þen *mugen*.'

'*Archonius*, locus ubi fenum congeritur et asservatur; *fenil*.' Ducange. Cotgrave gives 'fenil, m. a hay loft, hay mowe, hay house, a Reek or stacke of hay,' &c., and Baret 'an hey mowe, *fenil aceruus, strues, congeries*.' The distinction between a mow and a stack is shown by W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 154—

'Une moye (a mowe) est dite en *grauunge*, E taas (stake) hors de la *grauunge*.'

In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 6760, Exodus xxii. 6 is thus paraphrased—

'If fire be kyndeld and ouertak

He þat kindeld fire in þat feild,

Thoru feld, or corn, *mou*, or stak,

He aght þe harmes for to yeild.'

'Mowe of whete or haye, *mul n de foyu*.' Palsgrave. The word is common in the Eastern Counties, and occurs frequently in Tusser's *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrye*. In Wyclif's version of Ruth iii. 7, one MS. reads, 'whanne Booz hadde ete and drunke, and was maad more glad, and hadde go to slepe bisidis the mowe of sheenes, &c.' See also P. Plowman, C. vi 14. 'Archonius. An heep or a stak of corne.' Medulla. A. S. *muga*, O. Icel. *mugr*.

<sup>4</sup> Naogeorgus in his *Papish Kingdom*, repr. in Stubbes' *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 339, tells us that on the feast of St. John the Baptist

'the maides doe daunce in euery streete,

With garlands wrought of *motherwort*, or else with *Vernain sweete*.'

'*Artemisia, vel matrum herba, mug-wyrt*.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vocab. p. 30.

\***Mukke**; *letamen est pinguedo terre, ruder*; versus:

¶ *Iunge luto cenum, quibus Adle volutibra, limum,*

*Cum sterquilino predictis Ad-dito fimum:*

*Hinc coarctentus, illimis dici-tur inde.*

*Illimis i. purus, stercus.*

†to **Mukke**<sup>1</sup>; *erudicare, finire, pas-tinare, purgare, stercorare.*

†a **Mukker**; *erulerista (oliter A.).*

a **Mukke hepe**<sup>2</sup>; *finarium.*

†A **Mulan**; *vbi Molan (A.).*

a **Mulbery**; *morum (morus, morum fructus eius A.).*

a **Mulbery tre**; *morus.*

\*to **Mulbrede**<sup>3</sup>; *juterere, micare.*

a **Mulde** to cast in; *duca, formula, effigies, patrona.*

to **Mulde** (Mowlde A.); *confer-mare.*

†a **Muldyingborde**<sup>4</sup>; *rotabulum, ma-gis, pinsa.*

†a **Mule**; *burdo, mulus, mula.*

†a **Mule hyrde**; *mulio.*

†to **Multe**<sup>5</sup>; *multare.*

†a **Multer**; *emolumentum, multura.*

†a **Multer arke**; *emolumentarium.*

†a **Multer dische**; *metreta, tessera.*

to **Multyplye**; *fructificare, multi-plicare.*

†a **Multyplynge**; *multiplicacio; -aus participium.*

A **Munethe**; *Interlunium, Mensis (A.).*

<sup>1</sup> Cooper, 1584, renders *erudicare* by 'to throw or carry out rubbell, as mortar and broken stones of olde buill yng, et, *erudicare solum*, to rid a ground from rubbell and other filth;' and in this sense it occurs in Best's *Farming*, &c. *Book* (Sartees Soc.), p. 102: 'when they come backe they fall to *mucking* of the stables.' 'I mucke lande. *Je fiente*. If this land be well mucked, it wyll beare corne ynough the nexte yere.' Palgrave.

<sup>2</sup> 'A muckhil, *rimarium*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Portez les cendres au fenjer (the mochil)'. W. de Bibbesworth in Wright's Vocab. p. 170. 'Fou erte nowe vylerre þane any mukke.' Relig. Pieces from Thornton MS. p. 16. 'As muk upon mold, I widder away.' Towneley Myst. p. 21. Frequently used by Wyclif; see his *Works*, ed. Matthew, pp. 5, 147, &c.

<sup>3</sup> In De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. St. John's Coll. Camb. ff. 127<sup>18</sup>, the pilgrim sees a sister 'that wente by the cloyster, and as me thought scho bare meet *muled* apou parchemyn,' where the Trinity MS. reads 'mete croumed up on parchemyn.' See to **Mye** brede, above, and compare **Molle**.

<sup>4</sup> A Moulding board; the board upon which bread was kneaded and moulded into loaves. In the Liber Albus. iii. 416, we read of a charge against Johannes Brid, a baker, of stealing dough by making holes in the moulding boards, '*quoddam foramen super quamdam tabulam suam, quae vocatur mollingborde, ad pistrinum pertinentem, pendentes artificioseque fieri fecit, ad molam municipalem in qua mures capiuntur, cum quodam reghetto cante prorsus ad foramen illud obturandum et aperendum.*' '*Rotabula*: a moldynge borde.' Ortus. 'Moldyng borde, *ais a pestrier*.' Palgrave. '*Tabula*. A moulding board.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. 'One wood moldyng bord' is mentioned in the Invent. of W. Knyvett, 1557. *Richmond*. Wills, &c. p. 101; see also *Wills & Invent.* i. 159.

<sup>5</sup> To multe is the word applied to the taking of the *multura* or toll for grinding corn. The word is still in use in the North. Jamieson gives '*Moater*, to take multure for grinding corn; *multure*, the fee for grinding corn, Fr. *monture*; Lat. *molitura*. *Mul-turer*, the tacksman of a mill.' Ducange says '*Molitura*, praestatio pro molitura,' and Cotgrave has '*Mouloge* m. grist. grinling; also *Multure*, the fee or toll that's due for grinding.' Cooper, 1584, says of *Metreta* 'as Dioscorides sayeth, it conteyneth ten congios that is, of our measure .10. gallons and .10. pintes, which is .II. gallons and a quarte. *Georgius Agricola* sayth it conteyneth .12. congios that is .72. *sextarios*, and then is it a greater measure, onlesse ye will take *sextarius* as phisitions doo for .18. ownces, & not for .24. as Budey doth whose account I follow.' 'Then doe wee . . . have for every bushell of corne very neare sixe peckes of meale, if the corne bee dry; or else the fault is in the miller that taketh more *moeter* than is his due.' H. Best, *Farming*, &c., *Book*, p. 103. The *Multer dische* would appear to be the Miller's measure for calculating his toll, and the *Multer arke* the vessel in which the toll was deposited.

'The myllare mythis the *multure* wyth ane mettskant,

For drouth had drunkin vp his dam in the dry 3ere.' G. Douglas, *Encad.* Bk. viii. Prol. l. 48.

a **Munke**; *monachus, cenobita*; *monachicus, monasticus*.

†A **Munke howse**; *Cenobium, & cetera*; *vbi Abbey (A.)*.

†to be **Munke**; *monachari*.

**Murañ** of bestis<sup>1</sup>; *bestius*.

a **Mure**; *mora*.

†a **Mure** cok or hene; *ornare*.

to **Murñ**; *lugere, merere, & cetera*; *vbi* to sorowe.

**Murnynge**; *Atrous, lugubris, (merens A.)*.

to **Murther**; *crasso*.

†a **Murtherer**; *sicarius*.

a **Murthur**<sup>2</sup>; *murdram*.

**Musik**; *musica*.

\*a **Muskett**<sup>3</sup>; *capus*.

**Muske**.

a **Muskylle**<sup>4</sup>; *musculus*.

\***Must**<sup>5</sup>; *carenum, mustum*.

**Musterd**; *sinapium*.

†**Musterde** sede; *sinapis, sinapi indeclinabile*.

\*a **Must**er of men; *bellicrepa (bellitropa A.)*.

\*to **Mute**<sup>6</sup>; *Allegare, ut, ille Allegat pro me, causare, contranersari, decertare, disceptare, interpellere, orare, per-, placitare & -ri*.

\*a **Mute** halle; *capitolium*.

\*a **Muter**; *Actor, Advocatus, causarius, causator, causidicus, decertator, deceptor, interpellator, orator, placitator*.

\*a **Mutyng**; *causa, causula; causationis participium; pragma; pragmaticus*.

**Mutoñ**; *muto, osor, carnes onine, carnes verricine (verrine A.)*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Murrayne, lues, contagio.' Manip. Vocab. 'Murrein among cattell, pestilence among men, great death or destruction, lues.' Baret.

<sup>2</sup> Ducange defines *Murdram* as 'homicidium, sed fortivum et non per infortunium factum.' See Gloss. to Liber Custumarum, ed. Riley, p. 816.

<sup>3</sup> 'Capus, avis predatoria; falco, faveom.' Ducange. Baret has s. v. Hauke, 'aisus masculus, a musket,' and Cotgrave gives 'Mousquet, m. a musket (Hawke, or Peece). Mouchet, m. a musket; the tasell of a Sparhawke,' and 'Sabech, m. the little Hawke tearmed a Musket.' Harrison in his *Description of England*, pt. ii. p. 30, mentions amongst the 'Hawkes and Ravenous fowles' of England 'the musket and the Sparhawke.' 'Hic capus, Acc. a Muskett.' Wright's Vocab. p. 220. 'A musket. Fringillarius, humipeta, musculus.' Gouldman. Cockeram in his list of 'short-winged Hawks' mentions 'A Sparrow Hawk, the male is a Musket.' 'Some men mene that Alietus is a lytyll byrde and assaylyth onely feble byrdes and vnymyghty and herby it semyth that Alietus and a lytyl sperhawke is al one, that is callyd a muskete in freusshe.' Glauvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. 4, p. 412.

<sup>4</sup> See P. Plowman, C. x. 94 and Prof. Skeat's note thereon, and the quotation from Caxton's *Trevisa*, s. v. **Margaryte** stone, above.

<sup>5</sup> 'Lo! my wombe as must withoute venting, that breketh newe litle win vesselys.' Wyclif, Job xxxii. 19. So in Deeds ii. 13, 'Forsoth othere scornynen, seyinge, For thei ben ful of must.' With this last compare the passage in the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 382, referring to the same incident—'Primus Judas. Muste in here brayn so schyly dothe creppe,

That thei cheteryn and chateryn as they jays were.'

'Must newe wyne, moost.' Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> Baret gives 'to Moot, or cannes a case of the law for exercise.' Ben Jonson, in his *Discoveries*, says 'There is a difference betweene *mooting* and pleading.' 'To moote, arguere, mouere dubia.' Manip. Vocab. 'To moote, *disputer, ou plaidoyer une cause de loy, par manière d'exercice; et les jeunes estudiants, qui font cet exercice sont nommez mootzmen*.' Cotgrave. 'Mota, curia placitum, conventus: *motatio, lis controversia, dispute*.' Ducange. The word is still kept up in the *Wardmotes*, or meetings of the Wards in the City of London, and in the phrase 'a moot point.' In Wright's *Political Songs*, Camden Soc. p. 336, we are told—'Justises, shirreves, meires, baillifs . . .

Hii gon out of the heie way, ne leven hii for no sklandre,

And maken the *mot-halle* at home in here chaumbre wid wouk.'

Wyclif in his version of Matt. xxvii. 27 has: 'Thanne kniſtis of the president takynge Jhesu in the *mote hulle* gedriden to hym alle the cumpanye of kniſtis,' and in John xviii.

Capitulum 13<sup>m</sup> N.

N ante A.

a Nacioñ; *nacio*.\*a Naffe of a qwele<sup>1</sup>; *modi-  
tulum, modiolus*.a Nag<sup>2</sup>; *jppus*.Nay; *havl, minime, non si, min-  
usve, nequaquam, nequam, multa-  
tens*.a Nayle (Naylle A.); *clavus, spicus*.a Nayle; *vnguis hominum & vul-  
crum, vngula brutorum est*.to Nayle; *clavare, con-*.†a Nayle tulle (Nayle toyle A.);  
*clavatorium*.Nakyd; *cinctutus, jvestis, nudus,  
nudulus, & cetera*.†Nakedly; *nude, Adverbium*.\*to Nakyn<sup>3</sup>; *nudare, delegere, damp-  
nare, exuere, spoliare*.\*a Nakynyng; *nudacio, de-, & cetera;  
-ans participium*.†Naaman; *nomen proprium*.Naman; *nemo, nullus*.Name; *nomen*.to Name; *Appellare, baptizare, no-  
minare, de-, nuncupare, vocare*.Namely<sup>4</sup>; *maxime, precipue, pre-  
sertim, potissime vel potissimum;  
precipuus, excipuus*.†a Namynge; *Appellacio, nominacio,  
nuncupacio, & cetera*.†A Nampkyn<sup>5</sup>; *Manifra, manupi-  
um a manu & pio i. purgare,  
manifra dicitur de manu & foros  
i. ferre (A.)*.to Nappe (Nape A.)<sup>6</sup>; *dormitare*.a Nappynge; *dormitacio; dormi-  
tans*.

28: 'Therefore thei leden Jhesu to Cayfas, in to the moot halle' [*pratorium*]. See Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 395. In the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 298, Pilate is represented as sitting in his 'skaffald' when the messenger from Caiphas addresses him—

'My lord busshop Cayphas comawndyd hym to the,

And prayd the to be at the mot-halle by the day dawes.'

In Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lif of the Maichode*, Roxburgh Club, ed. W. A. Wright, p. 185, we read 'for oure mostiere thou art and oure sergenteesse.' The author of the *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, p. 182, says of the Brahmins, 'thei haue neither moote halles, ne vniuersities.' 'Moote halle. *Aula declamatoria*. Mootynge or proposynge argumentes. *Declamatio*.' Hulot. 'Capitolium. A mote hous.' Medulla. See Harrison's account of *Motclagh* in his *Descript. of England*, i. 100.

<sup>1</sup> The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Naffe of a wheele. *uaho, centrum*.' 'The naue of a cart-wheele, *aspis, modiolus*.' Baret. See Prompt. s. v. Naue.

<sup>2</sup> 'A nag, a little horse, a colt, *equulus*.' Baret.

<sup>3</sup> "'Ye, sir," quod she, "for this man Raveshid me, and hathe taken from me my virginite; and now he wolde sle me, & he hathe thus *nakid* me, for to smyte of myn hede." *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 220. 'Theune saide the Emprise, "Do of and *nekyn* þe of all þi Clothing, or ellis I shall make þe, in malgre of þi tethe." *Ibid.* p. 277; see also p. 313. In Wyclif's version of Genesis xxxvii. 23, in the account of Joseph and his brethren, we read: 'anon as he cam to his brithren, thei *nakiden* hym the side coote to the hele, and of manye colours, and puttiden into an olde sisterne, that hadde no watyr.' See also Job xx. 19. 'A nu *nucnes* mon mi lef.' *Old Eng. Homilies*, i. 283.

<sup>4</sup> This is the original meaning of *namely* in Middle English, and its use is frequent. Thus Hampole tells us, *P. of Cons.* 171, that a man should learn

'*Namly* of þat at hym fel to know. þat myght meke his hert and make it law.'

and so in Trevisa's Higlen, vi. 277: 'Charles hadde greet lykynge in Austyn his bookes; and *namelicke* [*potissime*] in his bookes de Civitate Dei.'

<sup>5</sup> 'A napkin, or handkerchiefe, *cusitum, sudarium vel sudarium*: a table napkin, *mantile, a manu et tela, a manibus tergendis*; but *mantelum* is vsed most commonly for a towel.' Baret. 'A napkin, *mantile*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>6</sup> The author of the *Ancien Riecl* in warning his readers to be watchful and vigilant, says, 'þe þet *nappes* upon helle brede, he torples ofte in er he leste wene.' p. 324. In the *Song of Roland*, l. 70, when the French had drunk of the wine sent to them by the Saracens, 'it swynyd in ther hellis, and I mad hem to *napp*.' 'He slombred and a *nappe* he toke.' *Rom. of Rose*, l. 4005. In the *Romance of Duke Rowlande and Sir Ottuell*, l. 288,

a Naproñ (Napperone A.)<sup>1</sup>; *linas*,  
 & cetera; vbi A barne clathe.

\*a Natte<sup>2</sup>; *storium*, *storiolum* di-  
 minutium.

\*to make Nattes; *storiare*.

\*a Natte maker; *storiator*.

a Navy of schyppis; *classis*, *navigi-*  
*um*.

†a Navylle; *umbelicus*.

N ante E.

to Nee as a horse (dose A.)<sup>3</sup>; *hin-*  
*nire*, co-.

\*a Nebbe (or A bylle A.)<sup>4</sup>; *rostrum*,  
*rostillum*.

†a Negligence; *Absolarium*, *ignavia*  
 (*jnercia* A.), *incuria*, *negligencia*,  
 & cetera; vbi slewthe (nowthe  
 A.).

Otuel mocking at Naymes calls him 'a nolde nappere.' 'So he [go]n nappi' *Lazarus*, i. 52. 'Lo! he shal not nappen, ne slepen; that kepeth Israel.' Wyclif, Ps. exx. 4. A.S. *knappian*, *knappian*. 'It is tyme to nappe for hym that slept nat these thre nyghtes: *il est temps quon se assomme qui nat poynt dormy de ces troyz nygets*. It is holsome for olde men to nappe in a chayre after dynere.' Palsgrave. 'To nap, to slumber, *dormitorio*, *dormito*. To sleepe out one's sleepe, to take a nap.' Baret. 'A nappe, *dormitatio*, *incubula*: to nappe, *dormitare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Dormir sur le jour, to take a nap at dinner time.' Cotgrave. 'Dormito: to nappyn.' Medulla.

<sup>1</sup> One of the words in which the initial *n* has now been lost: compare *adder*. In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, l. 33, we read of the tapster's 'napron fair and white i-wash.' In the Will of Jeanne Lewen, 1569, pr. in *Wills & Inventories* (Surtees Soc.), vol. ii, p. 305, the testatrix bequeaths 'to Alles Barnes a gowne of worsted and a napron of worsted.' In the *Ordinances for Royal Households* (*Liber Niger* Ed. IV.), p. 52, it is directed that the sergeant of the 'vestiary' is to have 'at eueryche of the iiij festes in the 3ere naprons of the gre'e spycery, two elles of linnen clothe, price ijs.' 'Item all nappery ware, as kyrcherys, *appurnys*, blankytts, shetys, coverlets, and sych other, xxviij<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. 1542 (Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi.), p. 27. 'Hic linas, A<sup>cc</sup>. naprone.' Wright's Vocab. p. 199.

<sup>2</sup> A mat. 'Hauing nothing to wrap in thly head,

Saue a brode hat, rent out of nattes olde.' Lydgate, *Bochas*, ed. 1554, fo. 69. 'Itin, paid for natts for the Rayles at ye Comunion table. 1<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. Itin, paid to John Scatchard for two natts. 2<sup>d</sup>.' *Ecclesfield Church Wardens Accounts*, 1640. In the Fabric Rolls of York Minster, ed. Raine, p. 348, under the date 1669, occurs the item: 'For covering the seates with nating in the Deans closet, 1<sup>s</sup>.' 'Storator. A mat-maker.' Gouldman. 'Storium, anything spreade on the grounde, a matte.' Cooper. The poem alluded to by Mr. Way in his note in the Prompt, is Lydgate's metrical version of De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Life of Man*, to which I have frequently referred in these pages, a prose version of which was edited for the Roxburgh Club in 1869 by Dr. Aldis Wright from a MS. in Trin. Coll. Camb., and another from a MS. in John's Coll. Camb. is now being edited by me for the Early E. Text Society. 'Any covering spreade on the ground, a mat, *stora*.' Baret.

<sup>3</sup> 'To neie like an horse, *hinmio*; a neicng, *hinmitus*.' Baret. 'I nye, as a horse dothe. *Je hannys, hannyr*. Thou nyest for an other otes; wiche we expresse by these wordes, "thou lokest after deed mens shoes;" *tu te hannys pour lauyne d'autrui*: it is an adage in the frenche tonge.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> 'A nebbe, beake, *rostrum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Hoc rostrum*, A<sup>cc</sup>. nebbe.' Wright's Vocab. p. 189. 'A nebb, *bec*.' Cotgrave. See Awdeley & Harman, ed. Furnivall, pp. 82, 86. A.S. *neb*. In the *O. E. Homilies*, i. 121, it is said of Christ: 'summe þer weren þet his eȝan bundan and hine on þet *neb* mid heore bondan stercliche beoten.' 'Leccherie ananricht greideð hire wið þat to weorren oþi meidenhad & secheð eארst upon hire *nebbe* to *nebbe*.' *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 17; see also *ibid*. p. 35. Coverdale in his version of Genesis viii. 11 has: 'Then he abode yet seven dayes mo & sent out the Doue agayne out of the arke & she returned vnto him aboute the euen tyde: and beholde she had broken of a leaf of an olyue tre & bare it in hir *nebb*.' In the *Anceren Riwle*, p. 98, *ostende mihi faciem tuam* is rendered 'scheau to me þi leone *neb* & ti lufsume leor.' See the 'Sarmun' in *Early Eng. Poems*, &c., ed. Furnivall, l. 57, where amongst the joys of heaven it is said that  
 'we sul se oure leuedi briȝte  
 so fulle of loue ioi and blisse  
 þat of hir *neb* sal spring þe liȝte  
 in to oure hert þat ioi iwisse.'

See also *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 72.

† **Negligent**; *negligens*, & cetera; ubi slawe.

a **Neddyr**<sup>1</sup>; *Aspis, lucerta* (serpens A.), *stellio, bisilliscus, cicadrillus* (serpens, *jdrus* A.); versus:

¶ *Est serpentis, idrus, coluber simul idra, chelidrus,*

*Vipera* (*Vipria* A.) *predictis nepa coniungatur & Anguis, Atque draceni, draco fit scorpio de speciebus.*

¶ *de speciebus i. de specie jstorum serpenium presencium; serpentulus, boa vel boas est serpens nocivus bobus, iaculus est serpens volatilis, Cerasta vel cerastes est serpens cornutus.*

a **Nede**; *necessitas, necesse indeclinabile, necessario, opere precium, opus indeclinabile, necessitudo; versus:*

*i. verbo et necesse*  
¶ *Cum substantivo tu semper est deum esse iunge necesse;*

*sed Iunge necessario cum verbo non cum verbo substantivo. quolibet iude.*

*egestas, indigencia, & cetera; ubi poverty.*

to **Nede** (*Neyde* A.); *egere, involgere, necessitatem habere vel necessitatem pati, egestare, laborare* (*egestare laborare, et cetera; ubi to lake or tharue* A.).

**Nedefulle**; *necessarius.*

**Nedy**; *egenus, egens, & cetera; ubi poure*<sup>2</sup>.

a **Nedylle**; *Acus.*

†a **Nedylle howse**<sup>3</sup>; *Acuarium.*

†a **Nefe** (*Neffe* A.)<sup>4</sup>; *pugnus, pugillus; pugillaris participium.*

<sup>1</sup> This is probably the latest instance of this, the true form of this word. The loss of the initial *n*, arising from a mistaken dividing of *a nadder* as *an adder*, first began in the South in 1300: thus in *K. Alisaunder*, l. 5262, we have 'grete addren,' and in the *Aenbite*, p. 61, 'hi resembleþ an eddre þet hatte serayn.' In the North the true form was preserved much later. The Promptorium gives both forms, 'Eddylr or neddyr, wyrme. *Serpens.*' *Nedder* is still in use as a dialectal form in parts of the North. '*Serpent d colure* (neddere aut snake)? W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vocab. p. 159. In the *Ormulum*, 9265, *progenies viperarum* is rendered by '*neddre streon.*'

'þe buk says þus, "þat when a man Wormes and *neddres*, ugly in sight."'

Sal dighe he sal enherite þan

Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 868.

'Wharefore þe wyse mane byddes in his buke als fra þe face of þe *neddylre* fande to flee syne.' Dan Jon Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose & Verse from Thornton MS.* E. E. T. Soc. ed. Perry, p. 11. 'þe *neddre*, seið Salomon, stingeð al stilliche.' *Ancien Riele*, p. 82. A. S. *nadder*, Goth. *naders*, O. Icel. *nadr*.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *pouree*.

<sup>3</sup> That is, a case or receptacle for needles. '*Acuarium*. A needle case.' Gouldman. '*Hec aquaria* [*acuaria*], A<sup>cc</sup>. *nedyll hows.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 199.

<sup>4</sup> In *Harclok*, 2405, we read—

'Hwan godarde herde þat þer þrette, With þe *neue* he robert sette

Beorn the teth a dint ful strong.'

In *Allit. Poesis*, B. 1537, we are told that when at Belshazzar's Feast the handwriting appeared on the wall,

'þat bolde Baltazar blusched to þat *neue*, Such a dasande drede dusede to his hert.' Barbour, xvi. 129, tells us how Robert Bruce knocks Sir Colin Campbell down 'with ane transiounie intill his *nave*,' where one MS. reads *neje*: and again, xx. 257, describing the grief of the Scottish knights at the death of Bruce, he says

'Cumly knychtis gret full sar, And thair *nevis* oft sammyn driff.'

See also iii. 581: '*newys* that stalwart war & square.'

'The geant gan the clobe, And to Percevelle a dynt he 3efe

In the nekk with his *nefe*.'

*Syr Percevelle*, 2087.

And in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 201, the 2nd executioner says: 'ther is noight in thy *nefe*, or els thy hart fals.' In the *Destruction of Troy*, 13889, when the guards try to keep

to *Neghe nere*<sup>1</sup>; *Accedere, Adire, Aduenire, Aproperare, Appropinquare, Appro[x]imare, Attingere, cleopare, innuere, vicinare, precipiare, pproximare, contiguare.*

a *Neghtbure*<sup>2</sup>; *Accola, Affinis, conuincaneus, pproximus, vicinus, propinquus.*

A *Nehing of A horse*; *hinnitus (A.).*

a *Neke*; *collum, collulum diminutivum.*

†A *Nekkyrchefe*; *Anuboladium.*

†a *Nekherynge*<sup>3</sup>; *colaphus.*

\**Nemylle*<sup>4</sup>; *cactus, & cetera*; *ebi wyse.*

*Neeñ (Neyn A.); nouem; nonus, novenus, novenarius.*

†*Neeñ (Neyne A.) tymes; novies.*

†of *Neen (Neyne A.) yere; novennus, novennis.*

*Nenteyñ; novendecim.*

*Neyñ hundreth; nongenti, nongentesimus, nongentenus, nongentennarius.*

back *Telegonus*, 'he nolpit on with his *neue* in the necke hole,  
'pat the bon al to-brast, & the buerne deghit.'

In '*The Christ's Kirk*' of James V. pr. in *Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, p. 150, we are told how Robin Roy and Jock 'partit their plai [stopped the fun] with a *nerell*;' i. e. a boxing match. Gawin Douglas describing the grief in the Court of Dido at her desertion by Æneas, says—

'Her sister An, sprettes almaist for drede, . . . And smytand with *neiffis* hir breist.'

With *nalis* rywand reuthfully hir face, *Encados*, Bk. iv. p. 123. l. 45.  
See also p. 396, l. 37. O. Icel. *hæfif*. Shakspeare twice uses the word, see *Midsummer N. Dream*, iv. i. and 2nd *Henry IV.* ii. 4.

'O þou world, he says, unelene,  
Whyn mught þou swa unclen be,  
A. S. *neah*, near, *nehwan*, to approach.

'pat suld never mare *neghe* me?'

Hampole, *P. of Cons.*, 1205.

<sup>2</sup> This spelling occurs several times in the St. John's Camb. MS. of W. de Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhode*. Thus we read: 'This helme [Temperance] stoppeth the eres, that to the herte ne to the thought na darte may mysdo, alle be it that the wikked *neghtbore* can harde Schote his arowes & his Springaldys.' leaf 41<sup>a</sup>. Jamieson says: 'it is frequently written *nichtbour, nychtbour*; but, as would seem, corruptly.' 'Gif it be a man that awe the hows, and birnis it reklesly, or his wyfe, or his awin bairnis, quether his *nychtbouris* takis skaith or nane, attoure the skaith & schame that he tholis, he or thay salbe banist that towne for thre yeiris.' Acts, James I. of Scotland, 1426. c. 85, ed. 1566, c. 75. Wyclif frequently uses the form, as for instance in his *Controversial Tracts* (Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 368). 'love hor *neghtbors* as homself; and, *ibid.* p. 153, 'to spoyle hor tenauntes and hor *neychtbors*.' See also the *Complaynt of Scotland*, pp. 25, 168.

'Fo þyrd luf is with-owte dowte,

To luf yche *neghthor* all abowte.'

Lay-Folks Mass-Book, E. 541.

'Luf syn thy *nychtbouris* and wirk thame na vnricht.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Prol. Bk. iv. l. 137.

<sup>3</sup> This is apparently a blow given on the back of the neck, especially in making a knight. Meyrick, in his *Ancient Armour*, Glossary, s. v. *Alapa*, says: 'The military blow given on making a knight by striking him three times on the shoulders with the blade of a sword, by which he was, as it were, manumitted from the prohibition of bearing arms. In the *Ceremoniale Romanum*, lib. i. s. 7, which relates to the knights made by the sovereign pontiff, we read: "Tum accipiens illius ense nudum ter militem percussit plane super spatulas, dicens, 'Esto miles pacificus, strenuus, fidelis, et Deo decorus.'" Lambertus Ardensis says "Eidem comiti in signum militie gladium lateri, et calcaria sui militis aptavit, et alapam collo ejus inflixit." It was also termed *colaphus*, from *collum*, the neck; whence Norman *colées*.' Compare a *Boffet*, above, and see Ducange, s. vv. *Alapa* and *Colaphus*. The following is the only instance of the word which I have been able to meet with—

'Then with an shout the Cadgear thus can say,

Abide and thou ane *necke-Herring* shalt haue

Is woorth my Capill, creilles, and all the laue.' Henryson's *Mor. Fables*.

<sup>4</sup> In the account of 'How þe Hali Cros was fundin be seint Elaine,' pr. in *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 113, we are told how the Jew when threatened with loss of his eyes if

- †Neyn hundrethe tymys; *nungen-tesies*.  
 Nenty (Neynte A.); *nonaginta*; *nonagesimus*, -*genus*, -*genarius*.  
 †Nenty tymes; *nonagesies*.  
 \*Nepte<sup>1</sup>; *nepta*, herba est, colocasia idem.  
 \*a Nere (Neyre A.)<sup>2</sup>; *ren*, *renunculus*; *renarius* participium.  
 a Nere<sup>3</sup>; *Auris*, *auricula*; *Auricus* participium.  
 Nere; *Associus*; *citra*, -*tra*, -*trum*; *cominus*, *contiguus*, *iuxta*, *prope*, *propinquus*, *proximus*, *vicinus*.  
 †to be Nere; *Adesse*, & cetera; *ubi* negh nere.  
 †Nerehande; *ferre*, *penere*, & cetera; *ubi* almaste.  
 \*Nesche<sup>4</sup>; *mollis*, & cetera; *ubi* softe.

he did not discover the place of the Cross, 'his clapis he kest, al bot his serke to make him *nemil* vn-to his werke.' See the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 21, 528.

'Now were tyme for a man, that lakkys what he wold,

To stalk prively unto a fold,

And *neemly* to wyrk than, and be not to bold,

For he myght aby the bargan, if it were told

At the endyng.'

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 105.

'An hungry hunter that boundithe on a biche, *Nemil* of mowthe for to murder an hare.'

*Lydgate's Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.), p. 168.

'Nymble, delyuer or quyeke of ones hymmes, *souple*.' *Palsgrave*. A. S. *neamol*.

<sup>1</sup> MS. *Nepc*. 'Nep, common Cat-mint. Dronken with honied water is good for them that haue fallen from a loft, and haue some bruse or squat, and bursting, for it digesteth the congeled and clotted blond, and is good for the payne of the bowels, the shortnesse of breath, the oppillation or stopping of the breast, and against the Jaundice.' Lyte, p. 148. See also Gerarde's *Herbal*, 1633. 'Nep, *herbe au chat*, *herbe de chat*.' *Cotgrave*. 'Neppe or cattisment, herbe, *caluminta*.' *Huloet*. 'Neppe, herbe, *nepeta*.' *Manip. Vocab.* 'Rapa: a nepe.' *Medulla*. See Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, i. 208, where 'þas wyrtte ðe we nepitamoun nemdun' is recommended for the bite of a snake. 'Nepitamoun. Nepte.' *Durham Gloss*. 'Hoc bucar, A<sup>ce</sup>. nepe.' *Wright's Vocab.* p. 191. 'Nepta, nepete, kattes minte.' *ibid.* p. 140.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, about 1315, Psalms lxxii. 21 is thus rendered—

'For in-lowed es my hert. And mi *neris* are torned for un-quert.'

Wyclif's reading being *recens*. In *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 365 is printed a medical recipe, about 1350, in which the following occurs—

'And mad a drynke per of clenlyke þe purgyth þe *neris* mythylyke.'

In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 52, amongst the necessary ingredients for a *lagresse* are mentioned—'þe hert of schepe, the *neris* þou take.'

'Hoc ren, A<sup>ce</sup>. nere.' *Wright's Vocab.* p. 186. See also *Compl. of Scotland*, p. 67.

'I trow *Sanctum Ecclesiam*

Bot nocht in thir Bischops nor freirs,

Quhilk will, for purging of thir *neris*,

Sard up the ta raw and down the uther.'

*Lindsay's S. P. Rep.* ii. 234, in *Jamieson*.

See the Poem against the Friars in *Wright's Political Poems*, i. 264—

'I have lnyed now fourty 3ers

And fatter men about the *neres*

3it sawe I neuer then are thes frers

In contreys ther thai rayke.'

O. Icel. *nyra*.

<sup>3</sup> This is one of the numerous instances in which the *n* of the article has been joined on to the following vowel: compare *a nuwl*, *a nother*, *atte nale*, &c., and see A **N**ewt, below. The opposite process has taken place in the case of Apron; see **N**apron, above.

'Helde þi *nere* to me, and life;

þat þou outake me, high þe swiþe.

In God for-hiler be to me nou,

And hous of to-flighte. þat me saufe þou.'

*Early English Psalter*, Psalm xxx. 3.

'Hec *Auris*, A<sup>ce</sup>. nere.' *Wright's Vocab.* p. 185.

'Neshe, *tener*.' *Manip. Vocab.* In *Havelok* we read that Go-lich wounded Havelok

'rith in þe flesh þat tendre was, and swiþe *nesk*.' l. 2743.

Hampole tells us in *P. of Conscience*, 3110, that

'þe saule es mare tender and *nesshe*

þan es þe body with þe fleshe.'

See also ll. 614, 4949. So, too, in *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 154, we find—

'Fleys es brokel als wax and *neys*.'



a Nese (Neyse A.); *nasus*; *nasibilis* participium; *proboscis* est *rostrum elephantis*, *proboscula* & *miscis* idem sunt, scilicet *rostrum elephantis*.

\*a Nese (Neyse A.) *thyrie*<sup>1</sup>; *naris*.

†a Nese ende; *pirula*.

†a Nese (Neyse A.)<sup>2</sup>; *neptis*.

\*to Nese (Neyse A.)<sup>3</sup>; *sternutare*.

\*a Nesynge; *sternutacio*, *sternumen-tum*, *sternutus*.

\*Nesynge; *sternutans*.

a Neste; *nilus*, *nilulus* *diminutivum*.

to make Neste; *nidificare*.

a Nette; *cassis*, *cassiculus*, *reciacul-um*, *reciolum*, *tenticula*, *tenticula*, *vel tenticulum* est *rethe* *Animalium* *vel animalium*; *versus*:

¶ *Rethe*, *sagena*, *plaga*, *cum casse*, *sagena*, *lima*, *Addas reticulum de rethi racio dictum*:

*Hinc irretire*<sup>4</sup> quod dicitur *alluqueare*,

*Cervos rethe*, *plaga leporis*<sup>5</sup>, *cassis capit Apros*.

†a Nette maker; *cassarius*, *lineari-us* (*cassarius*, *linearis* A.), *reci-arius*.

a Nettylle; *rtlica*.

†a Nettylle buske; *rtlicetum*.

to Nettylle; *rticare*.

Neuer; *numquam*.

†Neuer more; *nullicubi*.

†Neuer y<sup>e</sup> lesse; *tamen*, *attamen*, *verumtamen*, *nihilominus*.

\*a Nevowe<sup>6</sup>; *nepos*.

The verb *nesche* = to grow soft occurs in the following passage from the Thornton MS. pr. in Reliq. Pieces in Prose & Verse, p. 31, l. 23—'now es na herte sa herde þat it na moghte *nesche* and lufe swylke a Godd with all his myghte.' See also *Aneren Riwle*, pp. 134, 192, 272, &c. Wyclif's version of Proverbs xv. 1 is as follows: 'A *nesche* answereth breketh wrathe: an hard woodd reth woodnesse.' The phrase *at neschē & hard*, *at hard & neychs*, occurs in *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 3499, 5787 with the meaning of in every way, altogether. So also in *Allit. Poems*, A. 605, we have—

'Queper-so-euer he dele *nesch* oþer harde, He laueþ hys gyste; as water of dyche.  
'Molleo: to make *nesshe*. *Mollicia*: *nesshede*. *Molliculus*: *sumdel nesshe*. *Mollifico*: to make *nesshe*. *Metulla*. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 333, describes Ireland as '*nesche*, *reyny*, and *wyndy*' [*plurima, ventosa, mollis*]. 'If 3e quenche *saturne* liquified in wyne or in comoun watir .7. tymes, and aftir ward in þat wyne or water 3e quenche *mars* many tymes, þanne *mars* schal take algate þe *neische* and þe softnes of *saturne*.' *The Book of Quinte Essence*, ed. Furnivall, p. 7. A. S. *huæsc*, *hneæ*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Thare *neis* *thyrlis* with ane sowir sent Efter the fute of ane tame hart.'  
Scho fillys so, that bissely thay went G. Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. vii. p. 224.  
'*Pirule nasi*, *extremitas*.' Ducange. '*Pirula*, *foreweard* *nosu*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 43.

<sup>2</sup> Properly a grand-daughter. 'A *neese*, *neptis*; my neeses daughter, *proneptis*.' Baret. 'Niece, a neece.' Cotgrave. 'A neece, *neptis*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Neptis: a neve.' Medulla. 'For I the nece of mychty Dardanus, Of Mirmidones the realme sal neuer behald.'  
And gude dochtir vnto the blissit Venus, G. Douglas, *Eneados*, p. 64.  
See note to a *Nevowe*, below, and Mr. Way's note s. v. *Nypte*. O. Fr. *niece*, *nece*, Lat. *neptis*. In *Laurelot of the Luik*, 2199, *nece* is used as equivalent to nephew.

'Ho wat; me nerre þen aunte or nece.' *Allit. Poems*, A. 233.  
<sup>3</sup> 'To neeze, *sternuto*; neezing wort, *veratrum album*; *helleborus albus*.' Baret. 'And he rose vp, & wente in to the house once hither and thither, & wente vp, & layed him selfe a longe vpon him. Then *nesed* the childe seven tymes, and afterwarde the childe opened his eyes.' Coverdale, iii. Kings iv. 35. Turner in his Herbal, pt. i. p. 50, speaking of 'Follfoote' says, 'the rootes purge, as *nesing* powder called whyte hellebor doth;' and again, pt. ii. p. 21, he says that 'the powder of the drye herbe [marjoram gentle] put in a mannys nose, maketh him to nece.' 'I nece. *Je esterne*. The physicians saye when one neceeth it is a good sygne but an yvell cause.' Palsgrave. O. Icel. *hnjosa*.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *irritare*.

<sup>5</sup> MS. *leperos*.

<sup>6</sup> 'Nepos, *suma sune*, *vel broder sune*, *vel suster sune*, þæt is *nepa*. *Neptis*, *broder dohter*, *vel suster dohter*, *nepene*, *þridde dohter*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 51. In G. Douglas, *Eneados*, p. 49, l. 51, we have the word used for a *grandson*:

Newe; *ceion* grece. *crudus*, nouns,  
novellus, recens, rudis.

to make Newe; *novare*.

†Newfangille<sup>1</sup>; *nuperus* (A.).

Newly; *novus*, *noviter*, *nuper*, *nuperime*, *recenter* (A.).

†to Newe *serly*; *Annare*.

†*pe* Newo laghe<sup>2</sup>; *deutronomi-*  
*um*.

Newe moyne (Mone A.); *neomenia*,  
*novilunium*.

†Newly turned in to *y<sup>e</sup>* fathe  
(faythe A.); *catechuminus*, *neo-*  
*phitus*, *vnde* versus:

¶ *Hic catechuminus est ad fon-*  
*tem qui preparatur,*  
*Ille neophitus est qui nuper*  
*jude levatur.*

†a Newnes; *novitas*.

A Newt<sup>3</sup>; *lacerta*.

Next; *cilimus*, *proximus*.

N ante I.

a Nighte; *nox*; *nocturnus* parti-  
cipium.

a Nyghte gale<sup>4</sup>; *filomena*.

\*a Nyghte raven (A Nyght crowe  
A.)<sup>5</sup>; *ceruna*, *nicticorax*, *noctua*,  
*strix*.

‘But, lo! Panthus slippit the Grekis speris—  
and in p. 314. l. 12, it is used for a *great-grandson*:

‘At the leist in this ilk mortal stryffe      Suffir thy *newo* to remane alyffe.’  
Wyntoun in his Chronicles, vii. 9, 328, uses it for a nephew: ‘his *newow*, Malcolme calld.’  
Baret gives ‘a nephew, also a riotous person, *nepos*,’ and Cooper has ‘*Nepotes*, riotous  
persons: prodigall and wastfull ruffians.’

<sup>1</sup> The Manip. Vocab. gives ‘Newfangel, *nonorum cupidus*,’ and ‘Newfangle, *nouarum re-*  
*rum cupidus*;’ and Cotgrave ‘*Fantastique*, fantastically, humorous, newfangled, giddie, skittish,’  
Sherwood has ‘He is newfangled; *Il a du mercure à la teste, il est fantasque, ou fantastique,*  
*il a la teste un peu gaillard.*’ Under the word ‘*gaillard*’ Cotgrave also gives the latter  
phrase in a slightly different form—‘*il a le cerveau en peu gaillard*, hee is a little humorous,  
toyish, fantastically, new-fangled, light-headed.’ Cooper renders *nuperus* by ‘late happened  
or doone,’ from which it would seem that the meanings given above do not correspond with  
that attached to the word in the Catholicon. In *King Solomon’s Book of Wisdom*, ed.  
Furnivall, p. 83, l. 35, we read—‘To *newfangel* ne be þou nouȝth,’ where the meaning is  
inconstant, fickle. Chaucer, *Squire’s Tale*, uses the word in the sense of dainty, nice:  
‘so *newfangel* be thei of ther mete.’ ‘New fangled, nat constante and stedy of purpose,  
*mutable*.’ Palsgrave. The old meaning appears in Shakspeare, *Love’s Lab. Lost*, I. i. 106,  
and *As You Like It*, IV. i. 152.

<sup>2</sup> See Laghe, above.

<sup>3</sup> Baret gives ‘an Euet, or lizard, *lacertus* vel *lacerta*.’ ‘*Legarte*, m. a newte or lizard;  
*Tassot*, m. a newte or aske.’ Cotgrave. In the Manip. Vocab. we find ‘Euet, *lacertus*,’  
and in Huloet. ‘Euet or lizarde, whiche is a grene beaste or worme.’ ‘*Lacerta*, vel *lacertus*,  
a lizarde, a newet.’ Cooper. 1584. In ‘A Moral Ode.’ pr. in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Fur-  
nivall, viii. 138, we are told that in hell ‘Peor beð nadden & snaken, *eueten* & frude.’  
A. S. *efita*, which is used as a gloss to ‘*lacerta*’ in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 78. See note  
to Nere, above.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*pe* *nightegale* bigon *pe* speche

In one hurne of one breche.’

*Owl & Night*. ed. Stratmann, 13.

In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 929, we read—

‘Of the *nyghtgale* notez the noisiez was swette.’

‘*Ruscunia* (read *luscinia*), nihtegale.’ Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. A. S. *nihtegale*,  
O. H. Ger. *nachtgala*.

<sup>5</sup> Halliwell quotes from the Nominale MS. ‘*Niticorax*, a nyte-rawyn,’ and explains it as  
the bittern, while he explains ‘*nieticorax*, a nyght-craw’ in the same MS. as the ‘night-jar.’  
Cotgrave gives ‘*Corbeau de nuit*, the night-raven,’ and Baret has ‘a night raven, *corvus*  
*nocturnus*.’ I am inclined to believe that the ‘night-jar, *Caprimulgus Europæus*’ is the  
bird really meant. ‘*Nicomena*, *nieticorax*: a nyth ravyn.’ Medulla. ‘*Hec nicticorax*, A<sup>cc</sup>.  
nyght-crake.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 188. ‘*Nocticorax* (*nycticorax*), nihtrefn.’ Gloss. MS. Cott.  
Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. ‘The *Nighttrauen* or Crowe is of the same manner of life that the Owle  
is, for that she onely commeth abroad in the darke night, fleing the daylight and Sunne.’

†Nighte wakes<sup>1</sup>; *vigilie, excubie*.  
 a Nighte waker; *noctivagus*.  
 Nigromance<sup>2</sup>; *nigromancia*.  
 a Nygromanciere; *nigromanticus*.  
 †a Nyke<sup>3</sup>; *tenuis*.  
 †a Nyke of A tayle<sup>4</sup>; *epimeridia*.  
 a Nitte<sup>5</sup>; *tinea capitis est, lens, glabrio*; -*osus*.

## N ante O.

a Nobylle<sup>6</sup>; *nobile*.  
 Nobylle; *ubi* worthy.  
 †to make Nobylle; *insignare, nobilitare, opiparare*; -*ans* participium.  
 Nobylly; *nobiliter, digne, merito*.  
 a Nobillnes; *nobilitas*.

to Nodde; *conquiescere*.

Noghte (Noughte A.); *nil indeclinabile, nichilum, nichil indeclinabile, nanci*<sup>7</sup> *indeclinabile*.

†Noghto zitte; *nondum, non Adhuc*.

\*to Noye; *Aduersari, Anxiari, fastidire, grauare, infestare, molestare, nocere, per-, obesse, officere*; *obest qui nocet, officit qui vult nocere; offendere, vexare, & cetera*.

\*a Noye (Noe A.); *Angor, Angustia, Anxietas, Aporia, fastidium, grauamen, infestacio, molestia, nota, noxa, nocumentum, tedium, tedium*.

Maplet, *A Greene Forest*, p. 94. Glauvil in his *De Propriet. Rerum*, p. 430, says: 'the night crowe hyghte Nicticorax and hath that name for he louith the nyghte and fleeth and seketh hys meete by nyghte.'

<sup>1</sup> See Ducange, s. v. *Vigilia*, and cf. Wayte, below.

<sup>2</sup> Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 231, speaks of 'a dwelf . . . his craft was *nigremansi* [*arte nigromantieus*].' The term had a very much wider meaning than the modern necromancy: thus Horman has, 'He is all sette to nygrymancy and conjuryng. *Addictus est mathematice*.' See the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 189, where we have 'calculation and *nigremauueye*, augrym and asmatryk.' On the history of the word see Trench, *English Past and Present*, 4th ed. p. 244, and Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, A. xi. 158. 'A necromancer, or he that calleth upon damned spirits. *Encificus, necromantieus*.' Gouldman. See *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 1, 2, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Cooper and Baret give '*Tenus*, a snare; the noche or ende of a bow,' and Baret in addition gives 'a noche or notch in a score, a notch in a bow, the dent or notch in a leafe about the brimmes, *erena*.' '*Coehe*, f. a nock, notch, nich, snip or neb.' Cotgrave. 'A nick, *incisura, erena*.' Manip. Vocab. See also Prompt. s. v. *Nokke*. 'The noche of the bowe & of the arrowe were to straye for the stryng. *Erena tam areus quam sagitta arietior erat quam ut neruum eaperet*.' Horman. Gawin Douglas describes how the men drew the bows so hard that 'The bow and *nokkis* met almaist.' *Encados*, p. 396, l. 35. In the same work, p. 156, l. 17, the word is used for the corner or extremity of a sailyard. See also p. 144, l. 50. 'The roote beyng cut, *nicked*, or notched, about the last end of heruest.' Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 58. '*Tenus, id est laqueus*.' Ortus. Thomas in his Italian Dict. gives '*Coece*, the nocke of an arrowe, or the lyke holowness digged in any thyng, and many tymes it is taken for the nutte of a crossebowe, or for a foyste of the sea.' 'Nocke of a bowe, *oeche de larc*. Nocke of a shafte, *oeche de la flesche*. I nocke an arrowe, I put the nocke in to the stryng. *Je enoejehe*. He nocketh his bowe, by all symlytude he intendeth to shoote.' Palsgrave. See *Romaunt of Rose*, 942.

<sup>4</sup> That is a mark made as a score upon a stick: a common way of keeping count or *tally*. Palsgrave gives 'I nycke, I make nyckes on a tayle, or on a stycke. *Je oeche*. It is no treve poynte to nycke four tayle or to have mo nyckes upon your tayle than I have upon myne.' Compare *Score*, below.

<sup>5</sup> 'A nit, *lens*: the broth of the rootes and leaues of Beetes scowreth away scurfie or scalles and nittes out of the head, and asswageth the paine of kibed heeles, being bathed therewith.' Baret. 'A nit, *lens*.' Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave gives '*Nitte*, f. a nit or chit.' '*Lens*, nete.' Wright's Vocab. p. 177. '*Hee lens*, A<sup>cc</sup>. nyte.' *ibid*. p. 190. A. S. *knitu*, which appears in Aelfric's Gloss. (Wright's Vocab. p. 24) as the gloss to '*lens vel lendir*.'

<sup>6</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 300, in the account of the Three Caskets, founded on the same legend as that which furnished the groundwork for Shakspeare's Casket incident in the *MERCHANT OF VENICE*, the third Casket is described as having been 'of lede, and full of nobills and precious stones with in.'

<sup>7</sup> MS. *nanci*.

\***Noied** : *Angustatus, anxietas, fastidius, fastiditus, gravatus, fessus, infestatus, lassus, & cetera* *Ad verbis.*

\***Noyous** ; *Amarus, Angustus, Anxius, contrarius, fastidiosus, feralis, grauis, infestus, inquietus, molestus, nocuus, nocens, nocuus, noxius, pernix, perniciosus, tidiosus.*

\***vn Noyous (vn Noying A.)** ; *innocens sanctitate morum, innocuus qui nocendi habet vim vel qui novit nocere.*

\***Noyovsly** ; *noctue, nociue, Anxie, Angustie, & cetera.*

\***a Noppe of clothe**<sup>1</sup> ; *tuberus, tuber, tumentum ; tuberosus.*

\***to Noppe** ; *detubere, -tor, -tria & -cio.*  
**Norise** ; *vbi Nurise (A.).*

**Nor** ; *nee, neque.*

**pe Northe** ; *Aquilo, boreas.*

**†pe Northe wynde**<sup>2</sup> ; *boreas, septentrio.*

**†pe Northe est wynde** ; *uroaquilo, Aquilo.*

**†pe Northe west wynde**<sup>3</sup> ; *circius.*

**Northreñ** ; *borialis, Aquilonaris.*

**†Norwyche** ; *norwegia ; norwycensis participium.*

**†a Nose (Noyse A.)** ; *vbi dynne & vbi sownde.*

**†a Nosylle**<sup>4</sup> ; *quedam Avis, merulus, merula.*

**Not** ; *non.*

**†Nott Alonly**<sup>5</sup> ; *nehum, nonsolum ; (versus :*

*¶Nedum, non solum, et adhuc non sit tibi nondum A.).*

**a Notarye** ; *notarius, & cetera ; vbi A wryter.*

**†a Note** ; *nota.*

**to Note** ; *notare, in-, janotare, -tescere.*

**Nott (or Nouȝth A.)** ; *hawl, minus, minime, ne, nequaquam, non, nec, neque, si : ut, si intrabunt in requiem meam, si .i. non. & cetera.*

**†to Nott moghe (moght A.)**<sup>6</sup> ; *nequire, non posse.*

**†Nott ȝitt** ; *non dum, non Ad huc.*

**†Nowre nere**<sup>7</sup> ; *longe minus, multum citra.*

**†Nowre whare (Norqware A.)**<sup>8</sup> ; *nullicubi, nusquam, nusquam.*

**Nowe** ; *Ad presens, iam, in presenti, inpresenciarum, modo, nunc.*

**Nowdyr** ; *neuter.*

\***pe Nownbils (Nowmyllis A.)** *of a dere*<sup>9</sup> ; *burbilia, pepinum.*

**a Nowmber (A Nowmyr A.)** ; *calculus, numerus.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Nappy as clothe is that hath a grosse woffe, *gros, grasse.*' Palsgrave. 'The nap or hair of cloth, as in cotton. *Tumentum, villus.* Nappy. *Villosus.* Nappiness. *Villositas.*' Gouldman. 'Whan the *nappe* is rughe, it wolde be shorne.' Skelton, *Magnyf.* 453. Compare to Burle clothe and to do hardes away, above. A. S. *knoppa* (Somner).

<sup>2</sup> A. reads incorrectly 'Northewynde. *Eurus, Euroquilo, Aquilo.*'

<sup>3</sup> 'Circius. A whirlwind, a wind proper to *Gallia Narbonensis* ; also dizziness.' Coles.

<sup>4</sup> That is 'an osylle,' an ousel or blackbird. Baret gives 'an ousell, the bird called a blacke macke, with a yellow beake, a blacke bird, *merula.*' 'Owsyll or blacke macke, bride, *merula, turdus.*' Hubert. The Manip. Vocab. has 'an ousyl, bird, *merula.*' 'Merle, a mearle, ousell, blackbird.' Cotgrave. 'Merula : osle.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. See also **Osyll**.

<sup>5</sup> See **Alonly**.

<sup>6</sup> See to **Mughe**, and P. Mown.

<sup>7</sup> In *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 9, this occurs with the meaning of 'by no means,' the old proverb, 'all is not gold that glitters,' appearing as 'nis hit *nower* neh gold al þat ter schined.'

<sup>8</sup> Hampole says that at the Judgment Day the wicked shall be in great dread—

'For þai may *now-whare* away wyne.' *P. of Cons.* 5057 ;

and at line 4339 we read 'under erthe or *ourwear* elles.' 'Nowhware ine holi write nis iwritten.' *Ancien Riche*, 160. A. S. *nahwer* for *ne ahwer*.

<sup>9</sup> 'Burbilia ; anglice Nombres.' Ortus. 'Nombres of a dere or beast. *entrailles.*' Palsgrave. See Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, xi. xiii. &c.

to **Nowmber** (to **Nowmyr A.**); *cal-  
culare, censere, re-, censere, re-,  
sensire, re-, numerare, e-, di-,  
re-, computare, & cetera: ubi to  
cownte; vide versus:*

¶ *Culculo cum lapide, digitale  
computo sorte,*

*Sed numerare (numero A.) di-  
cas qua ratione velis.*

\*a **Nowthyrd**<sup>1</sup>; *Armentarius, bosc-  
tarius (bestiarius A.), bossequus,  
bubulus, & cetera.*

†a **Nowne**; *nomen, onoma, grece.*

**N** ante V.

**Nvne**; *nona.*

\*a **Nvne mete**<sup>2</sup>; *Antecena, Antecen-  
um, merenda.*

a **Nvine**; *monacha, monialis, sancti-  
monialis.*

†a **Nvmerye**; *cenobium, & cetera;  
ubi A Abbay.*

a **Nvrys** (**Nurysse A.**); *Alumpnus,  
Alumpulus, Alumpna, Alump-  
nula, Alitrix, Altrix, Altricula,  
fotor, fotrix, gerulus, gerula, edu-  
carius -ria, nutritor, nutritrix, nu-  
tricius; nutritivus, nutritorius;  
recillator, -trix.*

to **Nuryche** (**Nurische A.**); *nutrire,  
educare, Accipere, Alumpnare, co-  
alere<sup>3</sup>, -lescere, exhibare, foculare,  
focillare; versus:*

¶ *Nutrit, fomentat, reficit, fovet,  
et refocillat,*

*Pascit, Alit, sensus hys verbis  
conuenit vnus.*

a **Nuryschyge**; *Alitus, Alimen, fo-  
mes, fatus; fotilis participium;  
nutrimentum, educacio.*

**Nuryschete** (**Nurischede A.**); *Altus,  
Alumpnatus (fotus, exhibitus, nu-  
tritus A.), & cetera.*

†a **Nurische** or a **nurische house**  
(**Nuryschowse A.**); *Alumpnaria,  
nutricia.*

a **Nutte**; *nux, nucula, nucicula.*

†a **Nutte buske**; *coreletum.*

\*a **Nutte hake**<sup>4</sup>; *picus, coriscus.*

a **Nut muge**; *nux muscata.*

†a **Nutter**; *nuclearius; (versus:*

¶ *Trespartes nucis, nucleus, nauici,  
quoque testa. A.).*

†a **Nutte husyng**<sup>5</sup>; *Nucleus  
(A.).*

**Nuttre** (**Nutte tre A.**); *corulus, co-  
burnus.*

<sup>1</sup> Jamieson, who explains nolt, nowt as 'black cattle, as distinguished from horses and sheep,' and properly denoting oxen, quotes from Wallace viii. 1058, MS.—

'Als bestial, as horsis and nowt, within, Among the fyr thai maid a hidwyss din;' and from Douglas, *Encidos*, p. 394, l. 35—

'Like as that the wyld wolf in his rage—

Quhen that he has sum young grete oxin slane,

Or than werryit the *nolthir* on the plane.'

'*Nolt-herd*. A neat-herd. North.' Grose. 'The *nouthard* wages weare (for every beast) 2<sup>d</sup>. for their wonting pennies when they wente, 2<sup>d</sup>. att Lammas, and 2<sup>d</sup>. a peece at Michaelmasse when they weare fetched away.' *Farming, &c., Book of H. Best*, p. 119.

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives 'a Boier, meate eaten after noone, a collation, a noone meale: *merenda*. Vide Boeuer,' and Cotgrave '*Gouster*, m. nunchion, drinking, andersmeat, afternoones-collation, mouthe-recreation. *Recné*, m. an afternoone's nunchion or collation; an anders meat.' '*Merenda*, a Nunn-te. *Antecena*, a nonemete.' Medulla. '*Merenda*, meate eaten at afternoone; a collation; a noone meale; a boyuer.' Cooper. '*Merendar*, to take the noonemeat, *meridiari*. *Merienda*, a noonemeate, *merenda*, *prandium*.' Percynall, Span. Dict. 1591. See also *Orendron* meate, hereafter. '*Non-mete*, refectio, vel prandium, a meale or bever at that time.' Sommer. So called, according to Jamieson, because the priests used to take a repast after the celebration of the *nones*. <sup>3</sup> Repeated in the MS.

<sup>4</sup> The Nuthatch.

'The sparowe spredde her on her spraye,  
The mayvs songe with notes full gaye,

The *nuthake* with her notes newe,

The sterlynges set her notes full trewe.'

*Sqyrr of Love Degre*, l. 55, in Ritson's *Mel. Hom.* vol. iii. l. 147.

'Nothagge, a hyrle, *jaye*.' Palsgrave. Coles explains *picus* as 'the Wood-pecker, Speight, or Green-peck.'

<sup>5</sup> See *Howsyng* of a nutt, above.

Capitulum 14<sup>m</sup> O.

## O ante B.

- †an Obedience; *obediencia*.  
 † Obedient; *vbi meke*.  
 to Obey; *Allibescere, cohibere, deservire, juseruire, parere, obedire, obsequi, obsecundare, obtemperare*.  
 an Obligacioñ; *cirographus, cirographum, monimen, obligacio*.  
 †an Obstynacy; *contrmacia, obstinacio*.  
 †Obstynate; *contumax, obstinatus, obstinax, pernicax, & cetera; vbi frawarde*.

## O ante C.

- an Occupacion; *occupacio, & cetera; vbi besynes*.  
 \*to Occuype: *occupare*.  
 Occupyed; *occupatus*.

## O ante D.

- Odde: *disper, inequalis, impar i. sine pare. Et nota quod omnia composita de hoc par sunt omnium generum*.  
 an Odyr: *Alius, de pluribus dicitur, Alter de duobus, Alternus, cetera; ceteros dicimus quos nescimus. Reliquos dicimus relictos ex omnibus, Reliquus, residuus*.

- †Odyr (Othir A.) *qwyle*<sup>1</sup>; *vbi sum tyme*.  
 †Odyr (Othir A.) *morne; perendie, quaci perempta vna die*.  
 †Odyr (Othir A.) *wyse: Aliter, Alias, secus*.

## O ante F.

- †Off; *A. Ab, Abs. de, E, ex*.  
 †Offerre<sup>2</sup>; *Alonge, delonge, cminaus, longe, longinquus, porro, procul, remotus*.  
 Offyce; *officium, munium*.  
 †Officeles; *immensis, officiperdi (officiiperdus A.)*.  
 †<sup>pe</sup> Offyce of <sup>pe</sup> messe; *officium, jn-troitus*.  
 an Offerand; *ferum, oblacio*.  
 an Offeratory (Offertory A.); *offertorium*.  
 an Officiale; *officialis*.  
 to Offer; *offerre, & cetera; vbi to sacrificie*.  
 Ofte: *creber, frequens nu[m]erosus; crebro, crebrius, sepe, per-, frequenter, multociens. nu[m]erose, jugis, pluramque*.  
 †Ofte sythes; *sepe, multociens, & cetera vt supra*.  
 †to be Ofte; *crebere, crebescere*.

<sup>1</sup> The author of the *Ancient Rible* says: 'Ful spæche is as of lecherie, & of oðre fulð-n, þat unweaschene muðes spekeð oðer worde.' p. 82, and the author of the *Early Eng. Homilies* has: 'Nofeles oðerhæle þu sunegest mið summe of þisse linen ofer þenne þu scoldest. hit nis nan wunder þat mon sunegie oðer hæle unwaldes.' i. 23. See also Wyclif, *Wisdom* xvii. 14.

<sup>2</sup> 'Derne uondunges þet he scheoteð offer.' *Ancient Rible*, p. 250. 'Wit þe husbonde, godes cunestable cleopeð warschipe forð, and makid hire durswart, þe warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut, and of fear bihelde alle þe cuminde.' *Old Engl. Homilies*, i. 247. In Wyclif's version of *Genesis* xxi. 16, Hagar having placed Ishmael under a tree 'set forth aȝens offerri, as myche as a bow may cast;' and in *Leviticus* xiv. 40 lepers are directed to be 'throwe offer out of the cyte, in an vnclene place.' In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1674, we read— 'Dak naymes be-fore þaym gan to fonde, & offerrom loke le þo.

þan saw he Mantryble afforn him stonde, & þe brigge þat lay þer-to.' And in *Morte Arthure*, 856—

'We foloweð o ferrrom moo thene fyfe hundrethe.'

See also *Gawaine & the Grene Knight*, 1575. Gower, i. 314, &c. Caxton in his *Faytes of Armas*, pt. i. p. 81, says: 'That other parte of the ost shal folowe offerre the bataylle of thyn enemyes.'

O ante G.

Oghte; *Aliquid*.†Ogrufe<sup>1</sup>; *supines* (*Resupinus* A.).

O ante K.

an Oke; *quareus*, & cetera; vbi An Ake.\*an Okerer (*Okirrer* A.)<sup>2</sup>; *fenerator*, *usurarius*.\*Okyr; *fenus*, *fenerens* & *fenerosus* participia; *rsura*, *rsurella*, *vsurula*; *rsurarius*; versus:

¶ *Est rsura suos cum quis credat*  
*(tradat A.) michi nummos,*  
*Sepe lucri fenus duplex rsura*  
*vocatur.*

\*to do Okyr; *fenerare*, *de-*, *con-*, *rsurare*.

O ante L.

Ole; *oleum*.†an Oyllpye<sup>3</sup>.an Olyfaunte (*Oliphant* A.)<sup>4</sup>; *barrus*, *cliphans*, *elephantulus*; versus:

¶ *Signat idem barrus, elephans*  
*simul & elephantus.*

Oliver; *oliverus*, *nomen proprium*.  
 an Olyve tre; *olea*, *oliaster*, *oliva*;  
*oluaris*.

¶Olivetum est locus vbi crescant oliue.

O ante M.

an Omely; *omelia*.

O ante N.

On; *super*.†On Adyr syde (*Onathirside* A.); *utrumque*, *etrobique*.On Alle wyse (*On athir wise* A.); *omnimode*, *omnimodo*; *omnimodus*, *omnifarius*, *omniformis*, *omnigenus*.Ondyr; *sub*.to Ondyr ga; *subire*.to Ondyr cast; *subicere*, *subiectare*.Ondyr nethe (or Ondir A.); *sub*, *subter*, *subtus*.Ondyr putte; *suppositus*.to Ondyr putte; *supponere*, *-tor*, *-trix* & *-cio*; *-ens* participium.<sup>1</sup> 'Aponn Turnus corps him strekis down,

Enbrasing it on groufe all in ane swoun.'

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, p. 463, l. 54.

See Grufelynge, above. O. Icel. á gráfu, on the belly, face downwards.

<sup>2</sup> 'Thought and sickness were occasion

Gruffe on the ground in place desolate

That he thus lay in lamentacion,

Soie by himself awhaped and amate.'

Chaucer, *Blk. Knight*, v. 168.

<sup>3</sup> In Dan Ion Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in Reliq. Pieces in Prose and Verse, from the Thornton MS. ed. Perry, p. 12, l. 31, we are told that covetousness has two divisions: 'ane es wrangwysely to get anythyng þat oure likyng or oure lufe lyghtes apone, als be sacrelege or by symony, falsehede or okyr.' 'Ocker, usura, fenus.' Manip. Vocab. See also the moralised story of the Game of Chess in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 71, where we are told that 'the fourth scil. þe rook . . . betokenyth okerers and false merchauntz, þat rennyth aboute ouer all for wynnyng & luce, & rechith not how thei geten, so that thei haue hit.' 'Vsure and okere þat beth al on,

Teche hem þat þey vse non.'

Myrc, *Instruct. to Parish Priests*, l. 372.

See also the form of excommunication at p. 22 of the same volume, where amongst the accursed are enumerated 'all okereres and vsureres that by cause of wynnyng lene her cattal to her eme cristen tyl a certen day for a mor pris þen hit miȝt hane be sold in tyme of lone.' 'Usurarius, a govelere. Feuro, to govelyn. Fenerator, a govelare. Fenus, gouele.' Medulla. See also *Towneley Myst.*, pp. 162, 313, *Chester Plays*, ii. 189, and *Cursor Mundi*, 6796.

<sup>4</sup> I do not understand this word.

<sup>5</sup> 'Virtue makeþ man hardi ase lyoun, strang ase olyfont.' *Agenbite*, p. 84. 'Hic olefans, a olefawnt.' Wright's Vocab. p. 251. Palsgrave gives 'Olyphant, a beest, oliphant,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'an olyphant, elephantus.' In the *Morte Arthure* we are told that the Roman Emperor's body was carried 'for honoure euene appone ane olyfaunte.' See also ll. 1286, 2288. '3ongelynges clawede and frotede þe olyphauntes in þe forheles wip hoers combes.' Trevisa's Higden, iv. 25.

to **Onder sett**<sup>1</sup>; *constipare, fulcire, con-, cf-, suffulcire, supportare, sustentare.*

**Ondyr settinge**; *fulcimentum, & cetera*; *vbi A proppe.*

to **Ondyr stande**; *Aduertere, Animaduertere, Aspicere, attendere, concipere, considerare, extricare, juspere, jntelligere, jntendere, percipere, sapere, subaudire, subintelligere.*

†**tan Ondyr standynge**; *conceptus, intellectus, jntelligencia, jntelligibilis, sensus.*

**Ondyrstandynge**; *concipiens, jntelligens, & cetera.*

†**Ondyr[stan]dyngabylle** (**Ondir-standabille A.**)<sup>2</sup>; *jntelligibilis.*

†**On ylke syde**; *circumquaque, undique, undicumque, vsquequo.*

†**On lyfe**; *superstes.*

†**On þis side**; *eis, citra.*

**Onʒon**; *bilbus, cepa, cepe, -arum, cepe inuclimabile*; *versus*:

¶ *Casius & sepe centunt ad prandia sepe.*

†**tan Onʒon seller**; *ceparius.*

#### O ante P.

to **Opyñ**; *disserare, Apperimus eriguit ut fenestras, recludimus miora ut portus, & cetera*; *vbi to schewe*; *reclus*:

¶ *Hostia qui reserat, aperit, panditque, recludit*;

*Eiusdem sensus depressit ut adiditur jstis.*

†to make **Opyñ**; *palare, propalare, publicare (liquidare A.), & cetera*; *vbi to schewe.*

†to be **Opyñ**; *liquere, e-, liquescere, e-, liquet, -bat jnpersonale, patere, -tescere.*

**Opyñ**; *Apertus, Aporiatus, euident, manifestus, patens, patulus quod semper patet, perpatulus, notorius, peruius, publicus.*

†þe **Opyñ of y<sup>e</sup> hede**; *calvaria.*

**Opyñly**; *Aperte, emphatice, euidenter, expresse, jnpromptu, liquide, liquido, manifeste, notorie, palam, palanter, patenter, publice, scriptim, singillatim, signanter.*

†to **Oppresse**; *premere, de-, con-, op-, re-.*

†**Oppressyd**; *pressus, op-, & cetera.*

an **Oppressynge**; *oppressio, & cetera.*

†an **Oppressour**; *oppressor*<sup>3</sup>, & cetera.

#### O ante R.

**Or**; *Aut, vel ser, que: ut iohannes Robertusque legit*; *sive.*

an **Oratory**; *oratorium.*

an **Orcherd**; *pomerium, pometum.*

to **Ordande** (**Ordane A.**); *Accingere, Appurare, Aptare, scribere, As-, ia-, componere, constituere, concinnare, condicere, demoliri, destinare, pre-, deputare, degerere, dirigere, disponere, jstituire, fatutare, qualiare, limotare, moliri, ordinare, parare, pre-, sancire, consancire, seriare, statuere.*

an **Ordynance**; *diccio, ordinacio (edictum A.), preparacio, & cetera.*

<sup>1</sup> In the later Wyclifite version of the Old Testament, Ezekiel xli. 26 is thus rendered: 'the lincesse of palm trees weren on this side and on that syde: in the little *embarsettyngis* [schuldris W. *humerulis* V.] of the porche.' 'To underset, to staie, *præfulcio*: to proppe up, to vnder set, to staie, or make sure, *statumino, suffulcio*: to vnderproppre with stones, to vnderpinne, *statumino*.' Baret. Prompt. gives 'Vnder puttyn, or berynup, vndyr settyn, to bere up a thyng. H. *suffulcio*. Cath. *sappono*.' 'Eschaltassé, propped, sustained, underset with a pole, or stake.' Cotgrave. 'A treon þet wule uallen, me *underset* hit mid on oðer treon, & hit stont feste: to deale eider from oðer, & boðe uallæð.' *Ancien Riwle*, p. 254. 'Vnder set. *Impelo, suffulcio*.' Huloet.

<sup>2</sup> Wyclif uses this word with an active meaning: 'the wis herte and *vnderstandable* shal abstenen hymself from synnes.' *Ecclus. iii. 32.*

<sup>3</sup> 'A þys syde þ<sup>r</sup> toum þat ryuer rend. & þe brigge þar ouer-stent, whar forþ we moste pace.' *Sir Erecumbras*, 4315.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *oppressour*.



†**Ordinate**; *canonicus, normalis, ordinarius, ordinatus, ordinalis, regularis.*

†an **Ordinary** <sup>1</sup>; *ordinarius.*

an **Ordyr**; *ordo; ordinalis, ordinarius participia; series, tenor.*

†to **Ordyr**; *ordinare.*

†**Ordyrde**; *ordinatus.*

\*an **Orgaṅ** <sup>2</sup>; *organum; organicus participium.*

†to syngre or to play (on þe A.) **Orgaṅ**; *organizare, -tor, -trix.*

**Organ** pypys; *Aule, fistule organorum.*

†a player of **Orgaṅ** (A synger of organs or player A.); *organista; organizans participium.*

an **Ornament**; *ornamentum.*

¶**Ornamenta** lecti versussequentes *declarabunt*; *versus:*

¶**Stragula, centro, toral, puluinum, culcitra, lodix,**  
*Est & puluinar, & filtra tapetibus addas,*

*Cum ceruicali ceruici dante colorem.*

¶**Ornamenta** mulierum per versus sequentes *patent*; *versus:*

¶**Limula, lima perichelides sunt,**  
*torques in auris*

*Flammea, flammeolacumvitta, fascia, pepulum,*

*Dextreolis addas Armillas atque monile,*

*Sertum, crinale, spinter vel fibula, mitra,*

*Anulus & gemma, limbus, cirotheca, tiara;*

*Istis pilloolum coniunges Atque galerum,*

*De tricatura mulieribus est sua cura.*

†an **Or-endroṅ** (Ornedrone A.) <sup>3</sup>; *meredies.*

†an **Orendroṅ mete** (Ordrone mete A.) <sup>4</sup>; *merenda.*

†to ete **Orendroṅ mete**; *merendare, merendinare.*

<sup>1</sup> An ordinary is the person who has the ordering and regulation of ceremonies, duties, &c., in which sense the word is still retained in the Prayer-book. This would appear to be the meaning in the *Corentry Myst.* p. 87: 'The fyfte to obey the *ordenarges* of the temple echeon,' but the editor glosses it by *ordinances*.

<sup>2</sup> See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. xxi. 7.

<sup>3</sup> *Unden* or *underntide* was properly the third hour of the day, or 9 a.m., but it appears to have been sometimes loosely used for the forenoon generally. Thus in the account of the crucifixion as given in the *Cursor Mundi*, 16741, we find—

'Bi þis was *ndren* on þe dai,      þat mirekend al þe light,'  
where the meaning is the sixth hour or noon. Robert of Brunne in his *Chronicle*, p. 243, describes the death of Wencilian, daughter of Llewellyn of Wales, as occurring 'bitwex *ndron* and prime.' See also Chaucer, *Nonnes Prestes Tale*, 4412, and *Clerkes Tale*, 260. In the *Ancoren Riwele*, p. 24, anchoresses are directed to say 'seoue psalmes & teos fiftene psalmes . . . abuten *undern* deies:' see also p. 400. In the *Ormulum*, 19458, it is related how

'Godess gast off heffne comm I firess onlinnesse  
Uppo þe Laferrd Cristess hird, An da33 att *unndern* time.'

Wyclif in his version of Mark xv. 25 has: 'forsoth it was the thriddle our (that men clepen *ndrun*) and thei crucifiden him;' while in John iv. 6 he says: 'sothli the our was, as the sixte, or *ndurn*.' In Acts ii. 15 it is again 'the thriddle our of the day, or *ndirne*.' In the *Allit. Poems*, A. 512, the third hour is meant—

'Aboute *nder*, be lord to marked tot3      & ydel men stande he fynde3 þer-ate.'  
See also *Genesis & Exodus*, 2269. Amongst his hymns for the 'oures' Shoreham has for the third hour or tierce, 'Crucyfige! crucyfige! Gredden hy at *ondre*.' In the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 131, intending travellers are recommended before starting

'to here a masse to ende      I rede beo *enderne* ar þou go  
In þe Morennyng 3if þow may;      Or elles be hei3 midday.  
And 3if þou may not do so

<sup>4</sup> '*Gouber*. An aunders-meat or afternoones repast.' Cotgrave. See Ray's *North Country Words*, E. D. Soc. s. r. Aandorn, and compare a *Nune mete*, above, and P. *Vndermele*. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 373, has '*undermele* tyde.'

Or noghte (Ornott A.); *neene, vel non, Annon.*

\*Orpyñ<sup>1</sup>; *crassula maior, herba est.*

\*Ortys<sup>2</sup>; *farrago* (farrago A.), *ruscus*; or fodder.

O ante S.

+Ospray.

Os; *ceu, quam, et, ubi tam pulcra quam regina est jsta, quasi, quia, quemadmodum, et pote, reputa.*

†an Osylle<sup>3</sup>; (*quedam avis* A.), *micippa*, (*marpa* A.) *merula*.

an Ostyr; *ostreum, i eloris: ostreum quidam piscis qui in ostrā latitat.*

an Ostyr schelle; *ostrā* (*ostria* A.).

†An Ostre seller; *ostrearius*.

†an Ostils<sup>4</sup>; *Abatis, indeclinabile, hostiarius, pabularius* (A.).

†an Ostry<sup>5</sup>; *ospicium*.

an Ostriche<sup>6</sup>; *fungus, strucio.*

O ante T.

an Otyr (Ottyr A.); *luter, lutricius*.

Otys; *ubi hauer* (A.).

O ante V.

\*an Ovche<sup>7</sup>; *limula, limule, monile*.

an Owen; *forax, foracula, furnus, furnum, clibanus; furnarius participium.*

<sup>1</sup> 'They do now calle this herbe *Crassula maior*, some call it *Fabana* and *Faba crassa*: in English *Orpyne* & *Liblong* or *Liuelong*: in French *Orpin* & *chicotrin*: in High Dutch *Dunkkraut*, *Knackenkraut*, &c.' Lyte's *Dodoens*, p. 39. Cotgrave gives '*Orpin*, m. orpin, liblong, or live-long: an herb: also, orpine, orpiment, or arsenick: a drug.' The *Manip. Vocab.* renders orpin by '*telepinum*,' which appears to be synonymous with *telephon* of which Cooper says 'an hearbe that Ruellius taketh to be *Faba inversa* or *crassula minor*: Musa thinketh it a kinde of *Anthilis*: some take it to be orpin.'

'Lastlye the star sinking in woods wyde of Ida was hidden

Right the waye fourth poynting. Thee wood with brightnes apeereþ :

Eech path was fulsom with sent of sulphurus *orpyñ*.' Stanyhurst, *Virgil*, Bk. ii.

<sup>2</sup> Still in use in the North; see Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Curringham, &c. The word occurs twice in Shakspeare, *Timon of Athens*, IV. iii. 400, and *Troilus & Cressida*, V. ii. 158. '*Orts. Pabuli reliquia*.' Gouldman. '*Orts. Mense reliquia*.' Coles. On the history, &c. of the word see Prof. Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.* s. v. *Orts*.

<sup>3</sup> See also a *Nosylle*, above. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 187, speaking of Arcadia says that 'þere bee also white *vesels* [*micrube*]; þe *vesels* be blak among vs: þere þey beþ white.' The form *osul* also occurs at p. 237. '*En braunche set la mcle* (an hosel-brit [osel]).' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 164. '*Merula: osle?* *ibid.* p. 281. In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 36, are mentioned the '*osul*, smityng [? snite], laveroc gray.' A. S. *osle*.

<sup>4</sup> '*Abatis*: an hostler.' Ortus. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 97, translates *hostiarius* by *hostiary*, the meaning being apparently a doorkeeper: 'Gayus the pope succeded Euticianus xx. yere: whiche ordeynede diverse degres of ordres in þe church, as *hostiary*, reder, benette, accolette and oper.' See Shoreham, p. 46, and cf. *Vschere*, below.

<sup>5</sup> In the later Wyclifite version of the parable of the good Samaritan, Luke x. 34 runs as follows: 'a Samaritan . . . leide hym on his beest, and leide in to an *ostrie* [stable W. *stabulum* V.] and dide the cure of hym.' Pecock in his *Repressor*, p. 521, has: 'I aske of thee whi in a town which is a thorowfaar toward London ben so manye *Ostries* clepid limes for to logge gists, &c.?' See also *ibid.* p. 523. 'To the *ostry* I weite firste thyngkande to herberwe me þar.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, John's M.S. ff. 127. Baret gives 'an *Hostrie, hospicium*.' P. also has 'Synne of an *Ostry* of an in.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 90, we read—'a faire lady was loggid in þe same *ostry*.' See also *ibid.* p. 19.

<sup>6</sup> John de Garland in his *Liber Equivocorum Vocabulorum* under the word *Fungus* has the following: '*Fungus boletus et fungus dicitur ales*. ¶ Hic docet autor quod fungus habet duas significationes. Nam fungus id est boletus: anglice paddokstole. Vel est quedam avis, anglice an ostrich: quia ut aliqui dicunt est illa qui comedit ferrum .i. ferreos claves: anglice horse-nayles.' The belief as to the wonderful digestive powers of the ostrich would thus seem to be of an early date.

<sup>7</sup> See Prompt. s. v. *Nowche*, p. 359. Baret gives 'an Ouch, vide Jewell. A piece, morcell, and gobbet, that is cut from some thing; a carcanet, or ouch to hang about a gentlewoman's necke, *segmentum*,' see also under *Gard*. '*Monilles*, m. necklaces, tablets,

tan Oweñ maker or keper; *clibanarius*.

†to set in Oweñ (Ovyne A.); *infurnare, est in furnacem ponere*.

†to drawe Oweñ; *defurnare, est de fornace extrahere*.

†to make Oweñ; *furnare*.

Overe; *trans, metha* <sup>1</sup> *grece*.

Ouer alle <sup>2</sup>; *passim, ubicunque, genus loquendi est ubique*.

Ouer mekyll; *nimis, nimius, superuacuuus, superfluuus*.

†to Ouer caste <sup>3</sup>; *obducere, obembrare*.

†Ouer castynge (Ouer casten A.); *obductus: vt celum est (nimbis et A.) nubibus obductum*.

†Ouercastyng; *obduccio, obductus*.

to Ouer com; *confundere, fundere, confutare, debellare, expugnare, percellare, superare, subigere, triumphare, vincere, con-, de-, e-, re-, preudare*.

†Ouercomabyll; *expugnabilis, insuperabilis & invinsibilis*.

†Ouer comen; *debellatus, expugnatus, superatus, triumphatus*.

tan Ouercummynge; *debellacio, superacio, triumphus*.

†to Ouer gett <sup>4</sup>; *equipare*.

to Ouer take; *deplere, evacuare*.

Ouyd (Ovide A.); *naso, ovidius, nomen proprium*.

an Oule; *bubo, lucifuga, elula*.

\*an Ovmbere; *embra*.

\*an Ovmpere (Ompar A.) <sup>5</sup>; *impar*.

brouches, or ouches.' Cotgrave. 'Vpon this brest shal be set an ouche or a broche whiche shal ben as it were a keye or fastnyng of this maner of closure.' Lydgate, *Pylgremage of the Soule*, bk. iv. fo. 81. See the grant from Edward IV. in the Paston Letters, ii. 33, acknowledging the receipt from John Paston of 'an *nowche* of gold with a gret poynted diamant set upon a rose enamellid white, and a *nowche* of gold in facion of a ragged staff . . . which were leyd to plegge with Sir John Fastolf.' See *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 36.

<sup>1</sup> MS. *methea*: correctly in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Penitus*: utterly, oueral.' Medulla.

'Fe mercy of God es swa mykel here, And reches oueralle, bathe far and nere.'

Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 6310.

See also *ibid.* l. 1810, and the quotation from the *Gesta Roman.* under Oker, above. A.S. *ofer-eal*; Ger. *über-all*. Wyclif in his version of *Wisdom* vii. 24 has 'Thanne alle forsothe mouable thingis mor mouable is wisdom; forsothe it ateyneth oueral [euery where P. *ubique* V.] for his clenness.' See also *ibid.* ii. 9. 'Pine is oueral [ihwer, eihwer, other MSS.] purh ereoz idon to understonden.' *Ancien Riele*, p. 50. Robert of Gloucester says that in the days of William the Conqueror 'me myzte bere . . . & lede hardelyche, Tresour aboute & oper god oueral apertelyche.' p. 375. See also *Handlyng Synne*, p. 30, *Havelok*, l. 38, *The Castel of Loue*, l. 732, &c. In *Sir Ferumbras* after Floripas had given Oliver a draught to heal his wounds the latter 'gropede euery wounde,

And founde hem panne in euery plas ouer al hol & sound.' l. 1389.

Caxton tells us in his *Lyf of Charles the Grite*, p. 29, that he sente 'oueral thorough hys empyre hys messagers and grete counceyllours for to vysyte hys prouynces and good townes.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Halfe ouercast with cloudes, *subnubilus*.' Baret. 'I ouercast, as the weather dothe wan it is close or darke and lykely to rayne. *Le temps est sombre, or il fait sombre*. We shall have a rayne a none, the weather is sore ouercast sodaynly. I ouercast, as the cloudes do the weather. *Je obnubile*, prim. conj. Se howe soone the sonne is ouercaste for all the fayre mornynge.' Palsgrave. In *Sir Ferumbras* when the Sultan swears he will not touch food before he had put to death all the Christian knights, Roland mocking him says—

'3if þow dost so longe faste . . .

þyn herte þanne wil ouercaste, & ake wil þyn hede.' l. 1831.

'Now it shyneth, now it reyneth faste,

The hertes of hir folk.'

Right so can geowy Venus ouer-caste

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1536.

<sup>4</sup> Probably the meaning is to overtake, as in the following quotation from Palsgrave: 'I ouerget a thyng that is flyng away with pursewyng after. *Je acconsuys*. I made suche dylygence that at the last I overgate hym.'

<sup>5</sup> 'And while thei stryuen thus, the apostil putte him bitwene as a mene, distruyng alle her qwestions, as a good *noumpere*,' [*empece* other MSS.]. Wyclif, *Prol. 2 Romans*, p. 302.

an **Ovre**; *hora, horula*; (versus:

¶ *Aspirans horam tunc tempus significabit:*

*Si non aspires limbum notat aut regionem A.).*

†an **Over loker** (**Owrelokere** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *horuspax, horuspicus, horoscopus.*

†an **Over lokynge** (**Owrelokynge** A.); *horoscopium* .i. *horarum speculatio.*

†**Ovte** and **ovte**<sup>2</sup>; *vbi halely.* (*vbi* Alonly A.).

an **Ovtelawe** (**Owtlawe** A.); *exul; exularis; extorris qui pena magna extra terras agitur, profugus qui sponte proficiscitur, exul qui pro delicto, transfuga ad hostes transit.*

to **Outelawe**; *exterminare, proscribere, religare, vtlegare.*

†to be **Outelawyd**; *exulare.*

†**Outelawyde**; *religatus, proscriptus, vtlegatus*; versus:

¶ *Exul Abit sine spe patric red-  
ditusque reique,*

*Quisque religatus sua cum re-  
meabit habebit.*

*Amittit proscriptus opes nec  
posse reuerti,*

*Inscriptus manet in patria, sed  
re spoliatur.*

an **Outelawry**; *Acucula, exilium.*

to **Oute caste**; *Abicere.*

†an **Oute castynge**; *Abieccio.*

**Oute castyn**; *Abiectus.*

†**Oute of lyth**<sup>3</sup>; *dislocatus, luxus.*

†**Oute of way**; *Auius, deuius.*

†to go **Owte of way**; *Deuiare, De-  
lirare* (A.).

**Outerage**<sup>4</sup>; *excessiuus, prodigus in  
expensis, superfluous.*

†an **Outerages**; *excessus, super-  
fluitas.*

to **Oute take**<sup>5</sup>; *excipere.*

†an **Outetakyng**; *excipio.*

with **Outyn**; *extra.*

O ante X.

an **Oxe**; *bos; bouinus, bucerus de bus  
grece & ceros cornu; bubalus, bucu-  
lus, bubulus, vrus est bos silvester.*

<sup>1</sup> A. is here undoubtedly correct: to *overlook* meant to fascinate, bewitch. See **An horlege lokar**, above, and compare P. Orlagere.

<sup>2</sup> A phrase still in common use.

'The king was good alle aboute,  
And she was wychyd *oute* and *oute*,

For she was of suche comforte  
She loyvd mene ondir her lorde.'

MS. Rawl. C. 86. in Halliwell.

<sup>3</sup> The word *lithe* or *lythe*, meaning a limb or joint, does not occur in the *Catholicon*, but we have '**Lithwayke**, *flexibilis*,' q. v. 'Chyldren bitwene vii yere and riij ben nesshe of fleshe, *lthy* and plyaunt of body and able and lyghte to moeuynge.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. VI. ch. v. p. 192.

<sup>4</sup> 'Of bathe þer worldes gret outrage we se In pompe and pride and vanitie.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Cons.* 1516.

Fr. *outrage*, excess, violence, from Lat. *ultra*, beyond, Fr. *outré*. In *Roland & Otuel*, l. 199, we have *outrage* used as an adjective. Roland addressing the boasting Saracen says:

'Sir, pou art to *outrage*, Fan all daye þus to chide.'

Fayrere myghte pou batayll wage

See other instances in Barbour's *Bruce*, vi. 126, viii. 270, xi. 32, xix. 408. &c.

<sup>5</sup> Mandeville tells us in his account of the Tartars that among them the women do all the work usually performed by men, 'thei maken Houses and alle maner mysteres, *out taken* Bowes and Arowes, and Arnuers that men maken.' p. 250. Wyclif's version of *Matth.* v. 32 runs, 'Sothely Y say to you, that euery man that shal leue his wyf, *outaken* cause of fornicacioun, he makith hire do lecherie.' See also *Genesis* xxi. 26. 'The steward anon put of all his clothes, *oute take* his sherte and his breche.' *Gesta Roman.* p. 141. Gavin Douglas, *Encidos*, v. p. 151, describes how of the fleet of the Trojans all were saved from the storm '*out take* four schippis loist.' The translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie* tells us that 'All manner pulis is goode, the fitch *oute take*,' p. 27, l. 723. See also *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 200, &c., and numerous instances in Barbour's *Bruce*, De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, pp. 1, 22, 34, &c. 'He *out toke* nothing but a tre.' Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 63, l. 51.

†an Oxe bowe<sup>1</sup>; *Arquillus, columbar.*  
 Oxenforthe (Oxforde A.); *oxonia; oxoniensis* participium.  
 †an Oxfange of lande<sup>2</sup>; *borata.*  
 †an Oxfayre; *borilla, est locus ubi boves venduntur.*  
 †an Oxhyrde; *bubulus.*

†an Oxe pasture; *borarium.*  
 †an Oxe slaer; *boricida.*  
 †an Oxe stalle; *bostar, -ris, producto A, bucetum.*  
 †Oxtonge; *buglossa*<sup>3</sup>, *herba est.*  
 O ante Z.  
 †Ozias.

Capitulum 15<sup>m</sup> P.

P ante A.

a Paciens; *hec paciencia (longanimitas A.), & cetera; ubi mekenes.*  
 Patient; *paciens; ubi meke.*  
 vn Patient; *jupaciens, & cetera; ubi felle.*

†Paciently; *equanimiter, pacienter, & cetera; ubi mekely.*  
 a Pacoke; *pavo, paucus.*  
 †a Paddockstole<sup>4</sup>; *boletus, fungus, tuber, trusta (tufra A.), Asparagus; versus:*  
 ¶*boleti leti causa fieri tui.*

<sup>1</sup> The bow of wood which goes round the neck of an ox; still in use. Tusser amongst other implements, &c., necessary to the farmer mentions

'*Oxbores and oxyokes and other things mo,*

For oxtееme and horsetееme, in plough for to go.' ch. xvii. st. 10.

'Oxebowe that gothe about his necke, *collier de bœuf.*' Palsgrave. In the gloss on W. de Bibelsworth pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 169, *arsons* are rendered by 'oxe-bowes.'

<sup>2</sup> As much land as an ox could plough in a season: according to some fifteen, but according to others twenty acres. '*Mas de terre*, an oxegang, plowland or hide of land, containing about 20 acres and having a house belonging to it.' Cotgrave. 'An ox-gang, *mas de terre; contient 20 acres (c'est à dire, arpens d'Angleterre).*' Sherwood. 'Oxgang of land, *Figinti jugera terre.*' Gouldman. An old account book of Darlington states that 30 a. is an oxgang in Sedgfield, 16 at Hurworth, and 20 in Yorkshire—in some places 8 acres seems to be the quantity. The Oxgang was generally 8 to the carucate, but sometimes 4; thus the carucate being what a team (of 8 oxen) could plough in the year, the Oxgang stood for the work of one ox, and the plough being in some counties drawn but by four oxen, accounts for there being in that case but four oxgangs to the carucate, or if they be called 8, the average of each is proportionably reduced. Sir E. Coke, in his Institutes, fo. 69, says: 'Others say that a knights fee containeth 680 acres: others say that an *oxegange* of Land containeth 15 acres, and eight *oxgangs* make a plowland; by which account a plowland contains 120 acres, and that virgata terræ, or a yard land containeth 20 acres.' See a long and exhaustive note on the word in H. Best's *Farming, &c. Books*, p. 127.

<sup>3</sup> Also called *Bugille*, p. 46. 'The rootes of Borage and *Buglosse* soden tender and made in a Succade, doth ingender good blode, and doth set a man in a temporaunce.' A. Boorde's *Dietary*, ed. Furnivall, p. 278. See also Lyte's *Dodoens*, p. 9.

<sup>4</sup> A toad-stool. See P. Paddock. Ray in his South and East Country Words gives 'Paddock, s. a frog, Essex. Minshew deflectit à Belg. *padde*, bufo.' 'Padde, tode, *bufo, bufunculus*: a Padstoole. *tuber*: a Todestoole, *fungus.*' Manip. Vocab. See the account of the cruelties practised in Stephen's reign, as recorded in the A.-S. Chronicle. p. 262, one of which is that 'hi dyden heom in quarterne þar nadres & snakes & *pades* wæron inne & drapen heom swa.' 'My fo is ded and prenyd as a *padde.*' *Corentny Mysteries*, p. 185. 'I seal prune that *paddock*, and prevyn hym as a *pad.*' *ibid.* p. 164.

'Opon the chefe of hur cholle, A *padok* prykette on a polle.' *Auturs of Arthur*, st. ix. John de Garlande in his *Liber Equivocorum Vocabulorum* says: 'Fungus dicitur a fungor, fungis, secundum vocem: sed a defungor, defungeris, secundum significationem, defungor id est mori, quia comedentes fungus, sicut plures faciunt in partibus transmarinis, sepius moriuntur. Unde Marcialis eocus—

a Page<sup>1</sup>; *calculus, gario.*

\*a Paiande<sup>2</sup>; *ludorium.*

to Pay<sup>3</sup>; *pacare, pendere* (*pendere* A.), *de-, re-, reddere, soluere, per-, ex-, tribuere. re-.*

Paye<sup>4</sup>; *pacatus, contentus, paciens.*

a Payere; *pacator, solutor.*

a Paynyne (Paynem A.)<sup>5</sup>; *ethnics, gentilis, paganus.*

†Paynymery; *gentilitas, paganismus.*

a Payne; *multa, multacio, pena, pen-alitas, punicio.*

Paynfulle; *penalis.*

to Paynte; *pingere, de-, pictare, pictitare, picturare.*

a Payntyng; *pictura, emble[m]a vasorum vel pacimenti est.*

a Payntour; *pictor, picto, polimitarius.*

a Payre; *par.*

a Palace; *palacium; palatinus.*

a Palace staffe<sup>6</sup>; *palus.*

†a Palace (Palas A.) of a mouthe<sup>7</sup>; *frumen, palacium.*

\*Palde as Ale<sup>8</sup>: *defructus.*

"Defunctos fungis hominis materne negabis, Boleti leti causa fuere tui."

See Wyclif. Exodus viii. 9 (P.), K. *Alisaunder*, 6126. and Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, I. i. 9. and *Hamlet*, III. iv. 190. See note to *Ostriche*. '*Hic cambrius, a paddoke.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 223.

<sup>1</sup> B. ret has 'a Page, or custrell bearing his master's shield, or buckler, *scutigerulus*. A Page, a servant always readie at his master's commandement, a seruing man, *ascula*.' The word frequently meant no more than a youth.

'A page of ouris we sall nocht tyne.' Barbour's *Bruce*. xix. 693.

<sup>2</sup> Horman says 'Alexander played a *pagane* more worthy to be wondred vpon for his rasshe aduenture than for his manhode (*rem ausus est*),' answering to our expression 'played a part.' In a letter from John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the city of London, and Compiler of the *Liber Albus*, descriptive of the entry of Henry VI into London, February 20th, 1432, we are told that near London Bridge was prepared a giant of extraordinary size, and '*ex utroque latere ipsius gigantis in eadem pagina erigebantur duo animalia vocata "antelops."*' *Liber Albus*. iii. 459. See Prof. Skeat's Etymol. Dict. s. v. Pageant. Wyclif uses the form *pagga*, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 206.

<sup>3</sup> Hampole says that

'Pe life of pe saule mare him [God] pays Nolo mortem peccatoris. &c.'

pan pe dede. for þus him self says:

P. of *Conse*. 1734.

'Let me leve evyr to thi *pag*.' Coventry Myst. p. 49. Fr. *payer*, to satisfy, please, from Lat. *pacare*, to appease.

<sup>4</sup> A. divides this word under the two headings of *paid*, and *satisfied*: '*Payed; pacatus, solutus. Payd: contentus, paciens.*'

<sup>5</sup> *Pagania* properly means the country of Pagans, representing the latin *paganismus*. In this sense it is used in *King Horn*, 803, where we read of 'a Geaunt . . . i-arived fram *pag-nique*.' '*Pagga*, a pagan, paynim, infidel, heathen man.' Cotgrave. 'A panym, *ethnics*.' Manip. Vocab. Wyclif uses *paynymers* in the sense of gentiles: '5see forsothe ben Gentiles, or *paynymes*, fro the bigynnyng forsaken, the whiche neuere hadden knowleche of God, but euer to deuceles han sermed.' Romans, Prol. p. 298; see also Prol. to Hebrews, p. 480, and Marth. v. 48. 'Paynym. *Paganus, Gentilis*.' Huloet.

<sup>6</sup> I do not understand this. Probably we should read 'a Pale or staffe.' 'Pale or enclosure, *Palus*. Pale in or enclose, *Palus*.' Huloet. '1620. April 4. Agreed with Matthewe Carter for *paynting* the swyne styte with sawen ashe *payntes* . . . agreed also with him to *pal* the 3earde, and hee is to sawe the rayles and postes, and to have 4<sup>d</sup>. per 3earde for his lal or.' *Account Book* of H. Best, p. 153. '*Palas, pal*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 84.

<sup>7</sup> '*Frumen, m.* the parte of the throte whereby meate passeth into the stomake.' Cooper, 1584. '*Palais, m.* the roof or palate of the mouthe.' Cotgrave.

<sup>8</sup> 'Also to enacte that euery vessell kilderkyn & firken of ale & bere kepe ther full mesur gawge & assise & that the brewers both of ale & bere send with their cariage to fill vp the vessels after thei be leyde on the gyst: for by reason that the vessels haue not ben full afore tyme the occupiers haue had gret losse & also the ale & byere haue *palld* & were nought, by cause such ale & biere liathe taken wynde in spurgynge.' Arnold's Chronicle, p. 75. 'I appalle, as drinke dothe or wyne, whan it leseth his colour or ale whan it hath stauide longe *Je appalys*. This wyne is appaled all redy, and it is nat yet an hour syth it

Pale (in colowre A.); *exanguis*, *lividus*, *luridus*, *pallidus*.

to be Pale; *pallere*, *ex-*, *-lescere*, *ex-*. an Palenes; *pallor*.

a Palfray; *grularius*, *mannus*, *palefridus* (*pallifridus* A.).

a Palmer (Palmare A.); *ebi* a pilgrame.

\*a Palmare in þe scole<sup>1</sup>; *ferula*, *hortatorium*, *palmatorium*.

†Palme sonday<sup>2</sup>; *ramispalmarum*, *indeclinabile*.

a Palme tre; *palma*, *palmula* *diminutivum*.

a Pament<sup>3</sup>; *litostratos* *indeclinabile*, *litostrata*, *-tum*, *pavimentum*.

a Panne; *patella*, *patina*, *patinula*.

a Pancake; *opacum*, *laganum*.

\*a Panne of a howse<sup>4</sup>; *panna*.

a Panne maker; *patinarius*; *patinarius*, *-a*, *-um*.

a Pannelle of A sadelle<sup>5</sup>; *panellus*, *subsellium*.

was drawn out of the vessel.' Palsgrave. 'Pale wyne whyche is deade and vinewed, and hath lost his verdure. *Mucidum vinum*.' Huloet. 'Macco. To be palled or dead, as wine y<sup>t</sup> hath lost the verdure. *Mucidum vinum*. A palled wine or dead.' Cooper. See Dollyd as wyne or ale, p. 103.

'Beware that ye gene no persone *palled* drynke, for feere

Hit mygtt brynge many a man in disese duryng many a yere.'

John Russell's *Boke of Nourture*, in Babees Book, p. 13.

'Sowre ale, and dead ale, and ale the whiche doth stande a tylte is good for no man.' Andrew Boorde, *Regimen of Health*.

<sup>1</sup> Huloet gives 'Palmer to rappe one in the hande, *ferula*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'a Palmer in schole, *ferula*.' 'A Palmer or feruler, *quia puerorum palme ea feriuntur in scholis*.' Minshew. 'Ferula, a pawmere.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> In P. Plowman, B. xviii. 7 we have the expression, 'tyl *ramus palmarum*,' = till Palm Sunday. Prof. Skeat notes that this day was often called *dominica palmarum*, or, more commonly, *in ramis palmarum*, and that cap. cexvii in the *Legenda Aurea*, ed. Grasse, is headed 'De dominica in ramis palmarum.'

<sup>3</sup> In the *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 9180, we are told that

'þe *pament* of heven may lykened be Tille a *pament* of preycouse stanes and perre;' and in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 81, the false Emperor orders Jovinian to be drawn 'at the horse-taile on the *pament*.' So in Palladius *On Husbandrie*, ed. Lodge, we find instructions 'for to warne the *pament* undir an oil cellar.' 'Whenne y was nygh the awter y put of my showys and knelyd on my kneys vpon the *pament* and ofte tymys inclyned my heed doon to the grownd.' *Revelation to the Monk of Evesham*, p. 31. 'And he shal take the holy watre in a britil vessel, and a litil of the erthe of the *pament* [*paviment* P.] of the tabernacle he shall putt into it.' Wyclif, Numbers v. 17. 'Swepte as þe *pament* from hilyngne of stree.' Wyclif, Wks. i. 119. Maundeville says that in the kingdom of the Chan of Chatay 'Vesselle of Sylver is there non, for thei telle no prys there of to make no vesselle offe, but thei maken ther of Greeynges, and Pileres, and *Pavmentes* to Halles and Chambres.' p. 220. The word is of course merely a contraction of pavement, and in some parts of England paving bricks are still known as *pavments* or *pavment-bricks*. 'Pauyngne bette to trymme *pament*. *Pavimenta*, *Tabernaclum*.' Huloet. '*Hoc pavimentum*, a *pament*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 237. '*Pavimentum*, *pavment*.' Medulla. See *Paviment*, below, p. 271.

<sup>4</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Pan*, a pane, piece or pannell of a wall, of wainscot of a glass window; *panneau*, a pannell of wainscot:' and Baret 'a pane of cloth, *panniculus*, *segmen*.' 'Pane of a wall. *Corium*.' Huloet. In the description of the Heavenly City as given in *Allit. Poems*, A. 1033, we are told that

'Vch *pane* of þat place had þre zate3 . . . And vch zate of a margyrye.'

þe portalez pyked of sych plate3

And in the description of the lady's chamber in *Sir Degrevant* it is said that 'the floure was *paved* over-al with a clere crystal.' l. 1469. See also the account in *Partenay* how the king was so beaten by unseen hands that 'no sleue ne *pane* had he hole of brede.' l. 5654.

<sup>5</sup> The treeless pad or pallet, without cantle, with which an ass is usually ridden. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 14982, the ass on which our Lord rode is described as having 'na

to Pante; *Anhelare, palpare, palpitare.*

\*Pantelle stryngē (A Pantyr A.)<sup>1</sup>; *pedica, medio correpto.*

\*a Pantelere; *vbi* A butlere.

a Pantry<sup>2</sup>; *vbi* A butry.

a Panjar<sup>3</sup>; *opofere trum, canistrum, cartallum, calathus.*

a Pape; *papa; papalis, papabilis (papatus est dignitas pape A.).*

†a Papes dygnite; *papatus.*

†a Papeiay (A Papeioye A.)<sup>4</sup>; *psittacus.*

a Papyr; *papirum (papyrus A.).*

†Paprote (Paplette A.)<sup>5</sup>; *papatum, Anglice paprote.*

sadel ne *pancl.* 'Pannell to ryde on, *hatz. panncan.*' Palsgrave. 'Pannells, or packsaddles, *dorsualia.*' Baret. 'Panell of a horse. *Dorsuale.*' Huloet. Tusser in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, p. 36, mentions amongst the other 'Husbandlie furniture,'

'A *pancl* and wantey, packsadille and ped.'

Palsgrave has 'I panell a horse, I put a panell upon hym to ryde upon. *Je mets rug bast.* Panell my horse, I wyll ryde to market.' 'Soe soone as theire *panne's* are on, and every thing fitted, they leade them forth.' *Farming, &c. Book of H. Best*, p. 101.

<sup>1</sup> 'Pantell, fetter or snare. *pedica.*' Huloet. 'A pantel, *vedicia.*' Manip. Vocab. The form *panter* or *pantr* appears the more common. Thus we find in *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 69—

'He saw how all the erth was sprede,  
Wyt *pantr* bandes, and gylders blake,  
That Satanas had layd to take

Mans saull als a fouler  
Tas foules wyt gylder and *panter.*'

'In a *panter* I am caute, My fot his pennyd I may not owt.' Song in MS. of 15th Cent. 'Panthiere. A great swoope-net, or drawing net.' Cotgrave.

'So lymed leues were leyde all aboute,

And *panteris* preuyliche pight vppon þe grounde.'

*Richard the Reddes*, ed. Skeat, ii. 187.

'& þus alle þes feyned censures ben anticristis *panter* & armes, to lette trewe men fro þe seruyce of god almytty & to make men to forsake god in his lawe for drede of anticrist and fendis of helle.' Wyclif. *Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 80; see also *ibid.* p. 205, and his *Works*, ed. Arnold, iii. 200, where he speaks of 'ydilnesse' as 'þe develis *panter.*' See also Barclay's *Shippe of Foolcs*, ii. 297. Stratiann in quoting from Chaucer's *Legend of Good Women*, 131, 'Foules þat of þe *panter* and þe net been scaped,' has inadvertently placed the word under Panter, a panther.

<sup>2</sup> Trevisa in his translation of Higden, i. 77, speaks of Paradise as 'the *pantr* or place of alle pulcritude,' and, similarly, p. 273, of 'the cite callede Parisius . . . the *pantry* of letters [*pinerna litterarum*].' In P. Plowman, C. xvii. 151, the butler or keeper of the pantry is called the *panter*, from Fr. *panetier*. In the *Babees Book*, p. 66, the form *panter* occurs, and at p. 330. *panytre.* 'Hic *panterius*, a pantrer.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 211. 'The *panter*, the botelere, The eorlus cheff sqwyere.' *Sir Degrevant*, 1649.

<sup>3</sup> 'A panier, paille, or basket, *canistrum, calathus.*' Baret. 'He took and bare a *panyer* [*sportan*] ful of gravel on his bak.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 195.

<sup>4</sup> Cotgrave gives 'Papegay, m. a parrot or poppingay,' and Baret 'A parret or poppingaie, *psittacus.*' 'Papejay, pipingay, papingoe; a parrot,' Jamieson. In the Quair of James I., pr. in Poetic Remains of the Scottish kings, ed. Chalmers, p. 71, we read—

'Unlike the crow is to the *papejay.*'

Maundeville tells us that in the land of Prester John 'there ben manye *Popegayes*, that thei clepen Psitakes in hire Langage: and thei speken of hire propre nature, and salven men that gon thorghe the Desertes, and speken to hem als appertely, as thoughe it were a man. And thei that speken wel, han a large Tonge, and han 5 Toos upon a Fote. And there ben also of other manere, that han but 3 Toos upon a Fote: and thei speken not, or but litille; for thei cone not but cryen.' p. 274. See also Trevisa's Higden, iv. 307.

<sup>5</sup> See P. Plowman, C. x. 75, where the author speaks of the poure folke in Cotes

'Charged with children and cheif lordes rente,

That þei wiþ spynnyngē may spare spenen hit in hous-hyre,

Boþe in mylk and in mele to make with *paplotis*

To a-glotye with here gurlcs þat greden after fode.'

Evidently the word means a sort of porridge. Compare P. Papiete for chylder, p. 382.



a **Pappe**; *mamma* (*mammilla* A.), *papilla*, *uber*; *versus*:

¶ *Esse viri proprie mamillas dicimus esse,*

*Ubra sunt pecudum, sed mamme sunt mulierum,*

*Cuius mammillas dixi, dic esse papillas.*

a **Parabylle**; *parabola*, *paradigma*, *proverbium*, *exemplum*.

**Paradyse**; *paradisus*.

A **Paraffe**<sup>1</sup>; *paragraphus*, *p[ar]aphus* (A.).

\*a **Paramour**; *filorcium* & *cetera*; *ubi* A *lemnian*.

a **Parchement**; *membrana*, *pergamenum*.

a **Parchementer**; *candidarius*, *membranarius*.

to **Payre**<sup>2</sup>; *parare*, *peripsimare* (A.).

a **Parelle**; *discrimen*, *naufragium*, *navis est periculum*.

to be [in] **Parelle**; *Agi*, *naufragari*, *periclitari*.

**Parellos** (*Perlios* A.); *discriminosus*, *periculosus*.

a **Parynge**; *peripsima*.

A **Parysche**; *parochia*; *parochialis*, *parochianus* (A.).

†a **Parischen**<sup>3</sup>; *parochianus*, *parochialis*.

†a **Parysche clerke**<sup>4</sup>; *clericus*, *parochialis*, *Aquabainulus*.

\*a **Parke**<sup>5</sup>; *judago*, *parcus*.

a **Parcoure** (*Parkare* A.); *parcarius*, *lucarius qui custodit siluam*.

a **Parlementt**; *parliamentum*.

a **Parlowr**; *colloquium*, *colloquatorium*.

p<sup>o</sup> **Parlesy** (*Parlsy* A.)<sup>6</sup>; *paralysis*;

<sup>1</sup> 'Paraphe. The flourish, or peculiar knot, or mark set unto, or after, or instead of, a name in the signing of a Deed or Letter: and generally, any such gracefull setting out of a mans hand, or name in writing; also, a subsignature, or signing under.' Cotgrave. 'Parajo, a paragafe, Paragraphum.' Percyall, Span. Dict. 1591.

<sup>2</sup> It was customary to pare the crust from the bread, before it was set before the guests at table. Thus in *Sir Tristram*, fyfte i. st. 1, we read—

'The kyng ne seyde no more, Bot wesche and yede to mete;  
Bred thai *pard* and schare, Ynough thai hadde at ete.'

The parings as we learn from W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 172, were put in the alms-dish for the poor:

'*Tayllet le payn ke est paree, Les biseaus* (the paringges) *à l'amoyne soynt doné.*' And so also in the Boke of Curtasye (*Babees Book*, p. 324), ll. 730-3:

'The aumenere by this hathe sayde grace, To serue god fyrst with-uten lette;  
And tho almes dysshe hase sette in place; These other lofes he *parys* a-boute, &c.'  
Ther-in the keruer a lofe schalle sette,

Palsgrave gives 'I pare the cruste of a lofe. *Je decrouste* and *je pare du payn*. Pare your cruste away.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Pere a man were crystened by kynde he shulde be buried,  
Or where he were *parisshe*ne rist þere he shulde be grauen.'

P. Plowman, B. xi. 67.

<sup>4</sup> See note to **Haly water clerk**, p. 171.

<sup>5</sup> Cooper renders *judago* by 'toytle or nettes aboute a parke or forrest to take beastes.' 'A parochie, *fundus*.' Baret gives 'Parkes or places paled, *roboraria*: anie place inclosed to keepe beastes for pleasure: a parke: a cunnigree: a warraine: *leporarium, vivarium*.' 'A parker, *saltuarius*.' Manip. Vocab. In P. Plowman, C. vii. 144, we have '*y-parroked* in puwes,' on which see Prof. Skeat's note and his Etymol. Dict. s. r. Paddock. 'Santis in the devils name! said the *parkere*.' Reliq. Antiq. ii. 282. A. S. *pearne*, *pearroc*.

<sup>6</sup> The palsy: Fr. *paralysie*, Lat. *paralysis*, Gr. *παρὰλυσις*. In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 127, we read how the Centurion came

'And praied Crist, that he suld hele His sergant of *parlesye*;' and p. 129, we are told that

'His sergant that cumbered was Wit *parlesi*, al hal he rase.'

In the *Cursor Mundi*, in the account of Herod's death, the author tells us:

'Nu bigines he to seke. þe *parlesi* has his a side.' l. 11817;

*paraliticus qui habet* (*patitur illam A.*) *infirmi-tatem.*

A Parlement tre<sup>1</sup> (A.).

†a Parmayn<sup>2</sup>; *volemum*, Anglice a warden.

†a Parmayn tre (A parment tre A.); *volemum* (*colemum fructus eius A.*). A wardentre.

\*a Parour (Parowes A.) of a vestiment; *paratura*.

Parcelle<sup>3</sup>; *petrocillum*, *herba est*.

a Parsoure<sup>4</sup>; *perforale*, *terebellum*.

a Parte: *pars*, *particula*; *particularis* & *parcialis*; *po[r]cio*, *pr-circula*.

to Parte; *partiri*, *con-*, & *cetera*; *ubi to departe*.

†to Parte in twa; *bipartiri*, *bipartire*.

†to Parte in thre; *tripartiri* (A.).

†to take Parte; *participare*.

†a Parte taker (Partitakere A.); *particeps*.

†a Part takynge; *participacio*; *-ans participium*.

†Partye<sup>5</sup>; *bipartitus*, *ut toga bipartita*: (*et toga est biparta vel -tata A.*).

a Partryke<sup>6</sup>; *perdix*.

†a Pase<sup>7</sup>; *gressus*, *passus*.

†Pasche<sup>8</sup>; *pascha* (*Azima A.*); *paschalis*.

a Pasnepe<sup>9</sup>; *rapa*. (*Nepa*, *pastinata A.*).

and Hampole says that the fourth pain of purgatory will be diseases of various kinds, each a punishment for a separate sin:

'Some for ire sal haue als þe *parle-y*,

þat yuel þe saule sal grefe gretely.'

*P. of Cons.* 2996.

See also *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 130, where in the account of the miracles wrought by the true cross we read—

'Of *parlesi* war holid grete wane,

And dum and def ful mani ane.'

'3et comen lolly to þat lede, as lazars ful monye, Þoysened & *parlatyk* & pyned in fyres.'

Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde,

*Allit. Poems*, B. 1695.

G. Douglas in his *King Hart*, ed. Small, i. 117, l. 11, speaks of the

'Heidwerk. Hoist. and *Parlasy*.'

<sup>1</sup> Evidently a mere error of the scribe for the following word.

<sup>2</sup> See also *Perman tre*, below. Cotgrave gives '*Poire de parmain*, the Permaine-tree,' and Baret '*Tolcanus, columbar*, a warden tree.'

<sup>3</sup> The *peurcennin*, which to France, long ere to us was knowne,

Which carefull frut'ers now have denizend our owne.'

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, Song. 18.

<sup>4</sup> See Persley in P. '*Hoc petrocillum, persylle*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 225. See also pp. 79 and 190.

<sup>5</sup> 'A pierser, *terebra, terebellum*.' Baret.

<sup>6</sup> Compare P. Party cloth. Shakspeare uses the phrases *party-coated*, and *party-coloured* the latter of which is still in common use. Gawin Douglas speaks of 'the *party* popil grane.' *Encados*, Bk. viii. p. 250. In the list of Goods given by the members to the Guild of the Tailors, Exeter, about 1470, we find 'Item. Ysabell Rowse, a *party* gowne y-furred, and a tabell bord.' *English Gilds*, p. 320. See Mire, *Inst. to Parish Priests*, 1145.

<sup>7</sup> Jamieson gives '*Partrik, paetriech, and partek*, a partridge.' Fr. *perdre*, Lat. *perdix*.

'Spanzellis to chace *partryk* or quail.' Douglas, *Encados*, Prol. Bk. ix. l. 50.

<sup>8</sup> . . . . . 'Satenas

Waite us als thef in *pas*.' Metr. Hom. p. 53.

'I stalked be the streme; be the strond,

A bot down be a lond

For I be the flod fond

So passed I the *pas*.'

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7.

In *Morte Arthure*, the Pilgrim knight says—

'I will passe in pilgrimage this *pas* vn-to Rome.' l. 3496.

<sup>9</sup> 'Pase. Easter. *pascha*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Bruce*, ed. Skeat, xv. 248, we are told that the treacherous attack on the Scots failed because it was done

'In tyme of trewis . . .

Quhen god rais for to sauf mankyne.'

And in sic tyme as on *paske-day*.

<sup>10</sup> 'Pasneps, herbe; *pastinaca, colum*.' Baret.

to **Passe** furthe (**Pasfourthe** A.); *migrare, e-, de-, Agere, meare, preterire, transfigere, & cetera.*

to **Passe**<sup>1</sup>; *callere*, secunde coniugationis, & *cellere* tercię coniugationis, *superare, excellere, excellere, precellere, transcendere.*

to **Passe** ouer; *preterire.*

to **Passe** ouer (þ<sup>e</sup> A.) see; *legere, transire, transmigrare, transmeare.*

a **Passynge**; *transitus.*

**Passynge**; *transiens, transsitorius.*

a **Passiōn**; *calix, crux, passio, passimacula (passis A.), & cetera.*

**Paste**<sup>2</sup>; *pasta.*

a **Pasteth**<sup>3</sup>; *pastellus.*

\*a **Pasteler**; *pastillarius.*

\*a **Patañ**<sup>4</sup>; *calopodium. lignipes, lignipedum.*

**A Patent** (A.).

†a **Patyñ** (**Patten** A.)<sup>5</sup>; *patena.*

a **Patrelle**<sup>6</sup>; *Antela, pectorale.*

a **Patriarke**; *patriarchia.*

a **Patroñ**; *Actor, defensor, patronus.*

a **Patronyse** (**Patrones** A.); *patronissa.*

\*a **Pavyssye**; *castrum.*

to **Pave**; *pavimentare.*

**A Pauiment**; *pauimentum* (A.).

a **Pavere**; *pavimentor.*

\*a **Pawtyner** (**Pawtenere**: *crumena* A.)<sup>7</sup>; *vbi* A purse; (*versus*:

*¶ lenonem lena non diligit absque crumena* A.).

<sup>1</sup> Cooper, s. v. *Callere*, quotes Cicero, '*callere iura*,' to be well skilled in the law. 'To passe or excell in learning, *superare doctrinā*.' Baret.

'Of thi meknes, he sayd, speke I, For wit meknes thou *passes* me.'

*Metrical Rom.* p. 70.

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives 'Paast, all things thicke and massie like paast. a masse, or wedge, *massa*.'  
<sup>3</sup> 'A pie or pastie, *artocreas*.' Baret. 'A pasty, *pastillum*. A pastrye, *pistorium*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Hic pastillus, Acc.* pastyth.' Wright's Vocab. p. 200.

<sup>4</sup> 'A patten or a shooe of wood; a souldiours slaue: *culo*: a patten. or wooden shooe, *basca, calopodium*.' Baret. '*Calopodium*, a paten, or slipper.' Cooper, 1584. '*Galoch*, f. a wooden shooe, or Patten, made all of a peece without any latchet or tye of leather, and worne by the poore clowne in winter. *Sabot*, m. a pattin or slipper of wood.' Cotgrave. In the Inventory printed in Paston Letters, iii. 409, we find '*Item*, a gyrdyll, a payre of *patanys* iiij<sup>d</sup>,' and again. at p. 411, 'a peyr of *patanys*, a cappe of violet.' '*Colopodium*, a stylyte or a pateyn.' Medulla. 'Paten for a fote, *galoch*.' Palsgrave. Compare **Lyne soke**, above, p. 218.

<sup>5</sup> 'Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Bapt. apud Halifax j chesabyll of cloth of golde and silke with ye anyce and the aube, a chalys with the *paten* and a corporas, a coveryng of a bede with the holy lame in it.' Will of W. Halifax, 1454, pr. in *Testa Eboracensis* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 172. 'Fe caliz and þe *pateyn* ok, þer-on he garte þe erl suere.'

þe corporaus, þe messe-gere.

*Harlok.* 187.

<sup>6</sup> '*Pectorale*, a breasteplate; a poytrell.' Cooper. Palsgrave gives 'Paytrell for a horse, *poietral*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'Paytrell, *antilena*.' Baret, too, has 'Peytrell or Poitrel for an horse, *antilena*,' and Cotgrave '*Poietrail*, m. a Petrell for a horse.' See P. Pectoral. In the Inventory, date 1506, in the Paston Letters, iii. 409, we find 'a sadyle, a *paytrell*, and a brydoll and ij gerthies xv.' 'Yf I haue a saddle, brydle, a rayne, a poytrell (*antilena*) and a croper and gyrthes, I care for no traper.' Horman. 'Peytrell for a horse. *Antela, antilena*, &c.' Huloet. It appears to have been a very common fashion to hang bells on the bridle or breast-band of the horse. Thus Chaucer describing the Monk says—

'And whan he rood men myght his brydel heere

Gynglen in a whistlyng wynd: als cleere

And cek as lowle as dooth þe Chapel belle.' C. T. Prol. 169;

and in *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 5713, the Sultan of Damascus had

'Hys crouper heeng al ful off belles

And his *peytrd*, and his arsoun.'

See also Caxton's *Charles the Grte*, p. 151.

<sup>7</sup> In the Inventory tak n in 1506 and printed in Paston Letters, iii. 410, we find mentioned 'Frere John Alderiche, ij quaris of prayeris. Item, a *poyteuere* with a payre of badys of jette.' In Political Songs, ed. Wright, p. 39, we read—

a Pawneche<sup>1</sup>; *ilia*; *iliatus*; *jutes-tina virorum sunt*, *omasus*, *scruta*, *viscus*.

\*a Pawnerherde (Pancherde A.)<sup>2</sup>; *renale* (*ventrale* A.), & cetera; *vbi* A brekebelt.

†a Pawn<sup>3</sup>; *pedinus*.

P ante E

Pece<sup>4</sup>; *pax*.

a Pece of flesche; *congiarium*, *frustum carnis*.

a Pece of leder (ledder A.) or of clathe; *Assumentum*.  
to Pece; *Assuere*.

\*a Pece of siluer or of metalle<sup>5</sup>; *crater*, *cratera*.

\*a Pedder (A Pedare or A Pedlare A.)<sup>6</sup>; *revolus*, *negociator* (*est Riuius torrens Revolus mercator habetur* A.).

a Pegge (Pegge A.); *cavilla*, *cavillula diminutivum*.

\*a Peghte (A Peght or Pigmei A.); *pigmeus*.

'He put in his *pautener* an houue and a komb,  
A myrour and a koeverchef to binde wid his crok.'

'*Hoc mercipium*, a pawtnere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 238. 'It can no thing doo but make cloutes and *pauteneeres* and bagges.' De Deguileville, *Pilgrimage*, p. 148. '*Pautoniere*. A Shepherd's scrip.' Cotgrave.

<sup>1</sup> Palsgrave has 'I panche a man or a beest, I perys-he his guttes with a weapen. *Je pance*, I feare me, I have panchet hym.'

'Batter his skull or *pauuch* him with a stake.' Shakspeare, *Tempest*, III. ii. 98.

<sup>2</sup> '*Epifemur*, pancher.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 182.

<sup>3</sup> See the *Gesta Romanorum*, ch. xxi. p. 70, for the moral of the game of Chess, where the moves of each piece are explained allegorically. In l. 5 we read of 'aufyns [bishops] and *powyns*.' See note to Roke. Lydgate in his *Pylgremage of the Soule*, p. 27, repr. 1859, says: 'A shame hath he that at the cheker pleyeth, whan that a *porn* seyth to the kyng chekmate!'

<sup>4</sup> In the Metrical Life of St. Alexius, Cott. MS. ed. Furnivall, p. 27, l. 75, we read—

'Many a coppe and many a <i>peece</i> ,	With wyne wernage & eke of greece.'
'A capon rosted broght sho sone,	And a pot with riche wine,
A clene klath, and brede tharone,	And a <i>peece</i> to fil it yne.'

*Yvain & Gawain*, l. 760.

'A broad *peece* or boll of gold, or siluer, *patra*.' Baret. See the Dictionarius of J. de Garlande, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 126, where we are told—

eryers	galpyng	atamyd	tavernys
--------	---------	--------	----------

'*Precones vini clamant gula gante vinum ataminatum in tabernis, ad quatuor denarios et the pyse galun*

*ad sex, et ad octo, et ad duodecim, portando viam temptando fasum in craterem a layena.*'

'*Crater*, a peece.' *ibid.* p. 178. Palsgrave has 'I pownce a cuppe or a *peece*, as golde smythes do.'

'The warm new blude keppt in cowp and *peys*.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, vi. p. 322, l. 23.

'Thenne the boteler shall bryng forth ba-yuns, ewers, and cuppis, *Peys*, sponys sette into a peece, redressing all his silver plate, upon the cubbord, the largest firste, the richest in the myddis, the light-este be'ore.' *Babees Book*, p. 364.

<sup>6</sup> Manip. Vocab. gives 'a Pedder, *circutor*,' and Baret 'a Pedler, or anie that goeth about to sell his wares from towne to towne, *circitor* *et* *circutor*.' '*Portepanier*, a peller.' Cotgrave. In the *Auerca Riude*, p. 66, we are told 'he wreche *peoldare* more noise he makep to 3eien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurde ware.' 'Item. Burton the *Pudler* owyth hym ffor sertayn stoffe bowt off hym unpayd, xixs. ij<sup>d</sup>.' Manners & Household Exp. of England, p. 178. 'Dustiefute (ane *Pedder*, or *Cremar*, quha hes na certain dwelling place, quhere he may dicht the dust from his feet) sould be judged conforme to the Lawes of merchants. *leg. burg.* c. 120. Justice sould be done to him, summarlie, without delay. *leg. burg.* 1609, Sir Jn. Skene, Reg. Maj. The Table, p. 76. In Wyclif's version of I Esdras iv. 13, 20, 'tribute and *pedage* and *jeris rentus*' are spoken of, the meaning being apparently a toll on passengers. 'The pirate preissis to peil the *peldir* his pack.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. viii. Prol. l. 55. 'Pedderman. *Institor*.' Huloet. '*Ille reclus*, a peder.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 212. '3if þei becomen *ped-derts*, berynge knyues for wymmen.' Wyclif, *Select Eng. Works*, p. 12.

a Peise <sup>1</sup>; *pisa*.

a Peyscodde <sup>2</sup>; *siliqua*.

a Peke <sup>3</sup>; *batillus*, *quarta*.

a Pele <sup>4</sup>; *pala*.

†a Peille <sup>5</sup>; *vbi* A castelle.

\*a Pelet of stone or lede <sup>6</sup>; *glans*.

Pelleter <sup>7</sup>; *piletum*, *serpillum*, *herba*  
est.

<sup>1</sup> 'A Pease, *pisum*. Fr. *pois*.' Baret. One of those words which from their appearance and sound have been incorrectly considered as plurals.

<sup>2</sup> 'The Cod of peason, *siliqua*: to growe in huske or cod, *siliquor*.' Baret. '*Cosse*, a huske.' Cotgrave.

<sup>3</sup> 'A pekke, mesure, *baltus*.' P. 'A pecke, the fourth part of a bushell, *satum*.' Baret.

<sup>4</sup> Cooper, 1584, says: '*Pala*, a piele to put breade into an ouen; a fier panne or showle.'

'A peepe to set bread in the oven, *infunibulum*, *pala*, *pistoria*.' Baret. 'A peepe, *pala*, *scalmus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Pele for an ovyn, *pelle à four*.' Palsgrave. '*Pala* . . . a shouell, a skoope, a peepe to put bread in an oven with.' Florio. Still in use.

'In myn armys I bere wele, A dogh-trogh and a *pele*.'

Ritson's Anc. Songs & Ballads, ed. Hazlitt, p. 79. 'Sette in the bredde with a *pele*.' Horman. In the Inventory of the goods of Gerard Salveyne in 1572 (*Wills & Invent.* Surtees Soc. i. 349) are mentioned, 'in the kitching, one Raking croke, one Iron pot, one *pele*, one iron coulrake, ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.' In the *Household Ord.* p. 291, under date 1601, are mentioned 'flaskets, scoopes, broaches, *peeles* and such like.'

<sup>5</sup> A *Pele*, according to Jamieson, according to the proper sense of the term, was distinguished from a Castle, the former being wholly of earth. Such is the account given by Lesly when describing the manners of the Scots borderers. The term occurs several times in Barbour's *Bruce*. Thus in Book x. l. 137, Linlithgow is described as

'a *peill*

Mekill and stark, and stufft weill Vith ynglis men.'

See also ll. 147, 152, 193, &c. Jamieson remarks that the site of this fortification at Linlithgow is still called *the Peel*. Professor Skeat suggests that the source of the word may be the Gaelic *peillie*, a hut made of earth and branches, and covered with skins. Wytoun in his *Chronicle*, VIII. xxviii. 94, says—

'The Castelle of Saynt Andrewys town,

This Edward, sa gret a lord wes then,

And sere *Pelys*, sum wp, sum down,

That all he stwffyd with Inglis men.'

See also Wallace, iv. 213. In Robert of Brunne, p. 157, the term is applied to a wooden battering tower: 'Pe Romancer it sais, Richard did mak a *pele*,

On kastle wise alle wais, wrouht of tre fulle welle,

Ageyns holy kirke tille Aleyse forto drawe.

In schip he did it lede, to reise vp bi pe walle,

& if him stode nede, to couere him with alle.

He reised it at meschines, of werre tijing he herd,

For be ilde of Sarazins þer ȝates ageyn him sperd.

þe Romance of Richard sais, he wan þe toun,

His *pele* fro þat forward he cald it matȝ Griffoun.'

Fabyan, in his *Chronicle*, p. 250, says: 'Kyng Wyllyam to haue y<sup>e</sup> countrey in the more quyet hewe downe moche of the wood, and buylded in sondry places stronge castells and *pyles*;' and again, p. 512: 'threwe downe certayne *pylys* and other strengthis, and a parte of the castell of Beaumont.' Bellendene in his trans. of Boece, ii. 424, mentions 'the castel of Dunbriton . . . and the *peil* of Lowdoun.' Chaucer also uses the word in the *Hous of Fame*, l. 1310: 'God saue the lady of thys *pel*.' Ducauge gives '*Pela*, Castellum, arx, Anglis *Pile* vel *Pille*,' and quotes from Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 95, a charter of Henry IV. dated 1399, granting to the Earl of Northumberland the '*castrum*, Pelam, et dominium de Man,' whence Peel the chief town of that island derives its name.

<sup>6</sup> 'Thaune boldly they buske, and bendes engynes,

Payses in *pylotes*, and proves their castes.'

*Morte Arthure*, ed. Hall, p. 254.

In P. Plowman, B. v. 78, *Invidia* is described as being as '*pale* as a *pelet*.'

'Graythe gounnes stoppde those gones With *peletes* vs to payne.' *Sege of Melayne*, 1289.

<sup>7</sup> 'Pellitorie, herbe; *alterium*.' Huloet. 'Pellitorie, *pyretum*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret has 'Pellitorie of the wall, *muralium perditum*.' Several varieties of this plant are men-

a Pellican; *pellicanus*.

†a Peltry (A Pelliteri A.) or a skynnery<sup>1</sup>; *pelliparium*.

Penance; *penitencia, penitudo* (A.).

a Pensioñ (Pensone A.); *pensio*.

\*a Pendande (Penande A.) of a belte<sup>2</sup>; *pendulum*.

a Penny; *denarius, denariolus diminutivum, dipondius, nummus; nummosus*.

†a Peny of twa Pens (Pennys A.)<sup>3</sup>; *didragma*.

\*a Penytenciary<sup>4</sup>; *penitenciarius*.

†a Penystane<sup>5</sup>; *discus*.

a Peny worthe; *denariatum*.

a Penne; *calamus, penna, pugillaris*.

a Penner and a nynkehorne (an ynkhorn A.)<sup>6</sup>; *calamariun*.

Penneknyfe; *scalprum, scalpellum, scalprus, scalpulum (scapellum A.), scapellus (scapellus A.), Artaus (penartiphus A.)*.

tioned in Lyte's Dodoens, p. 49, where it is called 'Pellitory or Paritory,' and is said to be useful against St. Antonies fyre, the gout 'which they call Podagra,' and other diseases.

<sup>1</sup> *Pelleterie*, f. The trade, or shop of a skinner, furrier or Peltnonger.' Cotgrave. '*Pellio*, m. a skinner, a peltemunger.' Cooper. The trade of a Peleter or Pelleter is mentioned several times in the Liber Albus. See also Mr. Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*, pp. 28, 29, where are printed the ordinances of the 'gylde' at Norwich which '*Peltys* and opere god men be-gunne . . . in ye yer of oure lord jhesu cryst, a thousande thre hundred seuenti and sexe.' 'The notaryes, skynners, coryours and cordwaners werke by skynnes & hydes; as perchemyn, velume, *peltrie* and cordewan.' Caxton, *Game of the Chessc*. ff. F ij. See **SKYNNERY**, hereafter. 'The skynnes of fatte sheepe are alwayes better then the skynnes of leane ones; both for that they putte forth the more woll, and alsoe the *pelts* are better.' Best, *Farming Book*, p. 29.

<sup>2</sup> 'Lordes or ladyes, or any lyf elles, As persones in pellure with *pendauntes* of syluer.

P. Plowman, B. xv. 7.

'Item, payd to the gold-mythe that made the bokelys, *pendauntes*, and barrys to my masteryes salat and his bycocket. x.s. iiij.d.' *Manners and Household Exps. of Eng.* 1464, p. 253. G. Douglas, in his trans. of Virgil, bk. xii. p. 447, has—

'Quhil, at the last, on Turnus schulder, lo! With stuthis knaw and *pendes* schinand clere; The fey girdil hie sette did appere.

the Latin being *notis falsarunt cingula bullis*.' See *Sir Garwayne*. 2038, where the knight puts on the magic girdle:

'Bot wered not þis ilk wyȝe for wele þis gordel,

For pryde of þe *pendaunteȝ* þaȝ polyst þay were.'

In the will of S. Teisdel (*Wills & Invent.* Surtees Soc. vol. i. p. 262), dated 1566, occurs the following: 'The Napperve yt is to be kept to ye Wenche. In primis ij payre of silke sleues, one stomacher, thre peces of read silke, . . . one thromed hatte . . . vj siluer gaudes, one whissel, one belte with one *pendowes* and one buckell of siluer, one girdle, one belte, two paire of siluer crowkes gilte, two siluer taches, one siluer crosse. vj pillibers, one kirchife, ij rales, one handkirchife, ij smokes, one linen sheat, one towell.'

<sup>3</sup> A singular instance of how a word loses its original meaning. Compare Douzeperes, in which the idea of the number twelve became at last so entirely forgotten that we find writers speaking of 'a douzepere,' or as in *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1853—

'Ther come in a dannee *ir douzperes* of France.'

See *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 197 and note.

<sup>4</sup> In the *Abbey of the Holy Ghost*, pr. in Reliq. Pieces in Prose and Verse, from the Thornton MS. ed. Percy, p. 55, we are told that amongst the officers of the abbey 'Meditacione sal be gernare, Denociene eelerrere, and Pete *penetancere*.'

<sup>5</sup> According to Kennett, 'the game of quoits, played with stones or horseshoes.' See also Jamieson, s. v. In Barbour's *Bruce*, xvi. 383, we are told of a pass that it 'was nocht a *penystane* cast of breid.' See also *ibid.* xiii. 581.

<sup>6</sup> '*Pennare*, a pener.' Nominale MS. 'A Pennar, *calamariun*. An inkehorne or any other thing that holdeth inke, *atramentariun*.' Baret. 'Pennar and ynkehorne *escriptoire*.' Palgrave. 'A payre of tabelles, and a *penner*, and a *ynkehorne*, and ij. keyys for þe wekett, are mentioned as having been contributed to the Gild of the Tailors, Exeter, about 1470,

\*a **Pentis** (**Pentesse** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *Appendix*, *Appendicium*, *Appendiculum*; *Appendicius*; *Apheduo*, *ut dicit brito* & dicitur *protectum si de lignis*, *menianum si de lapilibus*; *versus*:

¶ *Dicas Apheduo solaria significat -que*

*Appendix -que (-dam A.), si lignum construxerat ipsum*

*Dicas protectum, si sacum dic menianum,*

*Dicas protectum (protectum A.) si tectum noueris ipsum.*

**Pepille**; *Aqua*, *gens*, *grex*, *gregarius*, *laos* *grece*. *plebs*, *plebicula*; *plebeius*; *populus*; *popularis*; *turba*, *vulgus*.

†to folowe **Pepylle** in maneres; *plebere*, *plebescere*.

†a **Pepyn** or **A graste** (**grapp** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *Acinus*, *acinum*, *fecinum* (*fecinum* A.), *granum*.

**Pepyr**; *piper*.

\*A **paire** of **Pepyr** **qwherns** (**Pepir** **qwernes** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *fraxillus*, *fretellum*, *pistillus*, *pistillum*.

**Peraventour**; *forte*, *fortuite*, *fortassis*, *fortasse* (*forsan*, *forsitan* A.).

**Perchaunce**; *idem est*.

**A Perche**; *quidam piscis*, *percheus* (A.).

**Percelle**<sup>4</sup>; *petrocillum*, *herba est*.

a **Perdoñ**; *indulgentia*.

to **Perdoñ**; *indulgere*, *perdonare*.

\*a **Perdonare**<sup>5</sup>; *questor*.

a **Pere**; *pirum*.

a **Pere tre**; *pirus* (*pirum fructus eius* A.).

a **Perelle**; *ubi* A *parelle*.

by 'Water Kent.' *English Gilds*, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 320. '*Calamarium*, a pennere.' Medulla. 'O man in the myddis of hem was clothid with lynnun clothis, and a *pennere* of a writere [ynkborn, Wychf, *atramentarium* Vulg.] at hise reynes.' Ezekiel ix. 2, Purvey's version. See *Inkehorne*, above.

<sup>1</sup> In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 63, we are told how Joseph, when there was no room in the inns at Bethelehem, was obliged to lodge the Virgin and our Lord in 'a *pendize* that was wawles,' and again, p. 66, it is called 'a pouer *pentis*.' Compare P. To-falle, schudde, p. 495. '*Hoc apendicium*, a *pentys*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 236. In Wyclif's version of 2 Esdras vii. 4 the marginal note runs 'housis were not bildid to enhabite, but hulkis and *pentis* were maad bisidis the wallis in the ynnere part, in whiche they myzten abide for a lital tyme, til the citee were bildid.' 'Drope of yse called an iskle whych hangeth on a house eaves or *pentisse*. *Stiria*.' Huloet. Stubbes applies the term *pendise* to the vails or pendants of ladies' head-dresses, *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 67, and also to curtains and hangings of a room, *ibid.* p. 35. '*Appentis*. The Penthouse of a house.' Cotgrave. The MS. reads *Arpendie*.

<sup>2</sup> The pips or seeds in fruit. Cotgrave gives '*Pepin*: a pippin or kernell; the seed of fruit.' Probably the reading of A, though itself incorrect, is the nearer to the true one, which I imagine should be 'A *Pepyn* of a grape.' See the account of the holy tree in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 490, which is declared to have

'Com vte o þat *pepin*, þat þat wreche adam fell fra.' l. 8504.

The translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie* says that 'grapes faire and greet *Pyppyned* harde and drie' are the best for the table, p. 63, l. 72. Wyclif, Numbers vi. 4, tells how the Nazarenes were to abstain from 'what thing may be of vyn, of grape dried vnto the *pepyn*' [draf P. *acinum* Vulg.]. The marginal note is, 'In Ebren it is, fro the rynde til to the lital greynes that ben in the myddis of the grape.' It occurs again in Eccles. xxxiii. 16: 'as that gedereth *peppens* [draf of *grapis* P. *acinos* Vulg.] afir the grape Rutteres.' See the treatise on gardening from the Porkington MS. pr. in *Early Eng. Miscell.* (Warton Club), p. 71, where directions are given for making 'a grape to growe withowte *peppyns*.'

<sup>3</sup> In a Deed printed in Paston Letters, iii. 420, William Paston delivers up to William Joye certain goods and chattels, amongst which we find 'j berynsceppes, unum par de *pepyrquens*, &c. '*Peperquerne*, *gregoyr a poyure*.' Palsgrave. '*Pepperquerne*. *Fritillum*, *pistillum*.' Huloet. '*Fritillum*, a peper qverne, et quoddam vas.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> See also **Parselle**, above. '*Perslie*, or after some, Smallage, *apium*. A kind of Perslie growing on stones, *petroselinum*.' Baret.

<sup>5</sup> '*Questor*. a pardoner.' Ortus. See **Choller**, above, and P. *Pardonere*.

†a *Perelle* of *y<sup>e</sup> see* <sup>1</sup>; *scilla*; versus :

¶ *Lothofagus certes, sunt Acro-*  
*ceraunia sirtes;*

*Sirenes estusque, seraunia, scil-*  
*la, caribdis.*

*Fluminis est vortex, pontis*  
*(ponti A.) dic esse caribdim.*

to make *Perfyte*; *conferre, complere,*  
*(conficere A.), perficere.*

*Perfyte*; *perfectus.*

*Perfytely*; *perfecte, limate.*

a *Perfytyness*; *perfeccio.*

to *Parysche* (*Perische* A.); *perire,*  
*valere, vt valeant i. pereant in-*  
*imici regis.*

\*a *Perke* <sup>2</sup>; *pertica.*

†*Perys* <sup>3</sup>; *petrus, nomen proprium.*

†*Perkyñ*; *idem est.*

†to *Perche* <sup>4</sup>; *vbi to thirle.*

\*a *Perle* in *y<sup>e</sup> ee* (*eght* A.) <sup>6</sup>; *epi-*  
*fera (epifora A.).*

\*a *Perle* *stone*; *margarita.*

†*Perman* *tre* <sup>6</sup>; *volemus, volemum*  
*fructus eius (A.).*

to *Persave*; *Animaduertere* <sup>7</sup>, *Aduer-*  
*tere, Attendere, concipere, consid-*  
*erare, percipere (perpendere A.) &*  
*cetera; vbi to wnderstande.*

a *Persauynge* (*Persewinge* A.); *Ani-*  
*maduersio, Attendens.*

a *Persecucioñ*; *persecucio, insecu-*  
*cio.*

to *Persewe*; *insequi & persequi in-*  
*micum, -tor, -trix.*

<sup>1</sup> Compare *Swallo* of *þ<sup>e</sup> see*, below.

<sup>2</sup> In the bedchamber was placed a horizontal rod, called a perch, on which to hang the various articles of dress. Mr. Wright in his Vol. of Vocab. p. 100. points out that according to Alexander Neckham in his Treatise *de Utensilibus* it was customary for people also to keep their hawks on the perch in their bed-rooms, a practice of which he states that he has seen confirmation in illuminations of MSS. 'Pertica, Gallice *perche*, unde versus: Pertica diversos pannos retinere solebat.' J. de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 133.

'All the Tuskane menze as here is sene,

Sa greyt trophee and riche spulze hiddre bryngis,

On parkis richelie cled with thare armyngis.'

G. Douglas, *Æneados*, xi. p. 366.

'I perche, as a hauke or byrde percheth on a bough or perche. *Je perche*. Methynketh your hauke percheth.' Palsgrave. 'A perche for a Hauke, *ames, pertica*.' Baret. Often used also in the sense of 'an ale-pole, or ale-stake.' See Liber Albus, pp. 260, 338. 'Perche for bacon or onyons, or such lyke, *petiolus*. Perch for hawkes. *Ames*. Perch for poultry to sytte on or roost, *petaurum*.' Huloet. See also A Raylle or a Perke, below. 'The popejays *perken* & pruynen for proude.' *Pistill of Susan*, st. 7.

<sup>3</sup> In Prof. Skeat's edition of Piers Plowman, this name is spelt in the A-Text, *Pers*, in the B-Text, *Pieres* and in the C-Text, *Peers*, and the form *Perkyn* (= *Peterkin*, little Peter) occurs several times in the B-Text.

<sup>4</sup> In the *Gesta Roman.* p. 47, we are told that 'a short orison of the rightwis man or of the iust man *thirlith* or *perisseth* heuen.' In *Generydes*, l. 3367, the King of Egypt

'Strake Generydes Vpon the side and *perissed* the *hames*, Vnto the skynne,' and in the *Lyfe of Joseph of Arimathea*, ed. Skeat, p. 37, l. 13, we are told of Joseph that 'his hert was *perysshed* with very compassyon.' See also *ibid.* p. 31, l. 28: 'almighty god . . . shewed to hym his syde handes and feet *perysshed* with the spere and nayles.' In the Treatise on Gardening, from the Porkington MS. ed. Wright, p. 68, directions are given that if it is desired to 'make a tre to bere as myche frute as ever he dyd byfore,' we should 'dystemper scamony welle with water, and put in an hole that is *perichyd* to the pyth.' 'Were þe myddel of myn honde ymaymed or *ypershed*.' P. Plowman, B. xvii. 189. 'A *persched* ys scheld & bar him þorwh.' *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 941. 'A crown of thorn xal *perchyn* myn brayn.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 238. 'His sherte . . . was *persched* in .v. places.' *Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 143. See also Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 348.

<sup>5</sup> 'Epiphora, a siknes called the dropping of the eyes.' Cooper. 'The inyce of the leaues [of germander] mengled with oyle, and straked vpon the eyes, driueth away the white cloude called the Hawe or *Pearle* in the eye, and all manner dimness of the same.' Lyte, *Dodoens*. p. 25. 'Pearle in the eye, *naillie*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> See *Parment tre*, above.

<sup>7</sup> MS. *Animaduertere*.



to *Perseuere*; *constare*, *permanere*, *perseuerare*.

a *Perseuerance*; *perseuerancia*, *constancia*.

a *Person*; *persona*, *rector*.

a *Personage*; *rectoria*.

a *Pertryke*<sup>1</sup>; *perdie*, *producto -j- in obliquis*.

*Pesabylle*; *pacificus*, *portunus*, *quietus*, *paciens*, *tranquillus*, *portuosus*.

vñ *Pesabylle* (*Peseabille A.*; *infestus*, *inpaciens*, *inportunus*, *inportuosus*, *inquietus*, *contenciosus*, *inpacificus*, *proteruus*.

vñ *Pesabyllenes*; *inpaciencia*, *inportunitas*, *inportuositas*, *infestacio*, *inquietudo*, *proternitas*.

\*to *Pese* (*Pesse A.*)<sup>2</sup>; *componere*, *delinire*, *demitigare*, *demulcere*, *federare*, *humiliare*, *mitigare*, *pacificare*, *placare*, *sedare*, *sequestrare*, *sopire*, *sternere*.

*Pese*; *pax*, *quies*, *requies*, *tranquillitas*.

a *Pesyng*; *delinicio*, *delinimentum*, *composicio* (*compressio A.*), *pacificacio*, *placacio*, *sedacio*.

vñ *Pesseabilnes*; *Impaciencia*, *Importunitas*, *Impertuitas*, *Infestacio*, *Inquietudo*, *proternuitas* (*A.*).

p<sup>c</sup> *Pestylence* (*Pestilens A.*); *claudes*, *cladricula*, *gladius*, *pestis*, *pestilencia*; *inguinarius*, *pestilenticus*, *pestifer*, *pestilens*, *pestilentus*, *pestuosus* participia.

a *Pestylle* (*Pestelle A.*); *pilus*, *pila*. *Pewdyr*<sup>3</sup>; *electrum*.

#### P ante I.

a *Pie* (*Pye A.*); *Artocria*.

a *Pye* (*Pie A.*); *pica*, *Avis est*.

†a *Pyche*<sup>4</sup>; *fiscella*, *fiscenula*, *nassa*.

a *Pyche*<sup>5</sup>; *idria*, & cetera; vñ *A potte*.

a *Pyon* (*Pyion A.*); *pionia*, *herba est*.

a *Pigeon*<sup>6</sup>; *pipio*, *bariona i. filius columbe*.

<sup>1</sup> See *Partryke*, above.

<sup>2</sup> Hampole says that Antichrist

'Sal trobel the se when he wille And pces it and make it be stille.' *P. of Cons.* 4319.

'Pus-gate was þat werre pesed.' R. de Brunne, *Chronicle*, p. 97.

<sup>3</sup> 'Pewter, or tinne, stannum.' Baret.

<sup>4</sup> This seems to be a basket or trap for fish made of osiers. Cooper renders *Nassa* by 'a weele or a bownette to take fishe,' and *Fiscella* by 'a little basket of twiggis; a frayle; a cheese fate.' Baret gives 'Fraile, a little wicker basket, a cheese fat, *fiscella*.' The Manip. Vocab. has 'a *Piche*, *corbiculus*.' The Ortus explains *nassa* as 'quoddam instrumentum ex viminibus tanquam rhete contextum ad capiendos pisces (a *pyche* or a *fysshe lepe*);' and *Fiscella* as 'a *pyesh*, basket or a cheese-fat: *et est dimin. de fiscina* (*qua* = a cheese-fat or a *fysshe lepe*).' In the Chester Plays, i. 122, the word would seem to mean simply a wicker basket—

'Laye fourth iche man aleiche

And I will put fourth my *piche*,

What he hath lefte of his livereye: With my parte, firste of us all there.'

Gouldman renders *Fiscella* by 'a little basket of twigs, a flail [? frail] . . . . a wicker-basket wherein fishes are kept: a thing with twigs and strings to muzzle beasts, a muzzel.' 'No person hereafter shall have or keep any net, angle, leap, *piche* or other engine for the taking of fish, other than the makers and setters thereof, and other than the owner and occupier of a river or fishery; and except fishermen and their apprentices lawfully authorized in navigable rivers. And the owner or occupier of the river or fishery; and every other person by him appointed, may seize, detain, and keep to his own use, every net, angle, leap, *piche*, and other engine, which he shall find used or laid, or in the possession of any person fishing in any river or fishery, without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof.' Stat. 4 Will. & M. c. xxiii, in T. Best, *Art of Angling*, 1787, p. 137. '*Nasse*. A wicker leap, or weel for fish.' Cotgrave.

<sup>5</sup> 'A pitcher, or pot for water, *urceus*; to rinse the pitcher, *colluere amphoram*.' Baret.

<sup>6</sup> '*Pipio*, sb. a young pigeon from *pipio*, to piepe like a yong birde.' Cooper. '*Pipio*. A young chicken or pigeon.' Gouldman. Compare to *Pipe* as a byrde, below.

**A Pykke** (**Pikke**; *ligo*, [et] cetera, (A.); *vbi a hakke*.

\***Pikke** (**Pike** A.); *pix*; *piceus*; *bitumen*; *bituminatus*.

to **Pike** **A** bane; *opisare*, *opicare*.

a **Pyke**; *dentrix*, *lucius*, *piscis* est.

a **Pykerelle**<sup>1</sup>; *lucillus*, *luciolus* (*denticulus* A.).

\*a **Pyke** of **A** scho or of a staffe<sup>2</sup>; *rostrum*.

\***Pyked**; *rostratus*.

**A Pyke** of **A** staffe; *Cuspis* (A.).

\*to **Pykke** (**Pyke** A.); *ligonizare*, *bituminare*.

\***Pykked**<sup>3</sup>; *bituminatus*.

**A Pykke** of **A** Milnere (A.).

a **Pyllare**; *columpna*.

a **Pillare** hede (**Pillerhede** A.); *Abacus*, *epistilium*; *versus*;

¶ (*Est* A.) *Sustentamentum*, *columnen*, *basis* atque *columpna*; *Pes* *substans* *proprie* *fertur* *basis* *esse* *columpne*.

*Dico* *basim* *portare* *stilum*, *qui* *rectus* (*vinctus* A.) *ab ipsa*

*Portat* *epistilium*, *stilus* *est* *erecta* *columpna*.

\*a **Pylche**<sup>4</sup>; *endromida* *vel* *endromis*, *pellicium*, *reno*; *versus*:

¶ *Pellicium*, *reno*, *quibus* *endromida* *sociamus*.

**Pilate**; *pilatus*.

a **Pilche** maker; *pelliparius*.

a **Pilgrame**; *peregrinus*; *peregrinus*, *extraneus*, *exoticus*.

a **Pilgramage**; *incolatus*, *peregrinacio*.  
to go **Pilgramage**; *peregrinari*, *proficisci*.

<sup>1</sup> See note to **Luce**, p. 222. Cooper has 'denter, a certaine fishe;' the word is evidently derived from the sharp teeth of the pike. Cotgrave gives 'tunceron, a jeg, or jack, a pickrell that's about a foot long.' 'A pike, fish, *lupus*. A pickrell, *lupellus*.' Manip Vocab. 'I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall catche a frogge: *jay tendu pour rug brocheton*, *mays je pence que je prendray une grenouille*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> The tip or point. A pilgrim's staff was tipped with iron, as we see in *R. Cœur de Lion*, 611—

They were redy for to wende.  
With *pyke* and with selavyn,  
As palmers were in Paynym.

Cf. also P. Plowman, B. v. 482, where Robert the robber

Knowleched his gult to cryst eftsones  
Fat penitencia his *pyke* he shulde polsche newe,  
And lepe with hym ouer londe, al his lyf tyme.

See also C. xxiii. 219. So, too, Chaucer describing the friar says—

'With scrip and *pyked staf*, y-touked hye,      And beggyd mele or cheese, or ellis corn.'

In every hous he gan to pore and pry,      *Sompnour's Tale*, 7319.

Topsell in his *Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, p. 32, tells how they used to catch bears in Norway by sawing a tree 'almost asunder, so that when the beast climbeth it, she falleth down upon *piked stakes* laid underneath.' Palsgrave gives 'I *pycke* a staffe with *pykes* of yron, *Je enquantelle*. This staffe is well *pyked* with iron. *Pyke* of a staffe, *piquant*.' 'Piked wyth yron, or haunge a *pycke* of yron. *Rostratus*.' Huloet. Compare to **Pike** with **A** wande, below. In P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 219, we read of '*pikede shoon*,' that is shoes with long pointed toes, afterwards called 'Cracows,' from the idea that they were originally imported from Cracow. See Mr. Peacock's note to Mirc's *Instruct. for Parish Priests*, l. 43, where priests are forbidden to wear 'cuttede clothes and *pyked schone*.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Euery man the rekand schidis in fere  
Rent fra the fyris, and on the schippis slang . . .  
The talloned burdis kest aue *pikky* low,  
Vpbleis ouerloft, hetschis, wrangis and how.'

G. Douglas, *Encantos*, Ek, ix. p. 276, l. 32.

See Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 611; Wallace, viii. 773, *Cursor Mundi*, 5615, &c.

<sup>4</sup> The author of *Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 377, that

'Two *pilches* weren *ðurg* engles wrogt,      ðor-wið he ben nu boðen srid,  
And to adam and to eve brogt,      And here same samdel is hid;

the reference being to Genesis iii. 21, where Wyclif has 'lether cootis,' and the authorised version 'coats of skin,' *tunicas pelliceas* Vulg. In the *Seven Sages*, l. 473, we read—

to *Pylle barke*<sup>1</sup>; *Corticare, Decorticare, excorticare* (A.).  
to *Pille*; *vellicare*.  
to *Pille garleke*; *vellicare*.  
a *Pillarer* (A *Pyllare* A.); *vellicator*.  
a *Pillynge*; *vellicumen*; -ans *participium*.  
*Pyllinge*; *vellicans*.

a *Pillory*; *collistrigium*.  
a *Pylowe*; *puluillus*, & cetera; *vbi*  
A *codde*.  
†a *Pillowe bere*<sup>2</sup>; *puluinar*.  
\**Pymment*; *nectar*, *pimentum*.  
a *Pynappylle*; *pinum*.  
a *Pyne tre* (A *Pyne Appyltre* A.)<sup>3</sup>;  
*pinus* (*pinum fructus eius* A.).

'Here kirtle, here *pilche* of ermine  
Here keurchiefs of silk, here smok o line  
'Ne geinēd me nout to assaillen him, uor he is of þe te-tore uolk, þet to tereð his olde kurtel, & to-rendeð þe olde *pilche* of his deadliche nelle.' *Ancien Riele*, p. 362. 'Dvsten ase emne *pilche-clut*?' *ibid.* p. 212. 'Fy on his *pilche*,' exclaims the friar in *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, l. 243. Chaucer in his Proverb—

'What shall these clothes manifold  
Lo this hote somers day,  
After great heat commeth cold,'  
No man cast his *pilche* away.'

'Take hym vnto his *pilche* and to his paternoster.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 285. G. Douglas renders Virgil's *incline pellibus* by '*clad in pilchis*,' p. 220. See also Caxton's *Reynard the Fox* (Arber repr.), p. 10, *R. Cour de Lion*, l. 6736, Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 154, Wright's *Polit. Songs*, ii. 219, &c. '*Endromis*, a hearie garment, like to Irish mantelles.' Cooper. '*Pellicia*, a pylche.' Medulla. Jamieson gives '*Pilch*, a gown made of skin; a kind of petticoat open before, worn by infants.' '*Pilche* for a saddle. *Instratum*.' Huloet.

<sup>1</sup> 'To pil of barke, *decorticare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'To pill off, or rather peelee, as it were to pull off the skin, rinde, or the barke of a tree, *decorticare*.' Baret. Chaucer, C. T. 4305, applies the term *piled* to the bald head of the miller: 'smot this meller on the *piled* sculle.' 'Thanne Jacob takynge green popil 3erdis, and of almanders, and of planes, a parti vn-ryendide hem: and riendis drawun away; in thilke that weren *pilde* semede whytnes [*detractis corticibus* Vulg.].' Wyclif, Genesis xxx. 37. 'I pyll of the barke of a tree. *Je escorche*. I am suer he is to wise to sel his okes tyll he have pyllid of their barks: *je me fais fort quil est trop saige de rendre ses chesnes tant quil les ayt escorchez*. I pyll garlyke. *Je pelle des aulx*. Go for wyne whyle I pylle the garlyke.' Palsgrave. 'The sappe being runne upwardes, they will *peelee* more easily.' Best, *Farming Book*, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> A pillow-cover or case. Chaucer mentions amongst the relics which the Pardoner had brought 'from Rome al hote,'

'A *pillweber*, Which that he saide was owre lady veyl.' C. T. Prol. l. 696;  
and in the *Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse*, l. 254, he speaks of

'Many a pillow and every *bere* Of cloth of Raynes, to slepe on softe.'

In the will of John Bynley, 1564 (*Wills & Invent.* Surtees Soc. ii. 219), the testator bequeaths 'two couerlets, a payre of linnen shetes with a silk ribbing thorow them, a rode and a *pilleber* hauing Jesus sued vpon ytt, &c.' See also *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.), pp. 116, 256, &c., Hall's *Chronicle*, p. 607, ed. 1809. Dame Elizabeth Browne by her will (pr. in the Paston Letters, iii. 464) bequeathed 'iiij fyne *pelow beres*, and a grete counter poynt of tapstery werk of v 3erdes and quarter longe, and iiij 3ardes brode,' and at p. 409 of the same volume is mentioned 'j *pelow bere* vj<sup>d</sup>.' Mr. Peacock in his Glossary of Manley, &c. gives '*Pillow-bears*, pillow-cases (obsolescent). Schettes and *pelow-berys*, iiij<sup>h</sup>. Invent. of Ric. Allele of Scatherop.' '*Pyllow bere*, *taye doreillier*.' Palsgrave. '*Pulcrillus*, lytel bere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 25. '1640. June the 1st. Given out to be washed . . . one other seemed *pillowe beare*.' Best, *Acct. Book*, p. 162.

<sup>3</sup> That is the common pine, on which apples (cones) grew. Thus Lyte, Dodoens, p. 769, speaking of the pine says: 'his fruite is great Boulleans or bawles of a browne chesnut colour, and are called *pine-apples*;' and again, p. 16, he tells us that 'the roote [of burdock] pound with the kernetles of *pineapple*, and dronken, is a soueraine medicine.' In the curious treatise on gardening from the Porkington MS. ab. 1485, printed in *Early Engl. Miscell.* (Warton Club), p. 70, we are recommended if peaches fall from the trees to 'cleve the rotes with an ax, and in the clyft dryve a wegge mayd of a *pynappylle* tre . . . and than wolle the frute abyde thereon.' Turner, in his *Herbal*. pt. ii. p. 89, says, 'The kirmell of the *pyne apple* are hote in the second degre,' and, 'The *pyne apple* nutt is of a good

a Pynburthe<sup>1</sup>.

\*to Pynche.

\*to Pynde; *includere. trudere.*

\*a Pynder; *inclusarius, mactor, incluser.*

to Pine; *punire, Afficere, & cetera; ubi to punysche.*

\*a Pynfolde<sup>2</sup>; *catabulum, tescula, jnclusorium.*

a Pynnakylle; *pinna, pinnaculum, pinnacula; pinnosus.*

a Pinselle<sup>3</sup>; *pinsella.*

a Pynne<sup>4</sup>; *spinter, spinterulum, cavilla.*

A Pyne of wodde; *Cavilla (A.).*

to Pinne; *cavillare.*

a paire of Pynsours (A Pynsourer A.).

\*a Pynson<sup>5</sup>; *pedibromita, componitur (dicitur A.) a pes -dis & brios mensura & mitos gutta, quasi calceos guttatos.*

grosse iuice. & norisheth moche.' In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 98, l. 1049, we read—

'Now for *pynappul tree* The colde or weetisse lande most sowne be.'

In Caxton's *Lyf of Charles the Grete*, p. 80, Oliver is described as having 'layed Fyerabras in the shadowe of a *pynapple tree* ferre out of the waye.' Compare P. Pynote, frute, and Pynot, tre; and see *Seven Sages*, 544: 'Als dede the *pinnote tre*.'

<sup>1</sup> I have no idea what this word means, unless it means a place for pins, a pin-cushion: cf. a Nedyllle Howse, above, p. 250.

<sup>2</sup> The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Pynnage, *inclusionis multa*; a Pynner, *claustrinus*;' and Huloet has 'Pynne cattle, *includo*: pynnage of cattell or poundage, *inclusio*: pynner or empounder of cattell, *inclusor*.' 'A Pinning or pounding of cattell, vide Pownde. A. Pownd or pinfold for cattell, *ergastulum pecorum*.' Baret. See Shakspeare, *Leare*, II. ii. 9.

'Min net liht her wel hende Wip in a wel feir *pencd*.'

*King Horn*, in Ritson, *Metr. Rom.* l. 1138.

In P. Plowman, B. v. 633, Piers says of 'pe lady Largesse' that

'Heo hath hulpe a þousande oute of þe deules *ponfolde*;

and again, xvi. 264—

'May no wedde vs quite,

Ne no buyrn be owre borwgh, ne bryng vs fram his daungere;

Oute of þe þonkes *ponfolde* no meynprise may vs fecche.'

In the *Ancien Riele*, p. 72, we have to pound used in the sense of to dam up: 'ase 30 muwen isoun þe water, hwon me *punt* (*puindes* another MS.) hit.' See also *ibid.* p. 128: 'ase swin *ipund* ine sti uorte fetten.' Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Surveying*, lf. xx<sup>b</sup>, gives the oath required of reeves, &c.—'I shall true constable be, trewe thridborowe, trewe reue . . . . and trewe *pynder*.' In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 99, the trap in which the Romans were caught by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks is likened to a '*pundfeld*, quhar thai culd nothir fecht nor fle.' '*Catabulum*, a pynfolde.' Medulla. '*Hoc inclusorium*,' a pyn-fold.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 239. '*Hic inclusor*, a pynder,' *ibid.* p. 214. 'Pynfolde, *prison aux bestes*.' Palsgrave. 'A pinfold, *Carcer pecuarius, Orile*.' Gouldman. 'When the *pinder* had come they would have given him victuals.' H. Best, *Farming, &c.* Books, 102. Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 421, uses *pondis* in the sense of enclosures.

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps the same as 'Pensell a lytell baner, *banerolle*.' Palsgrave; or 'Pensyle for a paynter. *Penicillus, penicillum aliqui dant pensillus*.' Huloet.

'Our piggeis and our *pinsellis* wanit fast.' G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. iii. p. 80.

'Mickle pride was thare in prese,

Both on *penecl* and on plate.'

In the modern sense of a pencil we find—

'Therwithall the bak of every bee

A *pensel* touche as thai drynke atte the welle.'

Palladius, *On Husbandrie*, p. 146, l. 165.

<sup>4</sup> It appears from the Liber Albus, p. 737, that Pinner, or makers of Pins established themselves in London in the reign of Edward III. See *The Destruction of Troy*, l. 1591 and note. 'I pynne with a pynne. *Je cheuille*. I shall pynne it so faste with pynnes of yron and of wodde that it shall laste as longe as the tymber selfe. I pynne with a pynne suche as women use.' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> 'A pinsone, *osa*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Pynson sho, *cassignon*.' Palsgrave. '*Soccatus*, that weareth stertups or pinsons.' Elyot. Cooper gives '*detrakere soccos alieni*, to pull off one's pinsons or his stertups.' '*Calcolus*, a pynson.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. 'To put on the shoes, pumps, pinsons, socks, *calceo*.' Withals. 'Pynson, *Calcamen; calecamentum; Osa; Tenella*. Pynson wearer, *Oeatus*.' Huloet. '*Pedibomita, anglice*, a pynson.'

a **Pintte**<sup>1</sup>; *pincta*.

†a **Pyntelle**<sup>2</sup>; *cadurdum, genitale, genitalia, inguen; jnguinarius; penis, prepuccium, priapus* correpto a; versus:

¶ *Priapus est membrum (nemorum A.) orti deus esto priapus. pudenda, rames, rinoceros, veretrum, virilia.*

a **Pyntelle** ende; *prepuccium*.

A **Pipe**; *vbi* a trumpe.

to **Pipe**; *vbi* to trumpe.

to **Pipe** as a byrde<sup>3</sup>; *pipiare*.

a **Pipe** of wyne or of oder lycor (oper lecour A.); *emidolium*.

a **Pipe** maker; *tibiarius*.

a **Pyper**; *Aules, Auledus, fistulator, sambucinator, tibicen, tubicenis (tibicina A.)*.

þe **Pipes** (A **Pipe** A.) of organs; *cantes, aule*.

\*þe **Pippe**<sup>4</sup>; *pituila*.

**Pirrey** (Pirre A.); *piretum, est potus factus de piris*.

a **Pismoure**<sup>5</sup>; *formica, formicula, mirmites* grece.

a **Pismoure** hylle; *formicecarium*.

a **Pispotte**; *vbi* A iordañ.

to **Pysse**; *mingere, de-, e-, mictare, mictitare, minsare, minstare, micturare, stillare, urinare, mære*; versus:

¶ *Irracionale stillat, racione fruentis*

*Mingere sit proprie quum sic conuenit esse,*

**Pyssynge**; *locium animalium est, vrina & urinula hominum & mulierum est*.

a **Pytance**; *pitancia*.

a **Pitte**; *puteus, & cetera; vbi* A welle.

Ortus. In *Houshold Ord. & Regulations*, p. 124, in the directions for the coronation of the Queen she is to 'come downe againe to the highe altare, and there to bee howselled, and then to goe into a closett, and the Abbott to putt St. Edward's *Pinsons* on her feete.' Stubbes in his *Anatomy of Abuses*, ed. Furnivall, uses the form *pinsnet*, pp. 57 and 77. 'Item, for a peyr *pynsons*, iiij<sup>d</sup>.' Manners & Household Exp. of Eng. p. 429. 'Al unclothed save his shirt, his cape, his combe, his coverchif, his furrid *pynsons*.' Shirley, *Dethe of James Stewarde*, p. 15. In the Ordinances of the Guild of the Cordwainers, Exeter, confirmed in 1481, the first is that the Master and Wardens 'schall make due serche' for all badly made goods, 'that is to wete, of alle wete lethere, and drye botetz, botwes, shoez, *pynconz* [printed *pynconz*], galegez, and all other ware perteynyng to the saide crafte.' *English Gilds*, ed. Toulmin-Smith, p. 332. It will be noticed that the notes in the Prompt. to the two words *Pynson* should be transposed.

<sup>1</sup> Baret gives 'Fetch a pottle, a quart, and a pinte; *adfer duos sextarios, sextarium et heminam*,' which differs from the Prompt., where *Pynte* is stated to be equal to a *sextarius*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Virilitas, pintel.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 65: '*veratrum*, a pyntyl, *tentigo, idem est, priapus, idem, ibid.* p. 184: '*Hoc veretrum, A<sup>ce</sup> pyntylle, ibid.* p. 186. See Halliwell, s. v. Wright in his Prov. Dict. quotes from a 15th cent. MS. a recipe for the cure of 'sore *pyntulles*.' '*Veretum*, pyntyl. *Priapus*, the whyte pyntyl, *deus ortorum*.' Medulla. 'His *pyntill* & gutt . . . away þer fro ye pitt.' J. Russell, *Boke of Nurture, Babees Book*, p. 160.

<sup>3</sup> See **Pigeon**, above. '[þou] *pipest* al so doþ a mose.' Owl & Nightingale, 503. 'Pipynge or piepyng of byrdes or fowles. *Pitulatus, et Pipio* is to pipe as chykens, yonge cranes and others (*sic*) fowles do.' Huloet. G. Douglas in his *Encados*, Bk. vi. p. 175, uses *pepe* in the sense of a small voice—'The tothir answeris with ane pietuous *pepe*.'

<sup>4</sup> See the *Play of the Sacrament*, l. 525—

'I haue a master, I wold be had y<sup>e</sup> *pyppe*.'

The MS. which reads **to Pipe** has been corrected by A. 'The *pippe, pituita*.' Manip. Vocab. 'The pipe in poultrie, *pituita in gallinis*.' Baret. '*Pepie*, the pip.' Cotgrave. 'Pyype disease amonge chykens and fowles. *Pituita*.' Huloet. 'And other while an hen wol have the *pippe*.' Palladius on *Husbandrie*, Bk. i. ch. 85. '*Pituita*, the *pyppe*.' Medulla. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 15, tells us that garlic 'is good for the *pype* or roupe of hennes and cockes.'

<sup>5</sup> In the *Mirror of St. Edmund* (pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, ed. Perry, p. 21, l. 17) we are told 'mare vs availles till oure ensampil and edifycacione þe werkes of þe

a **Pytye**; *pictus, eusebia grece.*  
 fulle of **Pytie**; *humanus.* ¶ with  
 outyn **pytie**; *inhumanus.*  
 a **Pittfalle**<sup>1</sup>; *decipula, Anicipula.*  
 \***pe Pythe** of a **pen** (**pe Penne** A.);  
*ile indeclinabile, ilus, ilum, nauici*  
*indeclinabile.*  
 †a **Pythe**<sup>2</sup>; *ebi strenght.*  
 †**Pythy**; *ebi strange.*  
 †a **Pykyngwande** (A.)<sup>3</sup>.  
 †to **Pike** with **A wande** (A.).

## P ante L.

**pe Placebo** and **dirige**<sup>4</sup>; *exequie.*  
 a **Place**; *locus, oculus diminutivum.*

a **Playce**; (*quidam* A.) *piscis est,*  
*pecten, cranoscopus.*  
 a **Plage**<sup>5</sup>; *clima, playa sunt iijor,*  
*scilicet orientalis, occidentalis,*  
*Australis & borealis.*  
 A **Play**; *Iocus, Ioculus, ludus, lu-*  
*dicrum, ludiolus, sales* (A.).  
 to **Play**; *iocari, ioculari, ludere, di-*  
*lusare, lusitare.*  
**Playabylle**; *ludibundus, ludicris, lu-*  
*dicer, ludibilis.*  
 a **Player**; *iocista, lusor.*  
 a **Playnge place**; *diludium.*  
**Playne**; *levis, planus.*  
 a **Playnes**; *planities.*

*pyssmoure* þan dose þe strenghe of þe lyone or of þe bere.' 'Pysmyre, a lytell worme, formys.' Palsgrave. 'O! thou slowe man, go to the ante, ether *pyssmyre*.' Wyclif, Proverbs vi. 6 (Purvey), where other MSS. read *spissmyre* and *pissaire*.

<sup>1</sup> I do not believe this word has anything to do with the verb to *fall*. It is evidently a *pit-fell*, that is, a trap in the shape of a pit: cf. *Mowsefelle* and *Felle for myse*, above. The change of *felle* to *fall* is probably due to the influence of the first syllable.

<sup>2</sup> Manip. Vocab. gives '*Pithye, efficax*,' and Cotgrave '*Robuste*, strong, tough, sinewie, pithy, sturdy, mighty, forcible.' Palsgrave also has '*Pithe, strength, force*. Pyththy, of great substance, *substancieuz*; pyththy, stronge, *puissant*.' 'Pithnesse, *robusteté*.' Sherwood.

And eik quha best on fute can ryn lat se,  
 To preis his *pith*, or wersill, and bere the gre.'

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. v. p. 129.

'Your strenth exerce, and *pythis* schaw.' *ibid.* p. 258, l. 2.

See Barbour's *Bruce*, iii. 599—

'He wes noch  
 Off *pith* to fecht with thai traytouris;'

and *Sir Percival*, l. 1640—

'Thofe he couthe littille in sighte, The childe was of *pith*.'

and again, l. 1283: 'The mane that was of myche *pyth*;' see also l. 1505; and *Sir Gawayne*, 1456: 'þe poynteþ payred at þe *pyth* þat pyȝt in his scheldes.' 'Howebeit not beinge hable in this behalfe to resist the *pithie* persuasions of my frendes.' Robinson, trans. of More's *Utopia*, p. 19. A. S. *piða*.

<sup>3</sup> Apparently the same as a piked staff: see note to **Pyke** of a **scho** or of a **staffe**, above.

<sup>4</sup> 'He muste go to the dirige feeste. *Eundem est illi ad silicernium*.' Horman. *Placebo* and *dirige* are the first words of the two psalms used in the Burial Service: hence our *dirge*. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, B. iii. 309 and Mr. Way's note s. v. *Dyryge*.

<sup>5</sup> Wyclif's version of Genesis iv. 16 runs—'And Caym, passid out fro the face of the Lord, dwellide fer fugitif in the erthe at the eest *plage* of Eden.' See also *ibid.* xiii. 1 and xxv. 6. 'Hait *Torrida Zona* dry as ony tunder, Among foure vthir *plagis* temperate.'

Quhilk is amyd the heuynmys situate

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. vii. p. 213.

'The which as bokes make mencion,

Is in the *plage* of the Oryent,

After the scyte of the firmamente,

And called is the reygne of Amazonis.'

Lydgate, *Chron. of Troy*, Bk. iv. ch. 34.

In the Harl. MS. version of Higden, i. 115, it is stated that 'the mownte of Calnarye is at the northe *plage* of the mownte of Syon [*ad septentrionalem plagam*].'

'Ane dyn I hard approaching fast me by, Quhilk mouit fra the *plage* septentrionall.'

Douglas, *Palice of Honour*, i. 8.

'Inhabiting the worlde in the Northe *plage* and syde.' Barclay, *Shippe of Fools*, ii. 231. '*Plage*, f. a flat and plain shoare or strand by the sea side . . . also a Climate, Land, Region, coast or portion of the world.' Cotgrave. '*Plaga*, a greate space in heauen or earth called *Clina*, a coast.' Cooper. Compare a **Coste**, above.

a **Playnte**; (*conquestus* A.), *questus*,  
-cio, *querela est levis accusacio*,  
*querimonia est maior querela*.

a **Plane**; (*Instrumentum, dolabrum*  
A.), *leuiga, planatorium*.

†to **Playne**<sup>1</sup>; *dolare, leuigare, plan-*  
*are, ex-, leuare, ex-, E-*.

a **Playn tree**; *platanus*.

a **Planet**; *planeta*.

a **Planyde**; *planatus, leuigatus* (A.).

a **Plantte**; *planta*.

a **Planke**<sup>2</sup>; *Asser*.

to **Plante**; *palutare*; -tor, -trix.

a **Plantynge**; *plantacio*; -tans &  
-tatus participia.

a **Plaster** (*Playster* A.); *cataplasma*,  
*emplastrum, epilema, malagma*.

to mak **Plaster** (to *Playster* A.);  
*cataplasmare*.

**Plastere**; *gipsus*.

to **Plastere**; *gipsare*.

a **Plate** (*Playt* A.)<sup>3</sup>; *bracce, bracce-*  
*ola diminutivum, crusta, crustula*  
*diminutivum, lamina, squama*.

• **Plated** (*Playted* A.); *squamatus*.

to **Plate**<sup>4</sup>; *implicare, intricare*.

**Plattyd**; *implicatus, jntricatus*.

a **Plattyng**; *jntricatura*; *jntricans*  
participium.

to **Plete** (to *Ple* A.)<sup>5</sup>; *vbi to mute*.

a **Pleter**; *Actor, Advocatus, Arispon-*  
*sis indeclinabile, causidicus, or-*  
*ator*.

a **Plege** (*Plegge* A.); *obses*.

to be a **Plege**; *obsidere*.

a **Pley** (*Plee* A.)<sup>6</sup>; *placitum*.

to *Pleyne*; *queri, con-, querelare*.

a **Plenynge**; *vbi A playnte*.

**Plenynge**; *querulus*.

**Plenty**; *Abundancia, Amplestia, ef-*  
*fluencia (affluencia A.) cobs jude-*  
*clinabile, copiu, copiola, fecundi-*  
*tas, Fertilitas, plenitudo corporis*  
*& anime est, plenitas cuiusque*  
*rei, sacietas, saturitas, sufficiencia,*  
*vber, vbertas*.

**Plentious** (*Plentius* A.); *vbi fulle*.

to make **Plentyous**; *vbi to fille*.

a **Plesance**; *placencia, placitum*.

**Plesande**; *Acceptus, gratus, libens,*  
*placitus (placidus A.)*.

to **Plese**; *libere, -bescere, placere,*  
*per-, vacare, vt vacat michi scrib-*  
*ere i. placet*.

<sup>1</sup> 'To playne bourdes, tymber or wodde, *exacerare*.' Huloet. 'To playne a bourde, *polire*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>2</sup> 'A boord, a shingle, a planke, a clouen or sawed boord, a punchion or ioist, *asser*.' Baret.

<sup>3</sup> 'A plate or thin peece of any mettall, *lamina, bractea*.' Baret. '*Bractea*, gold foyle; thinne leaues or rayes of golde, siluer, or other mettall.' Cooper. See Clowte of yrne, above, and note.

<sup>4</sup> 'To plat, to intangle, to knit, to weaue, *plecto, implecto*: winded, or bounded, wouen, platted, or tied together, *corone nexae*.' Baret. 'To playt a cote, *plicare, rugare*.' Manip. Vocab. In P. Plowman, A. v. 126, Avarice says—

'Among his Riche Rayes lerne I a Lessun,

Brochede hem with a pak neelde and *pletede* hem togedere.'

'Playght or wrynkle. *Ruga. Rugosus*, full of plaighes. Playghted, or wrynklid, or folden, to be, *rugo*.' Huloet. 'And he cutte ther yn goldun peeses, and he made hem into thredes, that thei mysten be *plattid* [foldid aȝen P.] with the weft of the rather colours.' Wyclif, Exodus xxxix. 3. 'Hankinges . . . a loose kinde of two *plettes*.' Best, *Farming*, &c. Book, p. 16. See also to **Plete**.

<sup>5</sup> See the *Destruction of Troy*, 9596—

'Then Deffibus dauly drogh vp his ene, *Pletid* vnto Paris with a pore voise.'

'*Causarius*, a pletare: *Causor*, to pletyn: to motyn, to chydyn or to pletyn.' Medulla. The later Wyclifite version of Judges xxi. 22 runs thus: 'whanne the fadris and britheren of hem schulen come, and bigynne to pleyne and *plete* aȝens ȝou;' and the marginal note to Proverbs xxxi. 8 is 'that is, alegge thou riȝtfulnesse for him that kan not *plete* in his cause.' The noun *pletare* occurs in Isaiah iii. 12 and ix 4. 'I plete a mater in lawe at the barre. *Je plaide*. Who is he that pleateth byfore my lorde chaunceller now?' Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> 'The plaie or action of the plaintife, *actoris actio*.' Baret.

to Plete (Plett A.)<sup>1</sup>; *jnticare, jn-  
voluere, plectere.*

a Pletynge; *jnticatura; jnticans  
participium.*

Pletyd; *jnticatus, jnvolutus.*

†to Plye<sup>2</sup>; *flectere, & cetera; rbi to  
bowe.*

Plyabylle (Pliabylle A.); *flexuosus,  
flexibilis, binus, plicabilis.*

a Plowmbe (Plowme A.); *prunum.*

a Plome tree (Plowmtre A.); *prun-  
us.*

a Plowmbe tre garthe; *prunetum.*

†a Plowke<sup>3</sup>; *puscula; pusculetus  
(pusculentus A.).*

to Plowghe (Plugh A.); *Arare, col-  
ere, ex-, lirare, sulcare, subigere,  
vt illa (ista A.) terra est suba[c]ta,  
verre.*

a Ploghe (Plughe A.); *Aratrum,  
Aratellum diminutivum, carruca;  
aratorius; stiuarus.*

a Ploghe of lande<sup>4</sup>; *carrucata (Car-  
recta A.).*

\*a Ploghe handylle<sup>5</sup>; *stiva.*

†a Ploghe hede; *dentale.*

†a Ploghe dryfer; *stigiarius, bostio  
(stiuarus A.).*

a Ploghe beme; *buris.*

†A Plughe schakille (A.).

<sup>1</sup> See also to Plate.

<sup>2</sup> 'To make pliant or flexible, *lentesco*: pliant, that boweth easilie, slacke and slowe, idle, *lentos*.' Baret. 'To plye, bend, *flectere*.' Manip. Vocab. Barnes, Dorset Gloss. gives this word as still in use with the meaning of to bend. 'Plier, to ply, bend, bow.' Cotgrave. In *Tale of Beryn* (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 34, l. 1062, we find—

'A plant, whils it is grene, or it have dominacioun.

A man may with his fyngirs *ply* it where hym list.'

'I plye or bowe, *je courue*. Better plye than breake. I plye to one's mynde. *Je me consens*. I wyll never plye to his mynde whyle I lyve.' Palsgrave.

<sup>3</sup> A pimple. The MS. reads *puscula* and *pusculetus*. 'For hyme that is smetyne with his awenne blode, and spredis over alle his lymmes, and waxes *plowkky*, and brekes owte.' MS. Linc. Med. lf. 294: and in the *Destruction of Troy*, 3837, we find the form *pluccid*, that is pimples, covered with pimples: 'Polidarius was *pluccid* as a porke fat.' The word is still in use in the North; see Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire, s. v. *Plook*. See also Jamieson, s. v. *Pluke*. Bishop Kennett's MS. gives the form *ploughs*.

<sup>4</sup> As much land as may be ploughed with a single plough in a year. But the term was also used for as much land as could be ploughed in a day: cf. P. Plowland, þat a plow may tylie on a day. In the Coke's *Tale of Gamelyn* (formerly attributed to Chaucer) the knight 'Sir Johan of Boundys,' when dying and bequeathing his estate, says—

'Johan myn eldeste sone, shalle have *plowes* fyve,

That was my fadres heritage whil he was on lyve;

And my myddelste sone fyf *plowes* of lond.'

'*Hec carucata, An<sup>ce</sup>, plow-lode*.' [? plow-londe]. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 270. '*Hec borata*, a hox-gangyn lond,' *ibid.* See the description of the Dominican convent in *Pierce The Ploughman's Crede*, wherein we are told was

'a cros craftly entayled, with tabernacles y-tist, to toten all abouten

þe pris of a *plouz-lond* of penyes so rounde, To aparaile þat pyler were pure lytel.' l. 169.

'*Hilda terræ*, ane pleuch of land.' Skene, Verb. Signif. s. v. *Hilda*.

<sup>5</sup> 'The plough taile or handle, *stiva*; the share of a plough, *dentale*; the culter of a plough, *vomer*; the plough beame, or of a waine, *temo*.' Baret. '*Stiva*, the plough tayle.' Cooper. Tusser in his list of implements necessary to the farmer mentions

'A plough beetle, *plough staff*, to further the plough,

Great clod to asunder that breaketh so rough.' ch. xvii. p. 37.

'Ploughe staffe or acre staffe. *Rallum, Rulla*. Ploughe starte whyche the tylman holdeth. *Stiva*. Ploughe wryght. *Carucarius*. Ploughe beame. *Bura*.' Huloot. '*Hic stinarius* [read *stiuarus*], a halder.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 213. 'Stiva aratri anterior pars, quam rusticus tenet in manu, et dicitur Gallice *manchon*.' J. de Garlande in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 130; see also *ibid.* p. 169, where we have the following glosses: '*Coritoun*, the plou-reste: *la socce* le *vomer*, culter and schar: *la hay*, the plou-beem: *un maylet*, the plou-betel: *le mounniloun*, the plou-stare.' See a very full account of the various parts of a plough in Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, B. vi. 105.



†a Ploghe staffe; *scudium, excudium*.

a Ploghe man; *Arator, Aratorculus, carrucarius (Corcularius (A.), stiuarus (stibanus A.).*

a Plughe wryghte<sup>1</sup>; *carrucarius*.

\*a Plumme<sup>2</sup>; *Anussis, bolis, ciclus, ciculus, perpendiculum*.

a Plummer; *plumbator, plumbarius*.

to Plunge; *demergere*.

Plurelle; *pluralis*.

a Plouer; *pluvarius*.

P ante O.

þ<sup>e</sup> Podagre<sup>3</sup>; *podagra*.

a Poete; *poeta, vates*.

a Poisye; *poesis*; versus:

¶ -*Etia vir, Ars -esis, liber -etria, thema fit -ema*;

Po- si preponas hijs singula debita donas.

a Poynte<sup>4</sup>; *cuspis, mucro*.

\*a Poyntelle<sup>5</sup>; *stilus, graphium*; versus:

¶ *Est stilus & graphium, calamus, scriptoribus aptus,*

*Atque pugillarior fertur capiente pugillo.*

to Poynte; *vbi to limett*.

†a Poynte of a chekyr<sup>6</sup>; *pirgus*.

†a Poynte of a nese<sup>7</sup>; *pirula*.

<sup>1</sup> Here a leaf is lost in A. causing a gap down to Potagare, p. 288.

<sup>2</sup> 'A plummet of leade, *plumberum*: the sounding leade or plummer, which is let downe into the water vnto the ground, *bolis*.' Baret. '*Perpendiculum*, a pondere or A plumbe. *Amussis*, a led off a Mason.' Medulla. 'A plummer, or worker in leade, *plumbarius*.' Baret. See the account of the building of the Tower of Babel in the *Cursor Mundi*, where we are told 'wip corde and *plumme* þai wrozt.' l. 22447. Wyclif has the word in the sense of a lead used for sounding: 'the whiche sendinge down a *plomet* [*plummet* P.] founden twenty pasis of depuesse.' *Debis* xxvii. 28. See Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, pp. 33, 46.

<sup>3</sup> Hampole tells us, *P. of Cons.* 2993, that in Purgatory

'Som sal haf in alle þair lymmes about, For sleuthe, als þe *potagre* and þe gout.'

<sup>4</sup> Compare a Pyke of a Staffe, above. '*Hic cuspis*, A<sup>cc</sup> poynte.' Wright's Vocab. p. 196.

<sup>5</sup> 'I lacke a poyntel. *Deest mihi stilus*.' Horman. '*Stilus*, a poyntel.' Medulla. '*Stilus*, a poyntyle.' Nominale MS. '*Hic stilus, Hic graphus*, a poyntyle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 211. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 637, we are told that when his friends asked him what name should be given to the infant Baptist,

'Fan asked þaim sir Zachari,

Tablis and a *pointel* tite.'

See Wyclif's version, Luke i. 63. 'Fey þe Greecs write first yn wex wip *poynteles* of yren, the Romayns ordeyned þat no man schulde write wip *poyntels* of yren, but wip *poyntels* of boon.' Trevisa's Higden, i. 251. Wyclif's version of Job xix. 24 is as follows: 'Who giueth to me that my wordis be written? who giueth to me that thei be grauen in a boc with an iren *pointel*, or with a pece of led?' See also 4 Kings xxi. 13 and Jeremiah viii. 8. In the account of Belshazzar's feast in *Allit. Poems*, B. 1533, we are told that

'In þe palays pryncipale vpon þe playn wowe . . . . þat wat3 grysly & gret.'

Fer apered a paume, with *poyntel* in fyngres,

See also Chaucer, *Somnoure's Tale*, 1742. In G. Douglas, *Eneados*, p. 231, l. 53, we have *poyntel* used for an instrument of war, resembling a javelin or a small sword:

'With round stok swardis faucht they in melle

With *poyntalis* or with stokkis Sabellyne;

where the latin runs, '*mucrone veruque Sabello*.' At p. 187, l. 38 of the same work the word is used for the pointed instrument with which musicians play on the harp, a quill:

'Orpheus of Trace—

Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte,

And now with subtell euore *poyntalis* lyte.'

See also the *Boke of Quintessence*, p. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Cooper defines *Pyrigus* as 'a boxe oute of whiche men caste dice when they play.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 71, we are told that 'the chekir or þe chesse hath viij. *poyntes* in eche partie,' where the meaning plainly being divisions, squares.

<sup>7</sup> *Pirula*. The top, tip, or bowt of the nose.' Gouldman.

†to Pok<sup>1</sup>; *sinciare*.

a Poke<sup>2</sup>; *sacculus, sacculus, & cetera*;  
vbi a sek.

a Pokke<sup>3</sup>; *porrigo*.

Pokky; *porriginosus*.

†a Polle<sup>4</sup>; *contus piscatoris est, falinga, tolus*.

a Pollaxe; *bipennis*.

a Pomgarnett; *malogranatum, malumpunicum*.

a Pomgarnett tree; *malogranatus*.

a Poonde; *fossa, fovea, piscina, stagnum, vivarium, & cetera*.

a Pond; *libra*.

†Popylle<sup>5</sup>; *gith indeclinabile, lollium, nigella*.

a Popille tree<sup>6</sup>; *populus*.

†to Poppe<sup>7</sup>; vbi to stryke.

†a Poppe; vbi a strake.

†Poppynge<sup>8</sup>; *acus, cerusa, stibium, renenum*.

a Porche; *consistorium, porticus, proaula*.

Porke; *svilla, carnes porcine*.

a Porpas; *foca, delfis, delfin*.

\* Porray; *porreta, porrata*.

<sup>1</sup> I can make nothing of this word. It would seem to mean to mark with spots, but the latin equivalent does not help us. Perhaps we should read *sauciare*, and take the word to be the same as *poke*. Mr. Wedgwood suggests that the meaning may be 'to bolt meal.' Ger. *beuteln*.

<sup>2</sup> 'A poke, little sack, *sacculus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A poke and poket, *vide Bag*.' Baret.

'A poke ful of pardoun pere, ne provinciales lettres.' P. Plowman, B. vii. 190.

'Afore wee putte it in the *poake*, wee make the miller take a besome and sweepe a place.' Best, *Farming Book*, p. 104. Wyclif uses the proverbial expression to buy 'doggis in a *poke*.' Works, ed. Matthew; and Chaucer, C. T. 4276, has the modern form, 'pigges in a *poke*.' See the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 372.

<sup>3</sup> '*Facies plerum de viroles (pockes)*.' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 161. In Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, &c., ii. 104, is given a recipe for a drink for '*poc adle*.'

<sup>4</sup> '*Contus*. A long pole or spear to gage water, or shove forth a vessell into the deep, a Spret.' Gouldman. '*Contus est quoddam instrumentum longum quo piscatores pisces scrutantur in aquis, et est genus teli quod ferrum non habet sed acutum cuspidem longum: peritica preacuta quam portant rustici loco haste: a poll or a pottle stycke*.' Ortus.

<sup>5</sup> '*Popul, lolium*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 201; see also Reliq. Antiq. i. 53. Prompt. translates *Gith* by Popy. '*Herba Munda, gið-corn*.' Ælfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. Prof. Earle also gives '*Lactyrada, pat* is gið-corn.' *Eng. Plant Names*, p. 7: see also p. 15, and note p. 91. Still in use in the North.

<sup>6</sup> '*Populus*, a popyltre.' Nominale MS. 'Popilary or Peppilary, s. the poplar tree.' Leigh's Cheshire Glossary. 'Popyll tre, *pepplier*.' Palsgrave. '*Hec populus, A<sup>o</sup>. popul-tre*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 192. 'Thanne Jacob takynge green *popil* 3erdis, and of almanders, and of planes, a parti varyendile hem.' Wyclif, Genesis xxx. 37.

'The remanent of the rowaris euery wicht In *popill* tre branchis dycht at poynt.'

G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. v. p. 132.

'Sic lyik, throucht the operatione of the sternis, the oliue, the *popil* and the osjer tree changis the coulour and ther leyuis.' *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 57.

<sup>7</sup> I do not know of any instance of this word in the sense here given. Probably the word is the same as to *bob* = to strike. The Miller is described as carrying 'a joly *popper* . . . in his hose.' C. T. 3929, which is generally explained as a dagger. 'To poppe, *conjecture*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>8</sup> In the *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, p. 68, is given an account of a woman who is depicted as suffering great tortures in hell, 'for whanne on lyue she plucked, *popped*, and peynted heir usage, forto plesse the sight of the worlde, the whiche dede is one of the synnes that displeases most God . . . And therfor the aungelle saide it was but litelle meruaile though this lady, for her *poppinge* and peintynge, suffre this payne.' On the prevalence of the fashion of paintyng see Stubbes, *Anatomy of Abuses*, pp. 64, 80, and the editor's notes at pp. 271-3. '*Cerusa, ceruse*; white leade. *Stibium*, a white stone found in silver mines, good for the eyes, *idem quod antimonium*.' Cooper. 'White leade, or ceruse, *cerussa*.' Baret. 'Paynted whyte or wyth whyte leade. *Cerussatus*.' Huloet. 'Cerusa est quedam materia apta ad pingendum que ex plumbo et stanno conficitur, vel quoddam genus coloris, Anglice. spaynysshe whyte.' Ortus. '*Stibium* est quodam vnguentum siue color, quo

a Porter; *Atruesis, hostiarius, hosti-  
aria, ianitor, -tris, portitor.*  
a Portoure; *bailulus, portator.*

a Portus<sup>1</sup>; *portiferium.*

\*þe Pose<sup>2</sup>; *brancus, caterrus, cor-  
iza.*

meretrices facies colorant: alio nomine dicitur cerusa, nomen priuatium ut habetur senilis ix (?). *ibid.* Horman says of the women that 'they whyte theyr necke and pappes with ceruse; and theyr lypes and ruddes with purpurisse. *Candorem oris colli et papillarum cerussa mentiuntur.*' Huloet says under 'Alume . . . whereof bene three kyndes . . . The iii. *Zucharinum* made wyth alume relented, rosewater, and the white of Egges, lyke a Suger lofe, the whiche, harlottes and strumpettes do comunely vse to paynte their faces and visages wyth, to deceaue menne; but God graunte they deceaue not them selues.'

<sup>1</sup> A breviary, or book containing the services of the Canonical Hours of the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes accompanied with musical notes. The word is found under numerous forms such as Portesse, Portous, Porthors, &c. See a long list in Canon Simmons' note to the *Lay Folks' Mass-book*, p. 364. Chaucer in the *Shipman's Tale*, 13061, makes the monk declare: 'on my *Portos* here I make an oth.' By the Statute 3 & 4 Ed. VI. c. x. 'all bookes called Antiphoners, Missales, Grailes, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pies, *Portuasses*, Primers in Latine and English, &c.' were 'cleerly and vtterly abolished, extinguished and forbiden for euer to be vsed or kept in this Realme.' In P. Plowman, B. xv. 122, the '*portous*' is likened to a plough with which the priest should say his *placcho* or funeral service. O. Fr. *porte-hors*, Lat. *portiforium*; see Prof. Skeat, s. v. Harrison, *Descript. of England*, i. 112, speaking of the Clergy of his time says, 'they made no further account of their priesthood, than to construe, sing, read their service and their *portesse*.' The Manip. Vocab. gives '*Portesse, portiforium, breuiarium*,' and Palsgrave '*Portyes, a preestes boke, breuiayre*.' In 1503 Christopher Sekker, priest, bequeathed to 'William Bregges, that gooth to scole with me, myn *portoose* and all my gramer bokys, yf so be he be a preest' [Lib. Pye, fo. 124], and in 1509 Syr William Taylour, priest, bequeathed his 'whyte *portos* coueryd with white ledyr to the chapell in the college [at Bury St. Edmund's], ther to be cheynyd in the same, and to continue.' [Lib. Mason, fo. 9]. *Bury Wills & Invent* p. 229. In 1396 Robert Stabeler, priest, bequeathed '*magnum portiforium notatum, excepto tamen quod dictus dominicus et aliis diebus festiuis predictum portiforium ponatur in choro ad deseruiendum ibidem.*' Lib. Osberne, fo. 66. 'I wytt to the said parich church of Gilling a *Portous* price x marc.' Will of R. Wellington, 1503, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 225.

<sup>2</sup> In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, the Pardoner we are told after his adventure

'al the wook þer-aftir had such a *pose*.' p. 19, l. 578.

'The poze, mur, or cold taking, *grauedo*.' Baret. Chaucer in the *Reeve's Tale*, 4151, says the Miller of Trumpington

'ȝexep and spekeþ þrouhe þe nose, As he war on þe quakke, or one þe *pose*.'

Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 23, says that 'Elichrison . . . giuen wyth whit wine dilayed, to them that are fastinge, about .ij. scrupules it stoppeth *poses* and catarres;' and again, pt. ii. ff. 10, '*Nigella Romana* . . . heleth them that haue the *pose*, if ye breake it and laye it vnto your nose.' The author of the *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, ch. vi. p. 87, says that 'the women of Barcea, when their children are iiij. yeare olde vse to cauterise them on the coron vaine . . . with a medecine for that purpose, made of wolle as it is plucked fro the shiepe; because thei should not at any time be troubled with rheumes or *poses*.' See the *Life of St. Dunstan* in *Early Eng. Poems*, &c. p. 37, l. 92, where we are told that after the saint had caught the devil with the tongs

'In þe contrai me hurde wide: hou þe schrewe gradde so.

As god þe schrewe hadde ibeo: atom ysnyt his nose:

He ne hijede no more þiderward: to hele him of þe *Pose*.'

In the *Schoole of Salernes*, p. 8 (ed. 1634), we are warned against 'sleeping at after-noone,' on the ground that such a practice gives rise to the '*Pose* or Rheumes . . .

Rheumes from the Breast, ascending through the nose:

Some call Catarrhes, some Tysicke, some the *Pose*.'

'Pose a sykenes in the heade distillynge like water, called a catarre or reaueme. *Coryza*.' Huloet. 'I haue the pose. *Jay la catarre*. You haue the pose me thinke, for you speeke hoorse.' Palsgrave. '*Poose, catarrus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179. '*Pose, grauedo*.' Withals. See also the quotation from Harrison given in note to *Chymney*, above.

\*a Posnett<sup>1</sup>; *orca, orcicula, vrceus, vrsiolus.*

a Possett<sup>2</sup>; *Affrotrum, balducta.*

a Possession; *possessio.*

Possybylle; *possibilis.*

vn Possybylle; *impossibilis.*

a Possybilit; *possibilitas.*

a Poste; *postis.*

†a Postcomon<sup>3</sup>; *postcommunio.*

a Potacioñ; *potacio.*

a Postryñ<sup>4</sup>; *postica, posticum, posticium.*

a Potagare; *leguminarius.*

Potage; *ligumen, farratum, lens lenticula, olus, polenta, puls.*

a Potte; *olla, ollula, orca, sania, seria, vrna, vrnula, testa .i. Argilla cocta, unde versus:*

¶ *Vrceus, vrceolus est vrna vel Amfora, testa,*

*Olla vel idria, vas vini dic esse lagenam:*

*Obba vel onoferum, simul orca fidelia vas est*

*Ampullas, fias, hijs bullas Associamus.*

a Potte ere; *Ansa, Ansula diminutivum; (Ansatus A.).*

a Potte mouthe; *orificium (orificium A.).*

a Potte styk<sup>5</sup>; *contus, contulus diminutivum.*

a Potte lyde; *vbi A couerakylle (couerlett A.).*

a Potelle<sup>6</sup>; *la pincula (lagena, lagenula, lugula A.).*

a Potter; *figulus, ollarius, plastes, vrnarius.*

a Pouertye; *egestas, inedia (inopia A.), pauperies, Aperos grece, pau-*

<sup>1</sup> 'A Posnet, or skellit, *chytra.*' Baret. 'Postnet, *vrceolus.*' Manip. Vocab. 'Kest in þy *posnet* with outene doute.' *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 32. The word is used by Wyclif in 2 Paralip. xxxv. 13 to translate the latin *lebitibus*: 'Forsothe pesible hoostis thei seetheden in *posnettis*, and cawdrones, and pottis,' Purvey reading 'pannes.' '*Hic vrceus, A<sup>ce</sup>. posnett.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 198. 'Posnet. *Æneum, Ænulum.* Vrnula, a lytle posnet.' Hulot. 'ij pottes, cum parvo *posnytt.*' Invent. of J. Carter, 1452, *Test. Ebor.* iii. 300.

<sup>2</sup> 'A Posset, *lac fernefactum in ceruisiam aut vinum precipitatum.* Posset ale is thought to be good to make one sweate.' Baret. 'A posset, *ceruisiu lacte calefacta.*' Manip. Vocab. '*Balducta*, a crudde or a Posset.' Medulla. '*Passon*, m. a posset.' Cotgrave. '*Hec balducta, Hoc coagulum*, a crud or a posset.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 268. '*Hec bedulta, A<sup>ce</sup>. possyt.*' *ibid.* p. 202.

<sup>3</sup> The prayer after the communion. Lydgate, in his *Vertue of the Masse*, MS. Harl. 2251, says—

'At the *postcomone* the prist dothe hym remewe,  
On the Right side seythe, dominus vobiscum.'

and in St. Gregory's Trental, l. 229, pr. in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 91, we have—

'When þe preste hath don his masse,      þat yn þe boke fynde he may  
Vsed and his hondes washe,      þe *post-comen* men don it call.'

Anopar oryson he moste say

The prayer itself is printed in the *Lay Folks Mass-Book*, p. 116.

<sup>4</sup> 'A posterne gate; a backe dore, *pseudothyrum.*' Baret. In the Thornton Romances, p. 202, we are told how Sir Degrevant when going to see his lady love 'In at the *posterne* sede.' l. 610.

'Darie, the while stal away,      By a *postorne*, a prive way.' *Kyng Alisaunder*, 4593.

'Bi a *posterne* þe legat, þoru quointise & gile,  
Hii broȝte to Stratford, wiȝ-oute Londone to mile.'

R. of Gloucester, p. 569.

In Wyclif's version of Judges iii. 24, Ehud after killing Eglon 'wente out bi the *posterne*.' See the description of the Dominican convent in Peres the Ploughman's Crede, 167, which was

'walled . . . þouȝ it wid were,

Wiȝ *posternes* in pruytye to passen when hem liste,'

and Prof. Skeat's note thereon.

<sup>5</sup> See note to A. Polle, above.

<sup>6</sup> The brazen vessel which was in the tabernacle is described as containing 'two thousand mesuris of thre quartes, thre thousand mesuris neeȝ of a *potel*.' Wyclif, 3 Kings vii. 26. See the Ordinances of the Guild of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, Lynn, where it is directed that 'ye Alderman schal haue, for his fesse in tyme of drynkyng, ij. galons of ale;

*pertas, penuria.* ¶ *Pauupertas in hijs est qui cum plus amiserunt paucis rebus contenti sunt, & honesta est.* ¶ *Egestas est in hijs qui consumptis opibus alienis egent, & turpis est.* ¶ *Inopia cum nulle ad victum opes assunt.* *Miseria eorum qui seruilibus ministrare (ministerijs A.) premuntur.* ¶ *Penuria est summa inopia, que pene erit homines; mendicitas.*

a Powder; *puluer vel -is; puluerulentus, puluerens.*

to make Powder; *puluerizare.*

a Powche; *ubi A purse.*

a Powere; *Apodixis (Apodosis A.), brachium, dicio, facultas, jus, jurisdictione, manus, potestas, vis (dis A.).*

P ante R.

a Praer (Prayer A.); *deprecacio est de malis amouendis, oracio est de bonis adipiscendis, deprecatus, flagitacio, impetratus, interuentus,*

*interuencio, oracinula (oratiuncula A.), precacio, precatus, precamen, precis, obtentus, rogacio, rogatus, supplicario, supplicamen, supplicamentum, supplicatus, imploratus, votum.*

to Pray; *deprecari, flagitare, ef-, impetrare, implorare est auxilium cum miseratione petere, interuenire, intercedere, interpellare, orare, ec-, per-, obscrari, precari, de-, procumbere, procubare, queso, quesumus, rogare, rogare, supplicare, precatur qui rogat, qui etiam orat precatur, qui autem precatur non etique orat, quia iuperiti ad preces descendunt.*

a Prayer; (*precator A.*) *orator, rogator, & cetera.*

Praynge<sup>1</sup>; *precans, precarius, precabundus.*

to Pray nott; *deprecari.*

\*to Prayse (Preysse A.)<sup>2</sup>; *preciari, ap-, de-, ecterninare (ectimare A.), liceri, licitari, morari.*

enery skeueyn a galon; ye clerk a *potel*; and ye deen a *potel.* *English Gilds*, p. 59. In the list of those liable to Excommunication given in *Mire's Instructions*, p. 22, are mentioned 'all pat falsen or vse false measures, busshelles, galones, & *potelles*, quartes or false wighes.'

<sup>1</sup> MS. a Praynge.

<sup>2</sup> To appraise, value. Thus in *P. Plowman*, B. v. 334—

'Two risen vp in rape and rouned togideres,  
And *praised* pese penyworthes apart bi hem-selue.'

'Who-so knew þe costes þat knit ar þer inne,

He wolde hit *prays* at more prys, paraurenture.' *Sir Gawayne*, 1850.

'By *praysinge* of polaxis þat no pete hadde,' *Richard the Reddes*, i. 17.

Fabyan the Chronicler, in his Will, printed in the preface to his book, p. vii, says: 'Also I will that after my funeralls fynysshed and endid, all my movable goodes as well stuff of household, plate, and other what soo it be, . . . be *praysed* and ingrossed in a summe, whiche said . . . stuff of household and quyke catall beyng off myn at my foresaid tenemente: f Hal-tedis, soo beyng *praysid*, engrossid, and sumyd, shall be divided in three even porcions or parts' 'First it es moste necessary & conuenient to retayle and to sell euery thyng by it selfe, and nat all in grose some to one man & some to another. For that that is good for one man is nat good for another: and euery thing to be *praysed* and solde by it selfe.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Suraueng*, fo. 1<sup>b</sup>. In the Inventory of the goods of R. Pytelhe, 1521, pr. in *Bury Wills*, &c. (Camden Soc.) p. 122, the following item occurs—'delyueryd to y<sup>e</sup> wiff, *praisid* at v li. x. myleth keue, and all the vtenselles and implemantes, as the will declarith.' 'The sellar shal not set a broker to exalte the price, nor the byer shall not apoynt hym that shal *prays* the ware vnder the iust price.' R. Whytinton, *Talty's Offyce*, Bk. iii p. 140. 'I prayse a thyng, I esteme of what value it is. *Je aprise*. I can nat prayse justly, howe moche it is worthe, but as I gesse.' Palsgrave. '*Priseur*. A priser, praiser, price-setter: a rater, valuer, taxer.' Cotgrave. '*Apprecor*, to prysyn.' Medulla. 'The Inventory of the gudes of Richard Bysshope . . . *prasyd* be Wylliam Barber, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 191.

to be **Praysyd**; *licere*; versus:

¶ *Dives ju orbe licet miserum*<sup>1</sup>  
sed nemo licetur.

to **Prayse** (**Preyse** A.); *commendare, canere, comprobare, deponere, elogizare, iactare, iactitare, magnificare, precari, micari, laudare, lausare, liceri, collaudare.*

**Praysabyll** (**Praysinge** or **praysseabyll** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *commendabilis, laudabilis, magnificus.*

vn **Praysabyll**: *illaudabilis.*

a **Praysynge**; *laus, laudacio, commendacio.*

**Praty**<sup>3</sup>; *prestans.*

a **Prebende**; *prebenda.*

a **Prebendary**; *prebitor, prebendarius*; versus:

¶ *Prebitor est qui dat prebendam, suscipiens hanc*  
*Prebendarius est, sicut legista docet nos.*

to **Preeche**: *catagorare, catagorizare, ewngelizare, predicare, caterizare, et cetera verbalia.*

a **Preeher** (**Preechor** A.); (*dicator* A.) *predicator, euangelista (caterizator A.).*

a **Preehyng**; *catagoria, catarizacio (caterizacio A.). euangelizacio,*

*predicacio, predicamentum; predicans.*

**Precious**; *preciosus, & cetera; ubi fayre.*

a **Precyous** stone; **Adamans** (**Adamas** A.); **Adamantinus**; **Ametistus**, *berillus, carbunculus, crisolitus, cristallus, cristallum (cristallinus A.), iacinctus, iaspis, lapis preciosus, margarita, onice producto medio, onicus, onichinus, saphirus, smaraglus; smaragdinus, topasius, topasion, gemma, centurie est genus ornare (gemmere est gemmis ornare A.).*

to **Prefferre**; *preponere, preferre.*

**Preferryd**; *prepositus, prelatus.*

**Preiudyse**<sup>4</sup>; *preiudicium (A.).*

**Presande**; *exennium, evennium, bel-larium.*

**Present**; *presens, presencialis, presentaneus.*

a **Presens**; *presencia.*

to **Present**: *exhibere, presentare, rescribere: vt (iste A.), scribit magnum (legend A.) statum. i. presentat magnum statum.*

a **Presse** for clathe (**clothis** A.)<sup>5</sup>; *lucunar (laenar A.), panniplicium, vestiplicium.*

<sup>1</sup> MS. *miserrum*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Thee, the glorious company of apostlis. Thee, preisith the white oost of martirs,' From the Prymer in English, c. 1400, pr. in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, ii. 13. 'Who, Lord, is lijk to thee . . . . thow doer of greet thingis in holynes, and feerful and *preysable*, and doynge merveyls?' Wyclif, Exod. xv. 11.

<sup>3</sup> 'Praty or feate, *mignon*. Praty lytyle, *petit*.' Palsgrave. 'And he made her to understonde that she was fayr and *praty*.' Caxton, trans. of *Geoffrey de la Tour l'Andrie*, ff. G. ii. In the *Destruction of Troy* we are told of the country of the Amazons that it

'Was a pronyse of prise & *praty* men.' l. 10815;  
and again, l. 13634— 'Pirrus ful pre-ty a *praty* mon sende;' and in the Romance of *Guerydes*, ed. W. A. Wright, l. 302, the hero is described as 'a *praty* yong seruaunt.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 46, we read: 'he woll with his *praty* wordis & pleyes make me forsete my anger, bough I were as hote as fire.'

'Quan a chyld to scole seal set be, A bok hym is browt . . . .  
'Pat men callt an abece, *Pratyglych* l-wrouit.' *Poet. Rel. & Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 244.

<sup>4</sup> 'Preiudice, *pro latiditum*, whyche is a mere wronge contraye to the lawe. 'It maye be also taken for a sentence once decided and determined, whych remaineth afterward for a generall rule and example, to determyne and discusse semblabyle; or els it may be as the ruled cases and matters of the lawe be called bokecas-es, recited in the yeres [Year-Books] whyche be as precedences; and thereof commeth thys verbe *preiudicio*.' Huloet.

<sup>5</sup> 'A presse for clothes, *restiarium*.' Baret. 'A Presse for cloths, *pressorium*.' Manip. Vocab.

a **Presse** for wyne <sup>1</sup>; *bachinal* (*lockinal* A.), *calcatorium*, *forus*, *prelum*, *pressorium*, *torcular*, *troclea*, *torcular*.

a **Pressoure** <sup>2</sup>; *pressorium*.

a **Preste**; *capellanus*, *flamen*, *geronta*, *geron* (*geronteus*, *gerontius* A.), *sacerdos*, *presbiter*; *presbiteralis*, *sacerdotalis*; *sacerdotulus*, *turifex*, *phunistes*, *A fanum* (*phanum* A.) & *sto*.

† **Preste** (**Preyst** A.) *crowne* <sup>3</sup>; *quedam herba vel flos*, *glos* (*dens leonis* A.).

a **Presthede**; *presbiteratus*, *presbiterium*, *sacerdotium*.

a **Presbytory**; *presbiterium*.

a **Preson**; *carcer*, *Argastulum*, *gaola*, *presona*.

to **Preson**; *incarcerare*, *inprisonare*.  
**Presonde**; *incarceratus*.

a **Presonner**; *captivus*.

to **Presume**; *presumere*.

a **Presumpsiōn**; *presumpcio* & *cetera*; *ubi pride*.

**Presumptuos**; *ubi prowe*.

to **Pri** (**Pry** A.) <sup>4</sup>; *curicare*.

a **Pryce**; *precium*, *prisa*.

a **Pryse** (**Price** A.) of **wodde** <sup>5</sup>; *lucar*.

a **Pryde**; *Arrogancia*, *cerviæ*, *cervicositas*, *contumacia*, *contumacitas*, *elacio*, *excellencia* (*pompatus* A.), *fastus*, *fastuositas*, *fastidium* (*faustus* A.), *iactancia*, *indignacio*, *inflacio*, *magnificencia*, *pompa*, *presumpcio*, *superbia*, *tipus*.

to **Pryke**; *pungere*, *con-*, *re-*, *dis-*,

*ju-*, *punctare*, *pungitare*, *spinare*, *stigare*, *in-*, *stimulare*.

a **Pryk**; *cavillulus* (*vel cavillillus* A.), *punctus*, *stimulus*.

a **Prykelle** (**Prikkylle** A.); *punctorium*, *stimulus*.

a **Prymesse**; *primas*.

**Pryme**; *prima*.

a **Prymerose**; *primarosa*, *primulus veris*.

a **Prince**; *Architenens*, *dictor* (*Dictator* A.), *presul*, *princeps*.

a **Prynsehede**; *Archia*, *principatus*.

a **Prynmesse**; *principissa*.

a **Pry[n]cypalle**; *principalis*.

**Princypally**; *principalliter*.

a **Printe**; *numisma* (*quasi nummi ymago* A.), *character*, *effigies*.

to **Printe**; *imprimere*, *sigillare*.

a **Pryour**; *prior*, *prepositus* (*prioratus est dignitas eius* A.).

a **Prioure dygnyte**; *prioratus*.

a **Pryoresse**; *priorissa*.

a **Priuate**; *privatus*.

**Pryuay** (**Pryuey** A.); *Abseconsus*, *Apocraphus*, *Archanus*, *Abditus*, *latens*, *misticus*, *Auricularis* (*duriclarus* A.), *clandestinus*, *clanculus*, *occultus*, *obscurus*, *privatus*, *secretus*, *tacitus*.

a **Pryuaty**; *misterium*.

**Pryvaly**; *clam*, *clandestine*, *clanculo*, *latenter*, *misterialiter*, *mistice*, *occulte*, *private*, *secrete*, *tacite adverbium*.

a **Pryway** (**Pryvey** A.); *brisa*, *cloaca*, *cacabunda* (*catacumba* A.), *strica*, *gumphus*, *lutrina*, *tristegium*.

<sup>1</sup> 'A presse for wine, eider or veruice, torcular.' Baret.

<sup>2</sup> 'He tredith the *pressour* of wijn of woodnesse, of wrahtthe of almiȝty God.' Wyclif, Apoc. xix. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Dandelion, so called from the bald appearance of the receptacle when the seeds have been blown off it.

<sup>4</sup> 'To stretch one's neck after a thing. 'I prie, I pore or loke wysely a thyng. *Je membrats*. He prieth after me wher so ever I become.' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> This appears to mean the money received for wood sold, revenue arising from the sale of wood. Festus says 'Lucar adpellatur res, quod ex lucis captatur,' and *lucaris pecunia* was used for money received for wood. '*Lucar*. Money bestowed upon plays and players, or on woods dedicated to the gods: also the price that is received for wood.' Gouldman. Cooper renders *lucar* by 'money bestowed on wooddes that weare dedicated to the goddes.'

a Pryvay scowrare (Pryvey scowrere or scowllere A.); *cloacarius*.  
 to Pryfe; *privare, de-*; *privatus* participium.  
 a Prywacion; *privacio*; *privans* participium.  
 a Pryvalege; *privilegium, quasi privatus legem*.  
 to Privalege (Pryuelege A.); *privilegiare*.  
 to Procede; *procedere*; *procedens* participium.  
 a Processe; *processus*.  
 a Procession; *processio*.  
 a Processionary; *processeonarium, processionale*.  
 a Procurator<sup>1</sup>; *procurator*.  
 a Proffet (Profite A.); *Aptitudo, comodum, frugalitas, comoditas, profectus, summa, utilitas, usus (moditudo A.)*.  
 vii Profett (Profit A.); *incomoditas, incomodum, inutilitas*.  
 to Profett (Profitt A.); *conferre. est, erat, expedire, prodesse, proficere, pertinet, -bat, refert, -bat*.  
 Profytabylle; *Aptus, conueniens, comodus, frugalis, gratus, gloriatus, profitabilis, necessarius, ferius, utilis*.  
 vii Profytabylle; *inconueniens, [in]-congruus, ineptus, inefficax, in-frugalis, ingratus, inprofitabilis, inutilis*.  
 a Profett (Profite A.); *propheta, prophetissa, vates; propheticus, vaticinus, catilicus; Christus*.  
 to Proficy; *prophetare, prophetizare, propheticare (A.)*.  
 a Prophecy; *propheta, vaticinium*.

to Procure; *Accurare (Dicurare A.), procurare*.  
 a Prokture; *Accurator, procurator*.  
 ta Prologe; *prologus*.  
 ¶ Prologizare est *prologum*<sup>2</sup> *facere*.  
 a Prope (Proppe A.); *ceruus, destina (testina A.), fulcimen, fulcimentum, fultrum (frustrum A.)*.  
 ta Prose; *prosa; prosaycus*.  
 Provande (Promande A.)<sup>3</sup>; *batum*.  
 A Promandry; *Prebenda, prebendarius qui habet prebenda[m], prebendicula (A.)*.  
 a Proverbe; *proverbium, parabola*.  
 to Prove; *experire (operire A.), probare, Ap-, temptare, At-, videre, examinare, Arguere; et ille bene Arguit i. probat*.  
 a Provyng; *Apodixis, experimentum, argumentum, et: habitus non est argumentum religionis; periculum, probacio, specimen*.  
 a Provynce; *prouincia*.  
 to be Prowde; *Ampullari*<sup>4</sup>, *Arrogare, extollere, extolli, gliscere, iustare -ri, insolere, -lescere, pompare, superbire, magnificari, indignari, tuberare, con-, turgere*.  
 Prowde; *Ampulosus, Arrogans, Attollens, ex-, borridus (Barridus A.), ceruicatus, ceruicosus, contemptuosus, contumax, despectuosus, elatus, fastidiosus, fastuosus, gloriosus, indignans, inflatus, insolens, magnus, magnificus, pomposus, presumptuosus, rebellis, supinus, superbus, superbosus, superciliosus, verticosus (vertuosus A.), gloriosus est ostensione bonorum, Superbus ore vel honore, elatus qui non vult obedire priori vel pari*.

<sup>1</sup> A proctor, a factor, a solicitor, one that seeth to another man's affairs, *procurator*.  
 Baret.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *prolongum*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Prouende, *pabulum*.' Manip. Vocab. Wyclif in his *Tracts*, ed. Matthew, p. 419, speaks of 'Cathedral churchis þat han *prouendis* appropriid to hem?' and in his *Works*, ed. Arnold, iii. 211, he says 'alle suche ben symonieris þat occupien bi symonye þe patrimonie of crist, be þei popis or *prouenderis*.'

<sup>4</sup> Compare 'Proiecit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.' Horace, *De Arte Poetica*, 97.



Proudly; *Arroganter* (*Cervicose contumaciter, superbe* A.). & cetera; *A* nominibus (*adiectivis derivantur* A.).

to Proufe; *ubi* to proue.

## P ante S.

a Psalme; *psalmus* (*psalmista qui facit psalmos* A.).

a Psalme maker; *psalmista*.

a Psalmody; *psalmodia, sinaxis*.

## P ante V.

a Publican; *publicanus*.

a Puddynge<sup>1</sup>; *fertum, omasus, tuctum*.

†a Puddynge; *tuctarius, tuctaria*.

†to Pulle byrdes<sup>2</sup>; *deplumare*.

to Pulische (*Puliche* A.); *evadere, elimare, polire, ex-; -tor, -trix*.

[vn] Pulische (vn *Pulysched* A.); *impolitus*.

a Pulpyte (*Pulpitt* A.); *Ambo, Amon; Amonicus; Anologium, lectrum (plectrum* A.), *pulpitum, Ana-*

*batum* (*ab Ana, quod est sursum et Vatum gradus, quia ad pulpitum per gradus ascendit* A.).

a Pulse; *pulsus*.

a Pultor<sup>3</sup>; *Anigerulus*.

a Pumelle (*Pomel* A.)<sup>4</sup>; *tolus*.

a Pumysche (*Pvmys* A.)<sup>5</sup>; *pumex, pumicellus*.

to Pumysche (*Pumyce* A.); *pumicare*.

a Punde; *libra, libella* diminutivum, *bi'ibris* (*libris* A.).

to Punysche (*Punys* A.); *Afflicere, fligere, Af-, in-, Animadvertere, cruciare, ex-, crucifigere, plectere, punire, torquere, con-, ex-, crucifigere, tormentare, multare, vlcisci; versus*:

¶ *Affligit tortor malus infligitque loquitor*.

Punyschte (*Punyschede* A.); *punitus, Afflictus, cruciatus, & cetera de verbis*.

vn Punyschte (*Punischede* A.); *inpunitus, jnpunitus*.

<sup>1</sup> Under 'Pudding,' Baret gives 'a pudding called a sawsege: a pudding called an Ising: a blacke pudding: a haggesse pudding: a panne pudding: a pudding maker: he that crammieth geese, capons, &c. *fartor*.' Puddynge is probably a pudding-maker or seller.

<sup>2</sup> 'Geese are pulled, *velluatur anseres*.' Baret. He also gives 'To Poll, or notte the head, to sheare or clip, *tondere*.' Palsgrave has 'I polle, I shave the heares of one's head, *je rays*.'

<sup>3</sup> Tusser in his Five Hundred Points, &c., says—

'To rere up much pultrie, and want the barne doore,

Is naught for the *pultor* and woore for the poore.' p. 56.

'*Poulaillier*, m. a poulter; also a breeder, or keeper of poultry.' Cotgrave. Harrison in speaking of the evils of the 'bolger' system says: 'It is a world also to see how most places of the realme are pestered with purueiours, who take up eggs, butter, cheese, pigs, capons . . . &c. in one market, vnder pretence of their commissions, & suffer their wiues to sell the same in another, or to *pulters* of London.' *Descript. of Eng.* i. 300.

'The clerke to kater and *pultor* is,— Gyllys seluer to bye in alle thyng

To baker and butler bothe y-ways Fat longes to here office, with-outen lesyng.'

See Shakspeare, 1 Henry IV, ii. 480: 'A *Poulter's* Hare.' *Babees Book*, p. 319.

<sup>4</sup> Baret says 'the Pommell of a sworde, seemeth to be derived of this French worde *pomme*, because the pommell is round like an apple, as it were.'

<sup>5</sup> 'A Pumish stone, vsed to make parchment smooth, *pumex*.' Baret. '*Ponce, Pierre ponce*, a Pumise stone.' Cotgrave. '*Espanja*, a sponge, a pumise, *spongia, pumex*.' Percyall, *Sp. Diet.* 'A Pumishe, glasse,' Manip. Vocab. 'Eft, wip þon (for a felon), genim heorotes sceafopan of felle ascafen mid *pumice*, & wese mid ecede, & smire mid,' Cockayne, *Saxon Leechdoms*, &c. ii. 100. 'The top of this pike containeth of heighth directly upward 15 leagues & more, which is 45 English miles, out of the which often times proceedeth fire and brimstone, and it may be about halfe a mile in compass: the sayd top is in forme or likeness of a caldron. But within two miles of the top is nothing but ashes & *pumish* stones.' Hackluyt, *Voyages*, 1598, vol. II. pt. ii. p. 5.

a **Punyscher**; *punitor, tortor, afflictor, & cetera.*

a **Punyschyng** or **punyschement**; *Affliccio, Affectus, Afficció, Animaduersio, cruciamentum, multa, multatio, punicio, tormentum, tortura, &c.*

\*a **Punzet**; *premanica.*

†a **Puppe barne** (**A Pwbarne A.**)<sup>1</sup>; *papa, pupa, pupula.*

a **Purches**; *perquisitum.*

to **Purches** (**Pvrchase A.**); *Adipisci, Adquirere, per-, Appetere, Ascire, Asciscere, Assequi, Assectari, consequi, inpetrare, lucrari, lucrifacere, nancisci, obtinere, parare, parere, & cetera.*

**Purchest** (**Purchessyde A.**); *Adeptus, Aptus (Eptus A.), obtentus, & cetera.*

**Pure** (**Pwyr A.**); *Aporos grece, capitivus, egenus, egens, egestuosus, indigens, exilis, inediósus, inops, infelix, inestis, mendicus, miser, pauper; unde versus:*

¶ *Nullius possessor inops homo dicetur (dicetur A.) esse,*

*Pauper cui possessoris non suppetit (sufficit A.) usus:*

*At mendicus hic est qui voce manu quasi queret.*

to make **Pure** (**Pore A.**); *aporiare, depauperare, pauperare.*

**Pure** (**A Pvre leke A.**)<sup>2</sup>; *porriolum diminutivum de porrum.*

a **Purgatory**; *purgatorium.*

to **Purge**; *ubi to clensse.*

\*a **Purpylle** (**Pvrpylle A.**)<sup>3</sup>; *papula (pabula A.).*

to **Purpos**; *decernere, destinare, proponere, intendere.*

a **Purpos**; *propositum.*

**Purpour** (**Purpur A.**); *purpura; purpureus participium.*

a **Purse**; *bursa, bursella, bursula diminutivum, cruma, crumena, locus, locellus.*

a **Purser**; *bursarius.*

\***Pursy**<sup>4</sup>; *cardiacus & cardiacus.*

\*a **Pursynes**; *cardia, cardiaca.*

<sup>1</sup> Jamieson gives 'Pap-bairn, s. A sucking child: Ang. This is expressed by a circumlocution in the South, "a bairn at the [pap or] breast."'.

<sup>2</sup> A porret or young onion. It is mentioned by Tusser in his list of plants for the kitchen; and the form *Porretes* appears in the *Forme of Curv.* p. 41. Cotgrave gives '*Porrie*, f. the herb called Beet or Beetes. *Porre*, f. Beetes. potherbs.'

<sup>3</sup> '*Papula*; a whealke or pushe.' Cooper. Baret renders *papula* by 'a pimple, a wheke,' and the plural *papulae* by 'the small poches.' Holland in his trans. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* ii. 186 (ed. 1634), says, 'There is a kind of disease (much like to *purples* or measles) when the body is bespainted all over with red blisters: a branch of the Elder tree is excellent good to lash the said wheales or risings, for to make them fall again and go down;' and Surflot in his *Countrie Farme*, 1616. p. 109, says, 'I dare be bold to anouch it, that the most profitable and fruitfull prouision for the Countrie House is of such beasts as bring forth Wooll. It is true, that there must all diligence be used to keepe them from Cold, from the *Purples*, from the Scab, from two much ranknesse of blood, from the Rot, and other such inconueniences as sometimes spread and proceed from one to another, and that he hath likewise care, and doe his whole endeauour, in keeping them both in the Fields and at the Cratch.'

<sup>4</sup> Trevisa in his trans. of Barthol. *de Proprietatibus Rerum*, 1398. iii. 15. says: 'As in hem þat haue þe pirre and styffles, and ben *pursyf* and þikke breþid [ut patet in *asthmaticis et anhelosis*.] ' *Pursy* is a disease in a horses bodye, and maketh hym to blowe shorte, and appereth at his nozethrilles, and commeth of colde, and may be well mended.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. G v. 'Broken wynded, and *pursyffnes*, is but shorte blowyngye.' *ibid.* fo. G v<sup>b</sup>. Baret gives 'a Pursie man, or that fetcheth his breath often, as it were almost windlesse, *asthmaticus*: Pursie, that draweth his breath painfully, *anhelus*.' 'Pursif, *anhelus*. Pursy *cardiacus*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Asme*. Difficultie of breathing, short wind; a painfull or hard drawing of the breath, accompanied with a wheezing; puffing, or pursinesse.' Cotgrave. 'Love, Sir, may lie in your lungs, and I thinke it doth; and that is the cause you blow, and are so *pursie*.' Lilly, *Entimion*, act I. sc. iii. p. 12.

to **Purtray**<sup>1</sup>; *sculpere*, & cetera; *vbi* to grave.

to **Puruay**; *dispensare*, *providere*.

a **Puryance** (**Purvyans** A.); *providencia*; *providens participium*.

a **Puson**<sup>2</sup>; *Aconitum*, *toxicum*, *venenum*.

to **Puson**; *toxicare*, *venenare*.

**Pusond**; *toxicatus*, *venenatus*.

a **Pusonynge**; *toxicacio*.

\*to **Putte**; *destinare*, *pellere*, *ponere*, *re*.

to **Putte agayn**<sup>3</sup>; *obicere*, *opponere*.

a **Putte away**; *Abdicare*, *deponere*, *detrudere*, *depellere*, *ex*-, *re*-, *pre*-, *pro*-, *dispingere*, *eliminare*, *exigere*, *jupingere*, *impellere*, *propulsare*.

to **Putte downe**; *calare* (*colare* A.), *commergere*, *deponere*, *deprimere*,

*degradare*, *depellere*, *destituere*, *detrudere*, *iungere* (*mergere* A.), *con*-, *de*-, *di*-, *in*-, *premere*, *in*-,

to **Putte be twene**; *jutromittere*, *intromittere*, *juterponere*, *juterscalare*<sup>4</sup>, & cetera.

to **Putte a** (o A.) **thinge for a noder**; *reciprocare*.

to **Putte in** (to **Pvtt in** *gude* A.); *indere*, *inducere*, *inponere*, *impellere*, *inferre*, *inmittere*.

to **Putte furthe**; *extendere*, *porrigere*.

to **Putt out voce or strenght**; *exero*.

to **Putte oute of curte** (*ewrte* A.); *decuriare*.

to **Putte oute**; *depellere*, & cetera; *vbi* to **putte Away**.

**Putte oute**; *expulsus*, *propulsus*.

### Capitulum 16<sup>m</sup> Q.

Q ante V.

†**Qvay**<sup>5</sup>; *mulsum*, *serum*; (versus:

¶*Sincerum serum non facit me nisi serum* (A.).

\*a **Qvare** (**Qwayre** A.)<sup>6</sup>; *quaternus*.

\*to make **Qvayrs** (**Qwayris** A.); *quaternare*.

a **Qvkayle** (A **Qwayle** A.)<sup>7</sup>; *quisquila*.

<sup>1</sup> Hampole tells us that the fire of hell

‘Es hatter þan fire here es,

Right als þe fire þat es brinnand here

Fr. *portraire*, Lat. *protrahere*.

<sup>2</sup> In the Edinburgh MS. of Barbour's *Bruce*, xx. 536, we are told how Pyrrhus' physician offered to Fabricius

‘In tresoune for to slay pyrrus

For in his first potacioune

He suld giff hym dedly *pusoune*.’

and again, l. 609, we find—‘Syne, allas, *pusonyt* wes he.’

<sup>3</sup> In Barbour's *Bruce* we find ‘put againe’ used in the sense of repulse, drive back, as in xvi. 146—

‘The king has gert his archeris then

Schute for till *put* thaim than *agayne*.’

See also xii. 355, and xvii. 396. ‘He that repelleth or putteth awaie, *deputator*.’ Baret.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *insterstare*.

<sup>5</sup> Whey. In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 43, we read of ‘curdis and *quhaye*, sourkittis . . . flot *quhaye*, grene cheis, &c.’ ‘Quay or sower mylke.’ MS. note by Junius in his copy of the *Ortus Vocab.* in the Bodleian. ‘Wheie of milke, *serum*.’ Baret. ‘I quayle as mylke dothe, *je quaillebotte*; this mylke is quayled, eate none of it.’ Palsgrave. ‘The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.’ Batchelor's *Orthoep.* Anal. p. 140. ‘*Hoc serum, Ance* the whey of chese. Sit liquor hoc serum, defundat casius ipsum.’ Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 263.

<sup>6</sup> ‘There shulde be foure or fyue and twenty sheetes in a *queyre*: and twenty *queyris* in a reme: though the olde waye were other.’ Horman. ‘[Julius Cesar] vsed to write quayres, and endite letters and pisteles al at ones [quaternes etiam simul epistolas dictare consuevit].’ Trevisa's *Iligden*, ii. 193.

<sup>7</sup> A quail.

Qvhaynte (Qwaynte A.)<sup>1</sup>; *chi wyle*  
(wily A.).

a Qwhayntnes; *chi wylynes*.

to Qvake; *ballare, tremere*. con-. *tremescere*, con-. *trepidare* (*vacillare* A.).

Qvakyng; *tremens, tremulus, tremulentus*.

A Qwaylle<sup>2</sup>; *Cetus, Cete, indeclinabile in plurali*.

a Qvarelle of stone (Querelle of stane A.)<sup>3</sup>; *lapidicina, lapidicium*.

Qwerelle or A playnt.

\*a Qvarelle: *querela, & cetera*; *chi*  
*a plaute*.

a Qvaryour<sup>4</sup>; *lapidicius*.

a Qvarter; *quarta*.

a Qvarter; *quarternum*.

a Quarter (A Qwarte A.); *scilicet quarta pars cuiuslibet rei; quadra, quarta, & cetera*.

\*a Quarte (Qwartt A.)<sup>5</sup>; *columitas, calamitas, calitudo, & cetera*; *chi*  
*hele*.

\*Quartyfulle (Qwartfulle A.); *compos, prosper, sospes, (et cetera; vbi*  
*esy A.)*.

<sup>1</sup> In Arthur's Vision the duchess we are told

'Abowte clo whillide a whele with hir white bondes,

Ouer-whelme alle *grayntely* the whele as clo scholde.' *Morte Arthure* 3260.

'Anlaf by-poujte hym of a *graynt* gyle [*exquisito astu*].' Trevisa's Higden, vi. 437. O. Fr. *coint*.

'In þe world, he says, nocht elles we se  
Bot wrechednes and vanite,

Pride and pompe and covatyse,  
And vayn sleghtes, and *grayntyse*.'

Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 1178.

'Here maye þe se on whatkin wyse The Fend men fandis with his *grayntise*.'

*Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, 79.

Wyclif, in his *Tracts*, ed. Matthew, p. 20, speaks of 'false procuryng of matrimonye bi soteletes and *grayntese* and false bietynges.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Gret *Qwholis* sall rummeis, rowte, and rair, Quhose sound redound sall in the air.'

Sir D. Lyndesay, *The Mon, etc.* iv. 5468.

'He tok þe sturgium and þe *qual*, And þe turbit, and lax with-al.' *Hucdok*, 753.

In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 25, we read amongst the signs of the Second Advent—

'Tue thride daie mersuine and *qualle*

Sal yel and mak sa reuful ber

And other grete fises alle

That soru sal it be to her.'

'*Cetus*, a *qualle*. Medulla. A. S. *hwæl*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Item, I gyue to John Stephen in money fyue rikes, all my *quarrell* geare, a blake skyn to make hym a jerkyn, & my whole interest and good will of my *Quarrell*, ij dosen knyff stones & iij dosen rebstones.' Will of John Heworth, *Quarrelman*, 1571. pr. in *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), vol. i. p. 352. In Langley's Polydore Virgil, Bk. iii. c. v. fo. 60<sup>b</sup>, we are told that 'stone delues or *quarrelles* wer founde by Cadmus in Thebes, or, as Theophrastus writeth in Phœnice.'

'Bery me in Gudeboure at the *Quarrelle* hede. Bi alle men set I not a farte.'

For, may I pas this place in quarte,

*Towneley Myst.* p. 16.

In Trevisa's Higden we are told that 'þe corþe [of England] ys copious of metayl oor and of salte wellis; of *quareres* of marble, &c.'

<sup>4</sup> 'Quarrier or Quarry-man, or he that worketh in a Quarrie.' Minshew.

'Aboute hym lefte he no masoun, That stoon coude leye, ne *quarroun*.'

*Romannt of the Rose*.

<sup>5</sup> 'Be the quartere of this þere, and hym *quarte* staunde,

He wyll wyghtlye in a qwhyle one his wages hie.' *Morte Arthure* l. 552.

'Qwhylles he es qwykke and in *querte* vnquellyde with handis.' *Ibid.* l. 3810.

'Loue us helip, & makij in *quert*,

And loue rauschijp crist in-to oure herte,

And liftij us up in-to heuene-riche,

I woot nowhere no loue it is lijke.'

*Hymns to the Virgin*, p. 23, l. 29.

'Quyll thou art quene in the *quarte*

For thou mun lyf butte a starte

Hald these wurdus in thi herte

And hethun schalle thou fare.'

*Anturs of Arthur*, p. 10, st. xx.

'þe xal have hele and leue in *quart* If þe wol take to þow good chere.' *Cor. Myst.* p. 225. See also *Inqwarre*, above. 'Gains al ur care it es ur *quert*.' *Cursor Mundii*, 21354.

\*to make Quarfulle; *prosperare*.

\*a Quarfullnes; *prosperitas, &cetera*;  
rbi hele.

a Quene; *regina*.

a Quere<sup>1</sup>; *cancellus, chorus*.

a Querne<sup>2</sup>; *mola, mola manualis*.

a Querne staffe; *molucrum*.

a Queste<sup>3</sup>; rbi a inqueste.

a Questane<sup>4</sup>; *cos*.

a Question; *questio, interrogacio, drama*.

a Quiby (Qwybib A.)<sup>5</sup>; *species est, quiberum, quiperum*.

Quikk (Quyke A.); *eruos (arvus A.)*; *versus*:

¶ *Die herbas eruos (arnos A.)  
dicas in corpore neruos.*

Quyke; *viridis, virificus, virax, vitalis, superstes, immortalis*.

†a Quyksande (A Qwyckyñ A.); *labina, sirtes*.

to Quyken; *Animare, rinescere, riuiscere, re-, reuivere, riuificare, spirare (inspirare A.), iuregitare*.

†Quyksyluer; *Argentum rium, marcurius*.

a Quyle<sup>6</sup>; *centro, culcitra, ferocia (foecia A.)*.

†Quynquagesym (Qwynquasim A.); *quinquagesima*.

<sup>1</sup> In Barbour's *Bruce*, xx. 293, we are told that king Robert was buried at Dunfermline 'in a faire towme in the queyr.' *Queyr*, m. the Queer of a Church: *Choreane*, m. Queer-men, singing-men quirresters.' Cotgrave. 'A Qu-rister, *Chorista*.' Baret. 'With curious countryng in the queir.' Sir D. Lyndesay, *The Monarche*, ii. 4677. 'The quere syngeth syde for syde. *Chorus alternis canit*.' Horman.

<sup>2</sup> Harrison in his *Description of England*, pt. i. p. 158, in describing the method of brewing then in use says, 'having therefore ground eight bushels of good malt upon our querne, where the toll is saved, she addeth vnto it half a bushel of wheat meale.' '*Mola*, a quernstone.' Nominale MS. 'A handmill or a querne, *mola manaria*.' Baret. '*Moulin à bras*, a quern or handmill.' Cotgrave. 'He gryndeth his whete with a hande mylle or a querne. *Trusatili mola triticum terit*.' Horman. 'Querne. *Mola, Moltrina, Pistrilla, Trusatilis mola*. *Trusatile* is for malte or mustarde, because it is turned with the hande. Querne for pepper. *Pistellum*.' Huloet. The word also occurs in Chaucer, *Hous of Fame*, iii. 708; and in Wyclif, Exodus xi. 5, Matt. xxiv. 41. In the *Ayenbite of Inwyrt*, p. 181, we are told of Samson that he 'uyl [fell] into the honden of his yuo [foes], þet him deden grinde ate querne ssmuolliche,' a passage which Lydgate copies in his *Fall of Princes*, leaf e, 7—'And of despite, after, as I fynde, At their quernes made hym for to grynde.' See also Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 31, l. 831. 'Mustarde is made in an hande mylle or a querne, *Siapium fit molis manariis trusatilibus*.' Horman. 'A quern, iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.' is included in the Invent. of Marg. Baxster, in 1521. *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 119.

<sup>3</sup> 'A quest of twelue men, *duodecim viratus, inquisitio*.' Baret. 'A quest, *inquisitio*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Queste, f. a quest, inquire.' Cotgrave. See *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 116, ll. 196, 199. 'And when the Justice was comyn, he ordeyned a false queste, and made hym to be hangede on the galowes.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 387.

<sup>4</sup> See P. Whestone, and Whette stone, below.

'A good sir, lett hym sone;

He lyes for the quetstone,

I gyf hym the pryse.'

*Towneley Myst*, p. 192.

Neckham in his *Treatise de Utensilibus*, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 118, mentions amongst the articles necessary to a professional scribe, *cotem vel cotim*, which is glossed 'vestun,' this last being evidently an attempt to represent the English word.

'On quibitantis thare axis scharpis at hame.' G. Douglas, *Euados*, Bk. vii. p. 230.

<sup>5</sup> These were used as a spice. Thus in W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 174, we read—

'De maces, e quibibes, e clous de orri' *Un blanc e veruayl à grant plente*.'

In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 16, are mentioned 'clowes, maces & cubibis;' see also *ibid*. p. 51. Maundeville, speaking of the balsam of Egypt, says that 'the Fruyt, the whiche is as *Quibibes*, thei clepen Abellissum.' p. 50. In *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6796, are mentioned together 'Theo gilofre, quybibe, and mace, Gynger, comyn, &c.' '*Quiperum*, a quybibe.' Nominale MS. '*Cubibes*, f. Cubels: an Aromaticall and Indian fruit.' Cotgrave. In the *Forme of Curp*, p. 36, are mentioned 'hole clowes, quybibes hoolc.'

<sup>6</sup> 'Quilt for a bed, *stragulum suffertum*, or which if it be made of diners pecces or colours, you may say, *cento*.' Baret. See note to *Matres*, above. In the directions for

†a Qvhischen<sup>1</sup>; *puluillus*.  
 †Qvhissonday; *pentecoste*.  
 a Quytance<sup>2</sup>; *Acquitancia*, *Accopa*,  
*Apoca*, *Apperta*.  
 to Quayte; *quietare*, *ac-*  
*Quyte*; *quietus*.  
 \*a Qwhirlbone (A Qwo[r]lebone

A.)<sup>3</sup>; *intermedium* (*internodi-*  
*um* A.), *vertebra*, *vertibulum*.  
 †a Qwherel of A spyndylle (A  
 Qworle of A roke A.)<sup>4</sup>; *giracu-*  
*lum*, *neopellum*, *vertibulum*.  
 a Qwhirle wynde (Qworle wynde  
 A.); *turbo*.

### Capitulum 17<sup>m</sup> R.

R ante A.  
 a Raa buke<sup>5</sup>; *capreus*, *caprea*.  
 †Radcolle; *Raphanus*, *herba*  
*est*.  
 to Rage; *rabicare*, *lascinare*,  
*lascinare*.

Raynalde; *rainaldus*, *nomen propri-*  
*um*.  
 a Ragynge; *Rabies*, *rabiecula*.  
 Ragynge; *rabians*, *rabidus*, *rabidul-*  
*us*, *rabulus*.  
 a Rage (Ragge A.); *fractillus*.

bed-furniture in Neckham's Treatise *de Utensilibus*, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 100, we find—

lit	quilde	oriler	quilde
<i>'Supra thorum culcitra ponatur plumalis, cui cervical muritur. Hanc cooperiat culcitra</i>			
<i>poynté</i>	<i>rayé</i>	<i>quissine</i>	
<i>punctata, vel vestis stragulata, super quam pulvinar parti capitis supponende desuper</i>		<i>ponatur.</i>	

<sup>1</sup> In the Inventory of R. Marshall, taken in 1581, are mentioned 'Two oversey bed coverings, the one lynyed with harden 33/4<sup>d</sup>.—Sexe coverlettes 12/-.—vij happens 5/4<sup>d</sup>.—Nyne *queshinges*, and iij thombe ones 18/-.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), vol. ii. p. 27. See also p. 253, where we find in the Invent. of the goods of W. Claxton, taken in 1566, 'An old kirtle of woset ijs'. A petticoat of read viijs. A varningale & a *quissionat* of fustian in apres ijs. Two fraunche hoods xls.' See the description of the lady's chamber in *Sir Degrevant*, where we are told—

'Swythe chayres was i-sete And *quyschon*us of vyolete.' l. 1373.

Lyte, Dodoens, p. 512, says that the down of Reed Mace is so fine that 'in some Countries they fill *quishions* and beddes with it.' In the Invent. of Jane Lawson, taken in 1557, are mentioned 'vj new *queshinges* and iij olde *quishings* xxijjs.' *Wills & Invents.* i. 158; see also *ibid.* p. 272, and *Whyschen*, below.

<sup>2</sup> 'A quittance, or discharge of debt made by word of mouth before witnesse: a forgiuing of debt, accompting it as paid, *Acceptilatio*; but *Apocha*, Vlpian saith, is a quittance onelie of monie paid downe.' Baret.

<sup>3</sup> Harrison tells us that 'when the bodie of Ajax was found, the *whirl bone* of his knee was adjudged so broad as a pretie dish.' *Descr. of Brit.* c. v. p. 11. Here the meaning is a knee-cap. Batman, On Bartholome, Bk. v. ch. xxvii. fo. 50. says, 'they [the bones of the arm] are covered in joynts and *whirlbones* with gristles, that the sinews of feeling be not grieved by hardnes of bones.' 'Whyrbone of ones kne, *pallotte de genouil*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> A round piece of wood which was fixed to the end of the spindle, to make it turn better. Barnabe Googe, in his trans. of Heresbach's *Hushandrie*, p. 11<sup>b</sup>, enumerates amongst agricultural implements, 'spindles, *wharles*, Fireshovels, Firestones, &c.' 'Vertebrum dicitur *vertel*, scilicet illud quod pendet in fuso.' J. de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 134. 'Vertibulum, hwyrf-ban.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 19. 'A wherle, or wherne, that women put on their spindles, *spondylus*.' Baret. 'Wharle for a spyndell, *peson*.' Palsgrave. Bp. Kennett describes it as 'the piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to receive the thread.' Cotgrave gives '*Peson*, m. a wherne or wherle to put on a spindle.' Mr. Peacock in his Gloss. of Manley & Corringham has '*Wharles*, s. pl. the little flanged cylinders from which the several strands of a rope are spun.' 'Verticulum, a wherne to sette on a spindle. *Verticillum*, a little wherne.' Cooper. See a *Rokke* and *Wharle*, below.

<sup>5</sup> In the *Recre's Tale*, when the Clerks find their horse gone, they prepare to chase it, and one says—'I es ful wight. God wat, as is a *ra*.' C. Tales, 4086.

Raggy; *Fractiliosus*.

Ray<sup>1</sup>; *stragulum* (*stragulatus* A.).

Ray or schate (*piscis* A.)<sup>2</sup>; *rayadia*, *rranoseopus*.

Rayde; *stragulatus*.

a Rayle<sup>3</sup>; *glebarius*, *Auis est*.

A Raylle or A perke<sup>4</sup>; *perica* (A.).

to Rayne; *pluere*, *pluitare*.

a Rayne; *pluuia*, *plutum*, *hibernus* dicitur *Ab hyemps*; versus:

¶ *Rores & pluuiæ, nimbi dicuntur  
& gmbres;*

*Roscidæ e rore fiunt, sed iber-  
nus Ab imbre.*

a Rayne bowe; *iris*; versus:

¶ *Iris res mira cum iris non est  
jū ira.*

Rayne; *pluuiosus*.

to Rase (Rayse A.) vpe: *Arrigere*, *erigere*, *exitare*, *surrigere*, *suscitare*.

Raysed vpe; *erectus*, *exilatus*, *susci-  
tatus*.

a Raysynge vpe; *exitacio*, *suscita-  
cio*.

a Rake; *pecten*, *rastrum*, *rastellum* *diminutiuum*.

Rakles (Rakelose A.)<sup>5</sup>; *ignarius*, *negligens*, & cetera; *vbi* slave.

it Rakkes; *rejeret*, *-bat*, *distat*, *-bat*.

a Raklesnes (Rakelesnes A.); *ign-  
naria*, & cetera; *vbi* negligens.

Ramelle<sup>6</sup>; *quisquiliæ*.

a Rame; (*Aries*, *Vercex* A.).

<sup>1</sup> In the Liber Albus, p. 631, we find a regulation 'that cloths of ray shall be 28 ells in length, measured by the list, and 5 quarters in width.' See the Statute 11 Henry IV, c. 6. The word occurs in P. Plowman, C. vii. 217, on which see Prof. Skeat's note. In the Will of Dame Elizabeth Browne, Paston Letters, iii. 465, we find mentioned 'iiij curtens, ij of rayed sarsenet, and two of grene.' 'A rai cloth she made to hir; bijs and purple the clothing of hir [*stragulatam vestem* Vulg.].' Wyclif, Prov. xxxi. 22.

'In Westmynster hall I found out one, I crouched and kneled before hym anon,  
Which went in a long gown of raye; For Maryes love, of help I hym praye.'

*Lydgate's London Lickpeny*, l. 37.

'He clothed him in a robe of ray, that was of his squyers liuere.' *Caxton, Chron. of Eng.* c. 197. In the *Treatise de Uensilibus* by Alexander Neckham, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 100, directions are given that on beds are to be placed—

quiltæ poynté rayé  
'*calcitra punctata vel vestis stragulata*.' 'Raie garment or gowne. *Virgata Vestis*, *Vir-  
gulata*.' Huloet. 'Raie seemeth to be a word attributed to cloth, neuer coloured or died. *Vide* An. 11 Henry IV, c. 6.' Minshew.

<sup>2</sup> 'Raia; a fish called Raye or Skate.' Cooper. 'Raie or Skatefish. *Batis*, *raia*.' Huloet. 'And for more dyspyte they cast on hym the guttes of reyghes and other fysshe.' *Caxton, Chron. of Eng.* ed. 1520, pt. 5, p. 54. See Scate, below.

<sup>3</sup> The Corn Crake or Landrail. 'A rayle, bird, *rusticula*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>4</sup> 'A rayle, perche, *cantherium*.' Manip. Vocab. See Perke, before. 'Raile or perche. *Cantherium*.' Huloet. 'Item, for a pese tymbre for the rayles on the gardyn wallis . . . .  
iiij. s. v. d.' Howard Household Books (Roxb. Club), p. 401.

<sup>5</sup> 'Reachlesse, or negligent.' Baret. 'Recklesse, *negligens*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *reccleas*.

<sup>6</sup> Rubbish, such as bricklayers' rubbish, or stony fragments, rubble. The Prior of St. Mary, Coventry, in 1480, complains of 'the pepull of the said cite carrying their donge, *ramel*, and sweynging of their houses' to some place objectionable to him. '*Quisquilia*, those thynges whiche in makyng cleane a garden or orchard are carried forth, as stickes, weedes, &c.' Cooper. The word is still in use in the North. 'To lay a wal artificially and to bind the stones wel, they ought in alternative course to ride and reach one over another halfe: as for the middle of the wall within, it would be well stuffed and filled with any rubbish, *rammel*, and broken stones.' Holland's *Pliny*, Bk. xxxvii. c. 22. 'To keepe downe Inundations and Deluges, he enlarged and cleansed the channel of the river Tiberis, which in times past was full of *rammell* and the ruines of houses, and so by that means narrow and choaked [*completum olim ruderibus*].' *Ibid. Suetonius*, p. 51. See Halliwell, s. v. Rammel-wood, and Wedgwood. It is also very frequently used for brush-wood, dead wood, &c. Thus the translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 71, l. 292, speaking of

a Rape; *corda, cordula* diminutivum,  
*funis*; versus:

¶ *Corda, fidis, restis est funis  
funiculusque*

*Est Antemna, rudens, Amen-  
tum iungitur istis.*

*Est A rudo rudens; fidicen  
fidis & cano format.*

Item A rape; *canabs, funiculus.*

to go on Rape; *funambulus*, see[n]o-  
bates (A.).

a Raper<sup>1</sup>; *cordator, cordeæ, medio  
correpto, scenefactor; scenefac-  
torius participium.*

to make Rapes; *scenofacere.*

to Rare (or grete A.); *vagire. Ra-  
rande; vagiens.*

a Rasyn; *passa, racemus.*

Rasyns of coraṇ<sup>2</sup>; *vuapassa.*

\*a Raster clathe<sup>3</sup>; *ralla.*

\*a Raster house (Raser howse A.);  
*barbitondium, tonsorium* (tonsari-  
um A.).

a Rasure<sup>4</sup>; *nouacula, rallum, raso-  
rium.*

†a Rate; *rata, porcio.*

a Raton<sup>5</sup>; *rato* (soreæ A.).

Rather; *potius, quinimmo.*

†to Ratylle<sup>6</sup>; *travlare.*

†A Ratyller; *travulus.*

a Ravyñ; *coræ, corvus.*

a Ravyñ<sup>7</sup>; *rapina, raptus*; versus:

¶ *Rerum rapina sed raptus jît  
mulierum.*

a Ravyner; *raptor.*

to Ravysche; *Accipere, capere jûrite,  
diripere, corripere, obripere, ra-  
pere, raptare, raptulare.*

a Ravyschyng; *rapax, rapidus  
(rauis A.);* versus:

vines. says: 'The *ramal* [misprinted *rainal*] from the fressher bough to lesoun Ys goode,' the latin reading being '*rami inutiles.*' Bellendene in his *Trans. of Liry*, p. 26, has: 'And in the mene time, the cieteyanis ischit, all atanis, out of thair portis, and followit with grete furie on the Romanis, quhil thay war drevin to the ramyn place quhare the buschement was laid in wate, hid among the *rammell*, as said is;' and so also Stewart in his *Cronicles of Scotland*, ii. 571—

'Syne in ane Forrest that wes neir besyde, Among the *rammell* quhair scho did hir hyde.'

'Full tillit it wald delite To write of scrogges, brome, hadder, or *rammell*.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. ix. Prol. l. 44.

See also *ibid.* pp. 330. l. 47 and 362. l. 9, and *Complaynt of Scotlande*, p. 37. From the French, '*Ramilles*. Small stickes or twigs: little boughes or branches.' Cotgrave. Lat. *Ramale*, which Cooper explains as 'a seared or dead bough cut from a tree.'

<sup>1</sup> 'A roper a ropemaker, *cordier*.' Palsgrave. 'A roper, *restio*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Restio*, a roper, also he that hangeth hymselfe.' Cooper.

<sup>2</sup> Currants. In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 16, is given a receipt for making 'Roo broth,' in which is mentioned 'a grete porcion of vinegar with *Raysons of Corante*.' So also in Receipt No. 64, p. 36, we have '*raisons coraunce*.' '*Hec racemus, A<sup>cc</sup>. rasyn. Hec wa-  
passa, idem*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 192. See also Tusser, ch. xxxiv. 21. '*Raysyn. Vuapassa*.' Huloet.

<sup>3</sup> See *Schavyng* clathe and *Schavyng* house, hereafter.

<sup>4</sup> 'A barber's raser, *nouacula*.' Baret. '*Rasorium*, scier-sex.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab.

p. 34.

<sup>5</sup> 'A *raton* of renon, most renable of tonge Seide for a souereygne help to hymselfe.'

P. Plowman, Prol. 158.

'*Ratons* and myse and soche sma'll dere That was hys mete that vij jere.'

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 106.

'*Hic rato, A<sup>cc</sup>. raton*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 187. See Trevisa's Higden, v. 119. In the Will of John Notynggham, of Bury, executed in 1427, is mentioned a street called 'the *Ratunroce*.' Sir J. Maundeville says of the Tartars: 'alle maner of wylde bestes they eten, houndes, cattes, *ratouns*, &c.' Fr. *raton*.

<sup>6</sup> Cooper renders *travulus* by 'one that can scant utter his wordes.' 'Ratler in the throte who aptly doth not pronounce. *Travulus*.' Huloet.

<sup>7</sup> 'Rauine, *heluatio*.' Baret. 'Ravenye, rape, or inordinate gettyng, *rapina*.' Huloet. '*Rauenie, rapina*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Many hydus bestes of *ravyñ*.' Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 9448. A. S. *roaf, raefung*, spoil, robbery.



¶ *Predo, rapax, rapidus fluvius, rapidusque catellus.*

a Rawe; *series.*

on Rawe<sup>1</sup>; *gradatim, ordinatim, seriati.*

to be Rawe as flesche; *crudere, -descere.*

Rawe<sup>1</sup>; *incoctus, illixus, crudus.*

a Rawenes; *crulitus.*

þ<sup>e</sup> Rawne of a fysche<sup>2</sup>; *lectis.*

to Raw[n]son; *inere, redimere.*

a Rawnson; *redemptio.*

†to Raxille<sup>3</sup>; *Allo (exalo A.).* ¶ Rawn-tre.

R ante E.

Rebelle (Rabelle A.); *rebellis, & cetera: ubi prowde.*

a Rebellnes; *rebellio.*

to Recorde; *repetere, recordare.*

a Recordynge; *repticio; repetens participium.*

to Recouer; *recuperare.*

Recouerabille; *recuperabilis.*

vn Recouerabyll; *Irrecuperabilis.*

a Recouerynge; *recuperacio; recuperans participium.*

Recouerde; *recuperatus.*

to Recounselle; *reconsiliare.*

a Recounsillynge; *reconsiliacio; reconsilians participium.*

Recounselde; *reconsiliatus.*

Rede<sup>4</sup>; *burnus, coccineus, feniceon grece, feniceus (puniceus A.), luteus, rubens, rubellus, ruber, ruberculus, rubicundus, rufus, roseus, sanguineus.*

to be Rede; *horrere, rubere, rubescere.*

†Rede grapes; *elbee (Albica A.).*

a Rednes; *rubedo, rubor.*

Redy; *inclinatus, paratus, proclivis, proclivus, promptus, promptuosus, promptulus, & cetera.*

to make Redy; *parare.*

vn Redy; *inparatus, inpromptus.*

Redyly; *prompte, inclinate, proclive.*

to Refrene; *cohercere, cohilere, -lescere, compescere, refrenare.*

to Refresche; *frigerare, re-, recreare (reficere, Refocillare A.), & cetera; ubi to nvyrsche.*

a Refreschyng; *refeccio, refrigerium.*

\*Refeccon; *Refrigerium (A.).*

to Refuse; *ubi to forsake.*

a Regester; *register.*

<sup>1</sup> See also Rowe.

<sup>2</sup> The roe. See A Rowne of Fysche, below.

‘From fountains small greit Nilus flude doith flow,  
Even so of rawenis do mighty fishes breid.’

Icel. *hrogn.*

K. James VI. Chron. S. P. iii. 489.

<sup>3</sup> To stretch oneself, as one just awaking. ‘Après dormir il ço espèche (raskyt hym).’ W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 152. ‘Raskle, *pandiculari.* Ruskle, *pandiculari.*’ Manip. Vocab. In Lazamon, 25991, we have—

‘And seodðen he gon ramien, and *racled* swiðe,  
& adun lai bi þan fure, & his leomen strahte.’

So also in P. Plowman, c. viii. 7. *Accidia ‘rascled* and remed, and route at þe laste.’

Compare also R. de Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, 4282—

‘Rys up, he seyh. now ys tyme. Fan begynneþ he to klawe and to *raske.*’

The author of the *Cursor Mundi* says of Nimrod that

‘Far was na folk he wond bi Ouer al he *rashild* him wit rage.’

Moght þan were wit his maistri,

l. 2209;

where the Fairfax MS. reads *racled*, the Gottingen *rahut*, and the Trinity *rent*.

‘He *racis* him, and heuis vp on lie His bludy swerd, and smait in al his mane.’

G. Douglas, *Eucados*, Bk. xii. p. 438, l. 22.

‘Thryis scho hir self *racit* vp to ryse, Thryis on hir elbok lenys.’

*Ibid.* Bk. iv. p. 124, l. 25.

See Prof. Skeat’s note on P. Plowman, C. viii. 7. ‘*Italo* to onde, or brethle, or *raxulle.*’ Medulla. ‘I *rasled* and fel in gret affray.’ *Allit. Poems*, A. 1173.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Burhus*, he that after eatyng hath a redde face like a paddlyng.’ Cooper.

a Regestery ; *regesterium*.  
 to Reherse ; *iterare, recitare, referre, remunerare*.  
 a Rehersynge ; *iteracio, recitacio ; recitans participium*.  
 to Rede ; *legere, re-, per-, lectare, lectitare, legitare, lecturire*.  
 A Reder ; *lector (A.)*.  
 a Rede ; *Arundo, canna, canula (Cannella ; Arundinetum. Connetum est locus ubi crescunt A.)*.  
 †a Rede bede ; *Arundinetum, connetum*.  
 to Reyñ (Regne A.) ; *regnare ; (versus : ¶ Rec sua regna regit, regna puella facit A.)*.

a Reyñ (Regne A.) ; *regnum*.  
 a Reyñ of a brydelle (bridylle A.) ; *vbi A reiñ (Rene A.)*.  
 †a Rekande<sup>1</sup> ; *cremale*.  
 a Reke ; *fumus (fumulus A.), fumulus diminutivum : (fimalis, fumidus A.)*.  
 to Reke<sup>2</sup> ; *fumare (in- A.), fumere, fumescere, fumidare, fumigare, suffumare, suffumigare*.  
 a Rekyng ; *fumositas, fumiditas*.  
 Rekyng ; *fumalis, fumidus, fumans, fumigans, fumigosus, fumigabundus*.  
 \*Rekels (Rekyls A.)<sup>3</sup> ; *jncensum, olibanum*.

<sup>1</sup> A crook or hook used for suspending a pot over the fire. Still in use in the North. See Reckon in Mr. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire, E. Dial. Soc. D'Arnis gives '*Cremale*, cremaster focarius, *crémaillere*,' and Cotgrave has '*Crémaillere*, f. a hook to hang any thing on; especially a pot-hook or pot-hanger.' The word is of very common occurrence in Wills and Inventories of residents in the northern counties during the 15th and 16th centuries. Thus in 1485 we find in the inventory of the goods of John Carter of York, 'j paire of coberdis. ij potte-hyngys, j *racand*. j pare of tongys, pret, x<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Eborac.* iii. 300; and amongst the goods of R. Prat in 1562 are mentioned 'j *reckand*, j paire of pot clyppes, viij<sup>d</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 207; and again, p. 208, 'j cryssett. ij *reckynrocres*. j pair of tonges, &c.' The spelling of the word varied considerably: thus we have '*rakinge crok*.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 158; '*raken crok*.' *ibid.* 101; '*rackin crook*.' *ibid.* p. 258; '*rakinge crooke*.' *Richmond. Wills*, p. 53; '*rakoncruke*.' *ibid.* 152; '*racon crookes*.' *ibid.* 163, and '*rakemes*.' *ibid.* p. 203. In the Invent. of Galfryde Caivert, taken in 1575, are included 'j *reckand* vj<sup>d</sup>., j. paire tonges. ij<sup>d</sup>., j paire potte crooks. ij<sup>d</sup>.' *ibid.* p. 255; see also *ibid.* pp. 41, 70, and 134. The word is evidently from A. S. *reacan*.

<sup>2</sup> Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 9429, says that the throats of the wicked shall be filled  
 'Of alle thyng þat es bitter and strang, Of lowe and reke with stormes melled.'  
 In the Metrical version of the Psalms, ci. 4, we read—  
 'For waned als *reke* mi daies swa And mi banes als krawkan dried þa.'  
 In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 69, we have an account of the temptation of St. Martin, and are told how the devil, when resisted by the Saint,  
 'went away als *reke*, And fled hym for hys answer meke.'  
 'Of paire malice may na mon speke, til heyuen þar-of rises þe *reke*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 1644,  
 'Than every man the *reckand* schidis in fere Rent fra the fyris, and on the schippis slang.'  
 G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. ix. p. 276. l. 29.  
 'Quhill mixt with *reik* the fell sparkis of fyre Hie in the are vpglidis brinand schyre.'  
 A. S. *rek*. *Ibid.* l. 34.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 216, we are told that a sinner pleases the devil with the stinking odour of his sins: 'betere þen he schulde mid eni swote *rechles*;' and again, p. 376, 'Arona; is imaked of mirre & of *rechles*.' In the *Metrical Homilies*, p. 97, we read of the Magi that

'The tother gift that thai gaf Crist, Als now shewes hali kirke indede,  
 Was *rekiles*, for wel thai wiste, For *rekels* rekes upward euin,  
 That *rekels* bisend his goddhede; And menskis him that wonis in heum.'  
 and in the *Townshy Mysteries*, p. 125, the second of the Magi says—  
 'Go we fast, syrs, I you pray, I bring *rekyls*, the sothe to say,  
 To worship hym if that we may, Here in myn hende.'  
 'Mi bede be righted als *rekles* in þi sight, Heving of mi bend offrand of night.'  
 Metrical Version of the Psalms, cxl. 2.  
 In *Genesis & Exodus*, 3782, we have *rechfat* = an incense dish, a censor.

a Rele (Reyle A.); *Alabrum* & *Alibrum*, *Abductorium*.

Relese<sup>1</sup>; *fragmentum*, *Reliquiae* (A.).

to Relese; *relaxare*, *remittere*, & cetera; *ubi* to forgyfe.

a Relese; *relaxacio*.

Relesyd; *relaxatus*.

Relekys; *reliquie*.

a Religioñ; *religio*.

Religious; *religiosus*.

a Religious man; *cenobita* (*religiosus* A.).

to Releue (Relese A.); *Reluere*.

a Releue; *releuium*.

a Reme; *regnum*.

Reme<sup>2</sup>; *quaccum*.

a Remedy; *Antidotum*, *remedium*.

a Remement; *reliquium*.

Remeve; *Abdere*, *Abdicare*, *Arcere*; unde *ouidius* (*Virgil[is]* A.); versus:

¶ *Quis te nostris Amplexibus Arcet .i. remouet* (*remanet* A.):

*circumscribere*, *difficere* (*discedere*, *disserere* A.), *remouere*, *se-mouere*, *submouere*, & cetera.

Removed; *remotus*, *semotus*.

a Reyñ (Rene A.) of A bridelle (*brydylle* A.); *habena*, *habenula* *diminutium* (*loram* A.).

to Reyñ (Rene A.); *hubenare*.

Renyd (Renede A.); *habenatus*.

to Renewe; *renouare*.

Renewyd; *resensitus*, *medio produc-to*, *renouatus*; (versus:

¶ *Roma recensita set vasa recensita dicas*:

*Hec Renouata sapis*, *Renouata set illa tenebris* A.).

a Renewynge; *renouacio*.

a Rent; *redditus*, *salarium*.

a Reparacioñ; *Reparacio*.

to Reparelle<sup>3</sup>; *reparare*; *-tor*, *-trix*, & cetera.

Repareld; *reparatus*.

to Reproue<sup>4</sup>; *Arguere*, *Argutare*, *Accusare*, *blasphemare*, *coarguere*, *rearguere*, *circumscribere*, *cathe-zizare*, *confundere*, *confutare*, *impropare*, *inpuare*, *notare*, *de-*, *reprehendere*, *reprobare* (*vi-tuperare* A.), & cetera; *ubi* to accuse.

<sup>1</sup> 'If owght beleve, speycaly I pray 3ow,

That the pore men the *relcys* ther of have now.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 89.

See Wyclif, Exodus viii. 3: 'froggis that shulen steyn vp . . . in to the *relques* of thi metis,' and xxix. 34: 'if there leue of the sacrid flesh, or of the looues vnto the morw-tide, thow shalt brenne the *relif* [*relifs* P. *reliquas*] with fier.' See also 3 Kings xiv. 10, Matthew xiv. 20, &c. The Promptorium has 'Cracoke, relese of molte talowe or grese,' p. 101. The *Cursor Mundi* l. 13512, has—

'*þe releif* gadir þai in hepes, And fild þar-wit tuelue mikel lepes.'

'Reliefe of broken meate. *Fragmen*, *Fragmentum*.' Huloet.

'The *relcef* of Cristes feeste 3e renden and ratyn.'

Reply of Friar Daw, in Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 110.

<sup>2</sup> Thick cream. See the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 43, where are mentioned, 'curdis and quhaye, sourkittis, fresche buttir ande salt buttir, *reymc*, flot quhaye, grene cheis, kynr mylk, &c.' '*Hoc coactum*, A<sup>cc</sup> reme.' Wright's Vocab. p. 200.

<sup>3</sup> 'And also I will that this place dwell still to my wyfe and to my childer, the terme that my dede spekes, if thay will thayme selfe. And I will that they *reparell* it, and kepe it in the plyte that it es in now, als wele als thay may.' *Testam<sup>ta</sup> Eboracensis* (Surt. Soc.), i. 186, Will of John of Croston, 1393. 'Item, to John ffelton his hous fre term of his lyfe, he to *reparell* hit and corrodye in seint katernes term of his lyfe.' *Wills & Inents*. i. 80, Will of Roger Thornton. 'Therfor the preestis *repareliden* not the hilyngis of the temple, til to the thre and twentithe 3eer of kyng Joas.' Wyclif (Purvey), 4 Kings xii. 6. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, iv. 237, says that 'Herodes lefte after hym many of his wyse workes, for he hiȝte þe temple and *reparaylede* Samaria, and cleped hit Sebasten in worschip of Cesar.' See also G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, p. 112, l. 51.

<sup>4</sup> 'To reprove witnesses, *testes refutare*. To reprove; to reprehend; to blame; to impute; to accuse; to shewe; to vtter, or declare; also to prohibite, *arguo*.' Baret.

a **Reprove**; *blasphemia, impropri-um, confusio, reprehensio, sales, et ibi verus (verba A.) que cum salibus asperiora dedit, cituperium.*

\*a **Rere soper**<sup>1</sup>; *obsonium.*

\*a **Rere soper** (to **Ette Rere soper** A.); *obsuare & obsonari. pro-ducto -so-.*

a **Resate** (**Resett** A.); *receptio, receptus.*

to **Resave** (**Receyfe** A.); *Accipere. Admittere, excipere, recipere, suscipere.*

a **Resaver** (**Receyvour** A.); *collector, colectorius, receptor.*

to **Resigne** (**Resynge** A.); *resignare.*

a **Reson**: *Animus, calculus, ratio.*

**Resonabyll**: *rationabilis, rationalis. Sed differant; Rationale est illud (id A.) quod utitur vel optumatum est uti ratione, ut homo, angelus. Sed rationabile est quod ratione agitur vel ducitur & racionabiliter vivit: unde multi hom-*

*ines sunt racionales i. aptitudinem habent utendi ratione, sed non omnes sunt racionabiles quia non ducuntur ratione & proprie homo dicitur racionalis, Angelus vero intellectualis.*

vn **Rasonabyll**<sup>2</sup>; *irrationalis, irracionalis, effrenatus, & cetera Alia.*

a **Respyte**; *respectus, judicie.*

a **Responde**: *Responsorium.*

to **Respyt**.

to **Rest**; *quiere, con-, re-, quiescere, con-, re-, meridiari est in meridie quiescere, respirare, sabbatizare, pausare.*

a **Rest**; *quies, re-, quietudo, pausa, pausacio, sabbatum, tranquillitas.*

vn **Rest**; *jaquietudo, irremediam; irremedialis participium.*

†**Reste** (**Restede** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *rancidus, rancidulus.*

†a **Restnes**; *rancor.*

to be **Reste**; *rancere.*

**Restefulle**; *quietus, oportunus, & cetera; ubi stille.*

<sup>1</sup> In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, p. 12, l. 363, we are told how the Pardoner

‘plukkid out of his purs, I trow, þe dowery,

And toke it Kit. in hir hond, & bad hir prynely

To orden a *rere soper* for hem bothe to,

A cawdell made with swete wyne, & with sugir also.’

Cotgrave gives ‘*Collation*. A collation, rere-supper, or repast after supper.’ Lydgate in his *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.), p. 68, gives the following warning—

‘Suffie no surfetis in thy house at nyght. Ware of *reresoupers*, and of grete excesse,

Of noldyng hedys and of candell light, And slowth at morow and slombering idelnes.’

See also *ibid.* p. 90. A similar caution is given in the *Babees Book*, p. 56—

‘Vse no surfetis neipir day ne nyght, Neipir ony *rere soupers*, which is but excesse.’

Robert of Brunne, in his *Handlyng Synne*, p. 227, also complains of the practice—

‘As y have tolde of *rere sopers*, þe same falleþ of erly dyners.’

‘A rear-supper, *epidipnais*.’ Coles. ‘*Oleuo*, to rere-suppyn.’ Medulla. In Bishop Fisher’s Sermon at the Month’s Mind of the Lady Margaret, he commends her for ‘eschewynge banquettes, *reresoupers*, ioncerves betwyxe meales.’ Works, p. 294. Horman says ‘rere suppers slee many men. *Comesalio plurimos occidit.*’

<sup>2</sup> MS. vn **Rasonabyll**.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 111, are given two receipts for the prevention of *Restyng* in Venison. Tusser in his *Five Hundred Points*, dc. p. 53, says—

‘Through follie too beastleie

Much bacon is *reastie*.’

The expression ‘rusty bacon’ is still common. ‘Restie, attainte l, sappie or vnsauorie flesch, *subacida caro*.’ Baret.

‘Thy fleshe is *restie* or leane, tough & olde, Or it come to borde unsavery & colde.’

Barelay, *Cyteen & Uplondyghman* (Percy Soc.), p. 39.

Gervase Markham in *The Countrey Farme*, 1616, p. 107, says—‘the scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whiter, plumpest, and fullest, neither is the Bacon so apt to *reast* as the other; besides, it will make it somewhat apter to take salt.’

vn Restfulle; *Inquietus, Importunus* (A.).

Restfully; *quiete, oportune.*

vn Restfully; *inquiete, inopportune.*

a Restoratyve<sup>1</sup>; *Algebra.*

to Restore (Restour A.); *reparare, restaurare, restituere.*

Restored; *restauratus, restitutus.*

Restorynge; *Restauracio* (A.).

a Restytucyoñ; *restitucio, restauracio.*

to Restreyñ; *restringere.*

a Restrenynge; *restriccio, restringens.*

a Retoryañ<sup>2</sup>; *rethor; rethoricus.*

Rethorykk; *rethorica; rethoricus.*

†a Revelynge<sup>3</sup>; *pero.*

a Reverence; *reuerencia.*

Reuerent; *reuerens, venerabilis.*

vn Reuerent; *irreuerens, non reuerens.*

†to Reueste<sup>4</sup>; *reuestire.*

<sup>1</sup> Surely the strangest definition of a restorative ever given.

<sup>2</sup> 'Com nowe furthe therfore the suasion of swetnesse *Rethoryen*, whiche that goth oonly the ryght way, whil she forsaketh not myne estatutz.' Chaucer, *Boethius*, Bk. ii. p. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Properly a rough kind of shoe formerly worn by the Scotch, to whom for that reason the term was sometimes applied contemptuously. Thus Minot in Wright's *Polit. Poems*, i. 62, says—

'Rugh-fute *riueling*, now kindels thi care,  
Bere-bag, with thi boste, thi biging es bare.'

So also R. de Brunne, in his trans. of Langtoft, p. 282—

'Fou scabbed Scotte, þi nek þi hotte, þe deuelle it breke,  
It salle be hard to here Edward ageyn þe speke.  
He salle þe ken, our lond to bren, & werre bigynne,  
Fou getes no þing, bot þi *riueling*, to hang þer inne.'

See also Wright's *Polit. Songs*, p. 307—

'Sum es left na thing, Boute his rivyn *riueling*, To hippe thar-inne.'

Cooper translates 'Pero' by 'a shooe of raw leather; a startuppe; a sacke;' and Baret has 'A high shooe of rawe leather called a startop, *Pero*.' 'Riuelynge or churles clowtynge of a shoe wyth a broade clowte of lether. *Pero*.' Huloet. In Scotland the word assumed the forms *Rowelyn*, *Rowlyng*, *Rilling*, *Rullion* or *Rullyon*. Jamieson explains it as shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them, and quotes from Wyntoun, VIII. xxix. 273— 'hys knyghtis weryd *rowelyngs* Of hydis, or of Hart Hemmyngs;' and from Wallace, i. 219—

'Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to were, Rouch *rowlyngis* apon thi harlot fete.'

A Scotts thewtill wndir thi belt to ber,

G. Douglas translates Virgil's *crudus pero* in *Æneid*, vii. 690, by 'ane rouch *rilling* of raw hyde and of hare.' Bosworth in his A.-S. Dictionary gives '*Rilling*. A kind of shoe,' from Aelfric's Glossary in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26, where we find '*obstrigilli, rifelingas*.' '*Pero*. A ryuelynge.' Medulla. '*Pero, quoddam calciamentum rusticorum amplum, altum; Anglice, a ryuelynge or a chorles clowtynge*.' Ortus.

<sup>4</sup> 'The gode man vor drede to church wende anon, & *reuestede* him by the auter.'

R. of Gloucester, p. 537. In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 78, we read—

'This bisschope, of whaim I spake, Reueste him to synge his messe.'

and again, p. 161—

'After thaim *reuested* rathe, And Crist him seluen com thar nest,  
Com suddekyn and deken bathe; Reuested als a messe prest.'

At the wedding of Sir Degrevant we are told that

'Solempnely a cardinal Sang the masse ryal  
*Revestyd* with a pontifical, And wedded that hende.' l. 1829.

'With taperes on eche side monkes hit were echon,  
*Reuested* in faire copes azen hem bi come anon.' *St. Brandan*, l. 269.

See also *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 47, *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 6, l. 34—

'When þo auter is al dight, & þo preste is *reuyght* right,'

where other MSS. read *re-wessht*, *reuest*, and 'When þo prest *revestis* hym mass to be-gyn.'

So in *William of Palerne*, 5047—

'Fe patriarkes & oþer prelates prestli were *reuested*,  
To make þe mariage menskfulli as it ouȝt.'

Chaucer uses *revest* in the simple meaning of re-clothe in *Troilus & Cressida*, iii. st. 51.

'At the same instant, by the same tempest, one of the south dores of S. Dionise church in

†a Reuestry; *vestiarium, vestibulum, consistorium.*

†to Revet (Reuett A.); *repercutere.* Revme<sup>1</sup>; *recma* (Rema A.).

A Revmour; *Murmur, Rumor* (A.).

to Rewarde; *compendere, re-, compensare* & *-ri, munerare, re-, retribuere.*

a Rewarde; *recompensacio, retribucio, & cetera; vbi mede.*

Rewarded; *compensatus, re-*

vn Rewarded; *emeritus.*

to Reule; *regulare, gubernare, & cetera; vbi to gouerne.*

a Reule; *regula, norma, normula, notamen, ordo.*

a Reule; *regula; vnde versus:*

¶ *Amussis, perpendiculum queregula signat.*

†Reuly; *tranquillus, & cetera; vbi stylle or pesabylle.*

†with oute Reule; *enormis, enormulus* (*enormalus* A.), *irregularis.*

†vn Rewely; *inquietus, inportunus, & cetera; vbi vnpesable.*

R ante I.

Ry<sup>2</sup>; *sagalum* (*Sigalum* A.); *sigalinus, sigaliceus, sigaleus* participia; (*Ciligo* A.).

a Ryb (Ribe A.); *costa.*

\*a Ryb for lyne.

\*to Ryb (Ribe A.) lyne; *costare, ex-, nebridare.*

Rybbe<sup>3</sup>; *herba est.*

\*a Rybbynge skyn<sup>4</sup>; *nebrida* (*gebridda* A.), *pellucida.*

\*A Ripplyng stoke<sup>5</sup> (A.).

Riche; *copiosus qui Adquisita multa cum industria habet, cobs* (*cops* A.), *dines Auro & Argento per dei indulgenciam copiosus est, diuisiosus* (*diciosus* A.), *fecundus,*

Fenchurch street, with the dore of the *reuestrie* of the same church, were both stricken through and broken.' Holinshed, *Chronicles*, v. 1185. In Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vi. p. 165, l. 6, *reuestry* is used simply in the sense of a closet, private room—

'To the also within our realme sall be      Mony secrete closet and reuestre.'

the latin being *te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Reume, or catarre. distilling of humours from the head. *catarrhus, rheuma.*' Baret.

'*Rheuma*, a rheume.' Cooper. '*Rheum*, the rheume.' Cotgrave.

<sup>2</sup> According to Baret '*Siligo* is not Rye, but fine wheate.'

<sup>3</sup> It is difficult to identify this plant. Halliwell says that in Essex *Rib* means the common water-cress, but in a 15th cent. gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 226, 'rybbe' is glossed by *costus*, which Cooper identifies with that 'commonly called *Cocus* and *Herba Maria*,' that is, costmary. On the other hand, the gloss. in MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76 gives '*Cinoglosa, ribbe*,' and so the A.-S. Gloss. printed by Wright, p. 66. In the 13th cent. trilingual gloss. of plants, *ibid.* p. 140. we have '*Lanceolata, launceleie, ribbe*,' and so in P. 'Rybbeworte. *Lanciola.*' It may be worth noting, as the word does not occur in Halliwell, although it is certainly not the plant here referred to, that Lyte, Dodoens. p. 683, gives the name *Ribes* to the Gooseberry: 'The first kind is called *Grossula rubra, Ribes rubrum*: in Englishe, Redde Gooseberies, Beyon sea Gooseberies, Bastard Corinthes, & common *Ribes* . . . . The second kind is called *Ribes nigrum*: in English, Blacke Gooseberies, or blacke *Ribes*.' He adds that 'the rob [dried juice] made with the iuyce of common *Ribes* and Sugar is very good . . . . it stoppeth vomitings, and the ypbreakinges of the stomacke, &c.' Langham, in *The Garden of Health*, p. 289, says: 'Red Gooseberies, or *ribes* do refresh and coole the hote stomacke, and liuer, and are good against all Inflammations, and heate of the bloud, and hote agues.'

<sup>4</sup> '*Hoc pellicula, Ance* a ryb-schyn.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 269.

<sup>5</sup> See to Bray, above.

'The Lint ryed, the Churle pulled the Lyne,  
*Ripled* the bolles, and in beikes it set;

It steeped in the burne, and dried syne.

G. Markham in his *English Housewife*, p. 132, says 'whereas your Hemp may within a night or two after the pulling, be carried to the water, your flax may not, but must be reared up, and dried and withered a week or more to ripen the seed, which done, you must take *riple*

And with ane beittel knocked it and bet,  
Syne swyngled it well, and heckled in the

flet.' Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 60.

*fortunatus fortuitus riget, honestus dignitate & moribus & honoribus, locuples a locorum copia, locupletem agri faciunt ab eo quod (quia A.) sit loci plenus, nummosus, opimus, opulentus, qui opes suo labore quesitas habet, (ops A.) pecuniosus a pecoribus, peditus, pres qui multa habet predia. i. possessiones, villas vel agros; versus: ¶ Agris pres, nummis locuples, sed dives vterque.*

to be **Ryche**; *ditere, ditescere.*

**Rycharde**; *Ricardus, nomen proprium.*

to make **Ryche**; *ditare, locupletare, opulentare.*

a **Ryche** man; *dis, dives (et cetera; ubi riche A.).*

**Ryches**; *copia (opia A.), census, copiositas, diuicie, diuisiositas, facultas, garie (gaze A.), mammona, opes, opulencia, possessio.*

**Rychemunde**; *richemundia, proprium nomen ville.*

to **Ryde**; *equitare.*

**Rydelle**<sup>1</sup>; *vbi A. curtyñ.*

a **Rydelle**<sup>2</sup>; *vbi A. syfe (seffe A.: Cribrum or ciffe A.).*

a **Rydellunge** (**Ridylynge** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *enigma.*

he þat spekis **Rydels** (**Ridylynge** A.); *enigmatista.*

to rede **Rydels** (**Rydylynge** A.); *enigmatizare.*

a **Rydyng**; *equitacio, equitatus; -ans participium.*

a **Ryfte**<sup>4</sup>; *fissura, rima, rimula.*

*combs, and ripple your flax over, which is the beating or breaking off from the stalks the round bolls or bobs which contain the seed, which you must preserve in some dry vessel or place till the spring of the year, and then beat it, or thresh it for your use, and when your flax or line is ripled, then you must send it to the water as aforesaid.* German *riefeln*, to draw through a comb (*raufe*), to strip off the heads of seeds. '*Hoc rupeste, a repyllestok.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 269. In the Invent. of W. Coltman of York, brewer, taken in 1481, amongst the contents of the 'Spyning House' are included 'ij hekils et uno *reppling* kame iijd. ;' and in the Invent. of R. Best, 1581-2, is included 'one peare of *reple comcs.*' *Farming, &c. Book of H. Best*, p. 171.

<sup>1</sup> The author of the *Cursor Mundi* tells us that in the stable where Christ was born

'Was there ne pride of couerlite, Curteyn, *ridelles* ny tapite.' p. 645, l. 11240.

'Florippe drew a *ridel* þan þat stod be-fore þe frount :

þan sawe þay þar Sir Ternagan, & eke hure god Mahount.' *Sir Fernbras*, l. 2537. '*Ridcau*. A curtain, or cloth skreen.' Cotgrave. '*Cortina*, a redel.' Medulla. In *Sir Gawayne*, 857, the knight's chamber is described as having in it '*rudelcs* reunnande on rope3.' See also *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 3, 'j celour cum iij *redels*.' Will of Agnes de Bury, 1418.

<sup>2</sup> 'In the Gardener. A borde w<sup>th</sup> ij trestes and ij temeses ij<sup>s</sup>, viij<sup>l</sup>. ix seves & *ryddels* & j greet bolle iij<sup>s</sup>. vi. & saks and ij walletts xij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>l</sup>.' Invent. of Jane Lawson, pr. in *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.) vol. ii. p. 159. 'He puttide darknessis hidyng place in his campas, & *riddlide* watris for the cloudis of hevenes.' Wyclif (Purvey), 2 Kings xxii. 12. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, occur 'Syffys and *redlys*, xxvij<sup>te</sup> dosan, xxij<sup>s</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 191. See the Invent. of the goods of R. Best, taken in 1581-2, in which are mentioned 'ij *ruddels*.' *Farming, &c. Book of H. Best*, p. 172.

<sup>3</sup> 'Hy that aredeþ thyse *Reddes*, Wercheth by thilke gymne.' *W. de Shoreham*, p. 24. 'Thow hatidist me and not lovest, and therfor the *redels*, that thow hast purposid to the sones of my puple, thow wolt not to me expowne.' Wyclif, Judges xiv. 16. 'Hard *arydels* is also i-cleped a problem.' Trevisa's Higden, iii. 365.

<sup>4</sup> 'Rifte or chineke. *Rima; rimula, dimin.* a little or narrow rifte; *rimosus*, full of riftes.' Huloet.

'The schynand brokin thunderis lichtnyng fle Wyth subtil fyry streimes throw ane *rift*.' G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. viii. p. 255.

'Pe erth þai sal do for to *rift*.' Antichrist, l. 646. 'I ryft, as bordes that gape a sonder. *Je me desbrise*. This bordes wyll ryfte, if they be nat taken hede of.' Palsgrave.

'He rampede so ruydly that all the erthe *ryfcs*.' *Morte Arthure*, 796.

†to Ryfte<sup>1</sup>; *ructare*, & cetera; *vbi* to belche.

a Rygbane<sup>2</sup>; *spondile*, *spina*.

Ryghte; *dexter*, *bonus*, *prosper*.

þe Ryghtehande; *dextera* (*correpto medio A.*) *vel dextra causa metri*; versus:

¶ *Dextera pars hominis, sed bruti dicitur dextram.*

on þe Ryght hande; *dextro*[*r*]sum.

to Ryghte; *iustificare*.

a Ryghte or ryghtywsnes; *Astrea*, *producto -e*, *equitas*, *lex*, *fas* *indeclinabile est diuina lex*, *jus* *humana*, *iusticia*, *ortos grece*, *ratio*, *rectitudo* (*et cetera A.*).

Ryghtwys; *equus*, *iustus*, *legalis*, *licitus*, *rationalis*, *rectus*.

vn Ryghtwys; *erroneus*, *iniquus*, *iniuriosus*, *iniustus*.

Ryghte trowande; *orthodoxus*.

to Ryme; *rithmicare*; *-tor*, *-tric*, & cetera.

a Ryme; *rithmus*.

þe Rynde of a nege or of a net<sup>3</sup>; *nauci indeclinabile*.

to Rynde<sup>4</sup>; *vbi* to tuche.

a Ryngge; *Anulus*, *Anellus*, *condolium*.

to Ryngge; *classicare*, *pulsare*, *sonare*, *sed differunt, vt patet per versus*:

¶ *Hec campana sonatquam clericus optime pulsat.*

to Ryngge *in*; *conclussitare*.

A Rynggyng; *vbi* pele; *Classicum* (*A.*).

a Ryngge for a carte qwele; *cantus*, *est circumferencia rote*.

a Ryngge of a curtañ; *Ansa*.

a Ryngge maker; *Anularius*.

<sup>1</sup> 'A rift, belch, *ructus*. To rift, *ructare*.' Manip. Vocab. Palsgrave has, 'I bocke, I belche. *je roucte*.' Jamieson gives 'Rifting, the act of belching. *Ructus*, rifting. Wedderburn's Vocabulary.' 'Radishes breed wind wonderfull much . . . mary if a man take them with unripe olives condite, he shall neither belch or *rift* wind so much, ne yet so soure will his breath be afterwards.' Holland, trans. of Pliny, Bk. xix. c. 5.

<sup>2</sup> A. S. *hrygg*, the back. 'The ridge bone, *spina*.' Baret. 'The rig of a beaste, *dorsum*, *spina*.' Manip. Vocab. In *Morte Arthure*, the dragon while fighting with the bear 'towche; hym wyth his talonne; and tere; hys *rygge*.' l. 800. In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, l. 594, the ostler threatens the Pardoner 'With strokis hard & sore, even vpon the *rygg*.' Wallace, with that, upon the bak him gaif.

Till his *ryg-bone* he all in sundyr draif.' Wallace, ii. 44, in Jamieson.

'Syne with ane casting dart Quhare bene the cupling of the *rig-bone*.'

G. Douglas, *Eneados*, p. 329.

Peirsing his rybbis throw. at the ilk part And the more harme was.

'The grewhond hys lorde syghe. The knyght drow out hys sword anoon,

And sete bothe hys fete on hyghe And smot out the *rygge boon*.'

*Seven Sages*, 859.

See Trevisa's Higden, ii. 383, where saws are said to have been invented by Perdix, a nephew of Dædalus, who 'bypoust hym for to haue som spedful manere cleuyng of tymber, and took a plate of iren, and fyled it, and made it i-toped as a *rygge boon* of a fische, and pame it was a sawe.' See also *Early Eng. Poems*, &c. p. 74, ll. 109-10.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *nett*, corrected by A. 'Corte, rinde.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 79.

'Who so takithe from the tre the *rind* and the levis,

It wer better that he in his bed lay long.' *Song of Roland*, 152.

'Alas! seið ure Louerd, þeos þet scheaweð hire god, heo hæueð biþiled mine figer—irend of al þe *rinde*.' *Anceren Riwe*, p. 148. Compare *Husung of a nutte*, p. 193.

<sup>4</sup> See the incident of the woman who had the issue of blood, and touched our Lord's dress, as related in St. Mark v. 27: 'miððy geherde from hælend cwom in ðreat bihianda & *gehran* woede his' (*Liudisfarne Gospels*). The same incident is told in the *Ormulum*, 15,518, as follows:

'An wif, fætt wass purrh blodess fiod Furrh fætt 3ho ran upponn hiss claf

Well ner all brohht to dæpe, Wass hal of hire unnhæle.'

See also *Anceren Riwe*, p. 408: 'alle þe pinges þet heo *arined*, alle heo turneð to hire . . . al þet he *arinde* þere-mide, al he his owene.' At p. 320, we have *rined* = *peritinct ad*, and Jamieson gives a quotation in the same sense. A. S. *hrinan*.



**p<sup>e</sup>** Ryngge man fyngur<sup>1</sup>; *Annularis, medicus.*

**a** Ryngge worme; *vermiculus, circularis (arcularis A.).*

**to** Rynne; *currere, Ad-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, cursare, cursitare, & cetera (cum compositis et sump-tis, con-, de-, A.).*

**to** Rynne as water dos; *decurrere, deriuare, fluere, de-, ef-, manare, per-, meare, labi, di-.*

**to** Rynne oute; *emanare, defluere; -ens participium.*

**a** Rynner; *cursor.*

**a** Rynnyngge; *cursus, concursus, curriculum, cursio; cursilis (cur-sibilis A.) participium; dromos grece, currens, manans<sup>2</sup>, fluens.*

**Rynnyngge** as a wesselle; *futillis.*

**to** Rype (to be Rippe A.)<sup>3</sup>; *maturare (maturere A.), maturescere, maturire.*

**Rype**; *maturus, precoquus, temperaneus.*

**a** Rype fige; *precoqua, precox.*

**Rypoñ**; *ripona, riponia, proprium nomen ville.*

**a** Rysche<sup>4</sup>; *ubi A sefe (seyfe A.).*

**a** Rysche hylle; *carpetum.*

**Ryse**; *risi indeclinabile.*

**a** Ryse<sup>5</sup>; *ruscus.*

**to** Ryse; *surgere, As-, con-, in-, re-.*

**to** Ryse be fore day; *Antelucanare.*

**to** Ryse vp or agayn; *resurgere.*

<sup>1</sup> 'The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage ring is placed, and which is vulgarly believed to communicate by a nerve directly with the heart.' Halliwell. See also his note s. v. Ring-finger. '*Annularis digitus*, the ring-finger.' Baret. See **Finger**, above.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *manens*.

<sup>3</sup> 'To ripe, *maturare*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>4</sup> A. S. *risce, resce*. 'A rish, *innens*.' Manip. Vocab. '*He juncus, A<sup>sc</sup>. resche*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 191. '*Juncus, risc*.' Aelfric's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 31. In the fight between Sir Gawaine and Sir Galtrun, the latter declares that he cares for his adversary

'No more . . . then for a *rysche* rote.' *Anturs of Arthur*, ed. Robson, xliii.

'Heo þat ben curset in Constorie counteþ hit not at a *Rusche*.' P. Plowman, A. iii. 137. 'I xulde stumbylle at *resche* and root, and I xulde goo a myle.' *Cor. Myst.* p. 170. 'I rysshe, I gather russhes. *Je cueils des jones*. Go no more a rysshynge, Malyn.' Palsgrave. Mr. Way in his Intro. to the Promptorium, p. lxxv, explains a rush-hill as 'the stack or pile of sedge or rushes,' but it probably only means a place where rushes grow; compare **Segg hylle**, hereafter, which is explained as *locus ubi erescunt [carices]*. See **Seyfe**, below. 'I sette slepe nought at a *rische*.' Gower, ii. 97.

<sup>5</sup> 'The bandis I brest, and syne away fast fled, Among the *risis* and *redis* out of sycht.' Unto ane muddy mares in the dirk nycht, G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. ii. p. 43. Baret gives 'A certayne roughe & prickled shrubbe whereof bouchers make their beesoms, *ruseum*.' Bouchers broom or pecegrewe, *ruseum*.' The general meaning of the word appears to have been boughs, underwood or brushwood. In the *Aneren Riwe*, p. 100, we read of 'hulen (tents) of *ris* & of leaues;' and so in the *Aworing of Arthur*, ii. 'þe hare þat bredus in the *rise*.' 'Take hem alle at thi lykyng

Bothe appel and pere and gentyl *rys*.' *Cor. Myst.* p. 22.

So in *Sir Gawayne*, 1698: 'Rocheres rounge bi *rys* for rurde of her hornes.' Lydgate (Lond. Lackpeny) speaks of 'cherries in the *rise*.' See Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, C. T., A. 3324, speaks of the clerk's surplice as being 'as white as blosme on the *rise*.' Scot in his New-Year's Gift to Mary Stewart, 1562, says: 'Welcome our rubent roys upon the *ryce*.' In the North the farmers speak of making fences of 'stake and rice.'

'The kowschot croudis and pykkis on the ryse.'

G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. xii. Prol. p. 403.

In the *Cursor Mundi*, 5614, where the mother of Moses is described as having placed him in 'a kist of *risces*,' the other MSS. reading 'essen' and 'of jerdes,' the meaning may be either branches or rushes.

'Thai trewit that bog mycht mak thaim litill wail,  
Growyn our with *reyss* and all the sward was haill.'

Wallace, vi. 713, in Jamieson.

A. S. *hris*. Ger. *reis*, twig, branches, brushwood.

- a **Rysynge**; *surreccio*, *re-*; *surgens*, *re-*, *participia*.  
 to **Ryve**; *carriare*, *diuidere*, *dis-*  
*cerpere*, *diripere*, *lacerare*, *c-*, *di-*,  
*laniare*, *di-*, *faticere*, *lascere*,  
*laciniare*, *sarpere*.  
 to **Ryve vp**<sup>1</sup>; *Appellere*, *Applicare*.  
 to be **Ryven** (**Revyne A.**); *fatis-*  
*cere*.  
**Ryven**; *lacer*, *laceratus*, *lacinios-*  
*us*.  
 †a **Ryven** chate (**A Ryven A.**)<sup>2</sup>;  
*lacinia*.  
 a **Ryvyng**; *laceramen*.  
 a **Ryver**; *lacerator*.  
 a **Ryver**; *riuus*, *riuulus*, & *cetera*;  
*vbi a ponde (et vbi watir A.)*.  

**R ante O.**

 to **Robbe**; *depilare*, *exuere*, *predari*.  
*de-*, *opprimere*, *spoliare*, *de-*, *di-*,  
*ex-*, & *cetera*.  
 a **Robber**; *raptor*, & *cetera*; *vbi A*  
*theffe (theffe A.)*.  
**Robbyd**; *exspoliatus*, *raptus*.  
 a **Robry**; *preda*, *spolium*.  
 a **Robe**; *mutatorium*.  
**Robert**; *Robertus*, *nomen proprium*  
*viri*.  
 †a **Robynett**<sup>3</sup>; *frigella*, *Avis est*.  
 a **Roche**; *c[r]epidines*, *confrago*, *ru-*  
*pes*, *rupecula*, *scopulus*; *scopul-*  
*osus participium*.  
 a **Roche**; *rockia*, *piscis est*.  
 †**Rocester** *erthe*<sup>4</sup>; *campanum*, *ni-*  
*trum*; (*versus*:  
 †*Sol penetrat vitrum, vestes pur-*  
*gat bene Nitrum A.*).  
 a **Rod** (**Rodde A.**)<sup>5</sup>; *virga*, *virgula*.  
 a **Rode of lande**; *roda*.  
 a **Roke**<sup>6</sup>; *rocus*; (*versus*:  
 †*Rex, Rocus, Alphinus, Miles,*  
*Regina, pedinus A.*).  
 a **Rokett**<sup>7</sup>; *instita*, *superus*, *inter-*  
*rule*, *teristrum*.  
 a **Rokke** (or a **distafe A.**)<sup>8</sup>; *colus*  
*-li vel colus -lui*.  
 to **Rokke**; *crepundiare*.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, Modred, we are told,

'Rode away with his rowte, risteys he no lengere,  
 For rade of oure ryche kynge, ryce that he scholde.' l. 3896.

<sup>2</sup> 'Lacinia est vestis lacerata, vel nodus clamidis, vel ora vel extremitas vestis: dicitur a lacerō, -as, (a hemme of clothe, or a gore, or a trayne).' *Ortus Vocab.* Perhaps for **chate** we should read **clathe** = cloth: but Halliwell gives '*Chat*, A small twig, or fragment of anything.' In any case the meaning is clearly a torn piece of dress or cloth. The *Medulla* explains *lacinia* by 'a rent cloth or an helme [? hemme].'

<sup>3</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Rubienne*, f. The Red-tayle or Stark: a small bird,' evidently the Redstart, which Baret mentions as 'a brid called a Reddetaile, *ruticilla*.' '*Frigilla*,' according to Cooper and Baret, is 'a birde singyng in colde wether; a chaffinche or a spink.' The *Prompt.* has 'Ruddock, reed-breast . . . *frigella*.' '*Hec frigella*, A<sup>cc</sup> robynet red-brest.' *Wright's Vocab.* p. 188.

<sup>4</sup> 'Saltpeeter, *nitrum*.' Baret.

<sup>5</sup> 'A rod, a yeard, *virga*.' Baret.

<sup>6</sup> The Rook or Castle in Chess. In the *Tractatus de Scaccario*, Harl. MS. 2253, leaf 135<sup>b</sup>, the names of the pieces are given as '*primus rex est, alter regina, tercius rocus, quartus miles, quintus alphinus, sextus pedinus*.' See also Tale 21 in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 70, and note. Compare a **Pawn**, above.

<sup>7</sup> A Bishop's rochet is a linen vest worn under the chimere. Palsgrave gives '*Rochet*, a surpys, rochet.' Cotgrave has '*Rochet*, m. a frock; loose gaberline, or gown of canvas, or corse linnen, worn by a labourer over the rest of his clothes; also a Prelate's Rochet.' Baret and Cooper render '*Instita*' by 'a purple, a gard, a welt.' In the *Destruct. of Troy*, 13525, the word is used for a coarse cloak or slop: 'a *Roket* full rent. & Ragget aboute.' 'A rochet, like a surples, for a bishop, *superpellicum*.' Baret.

<sup>8</sup> A distaff held in the hand, from which the thread was spun by twirling a ball below.' Halliwell. 'A roche, distaff, *colus*.' *Manip. Vocab.* Still in use; see Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V, pr. in *Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, a man's legs are described as 'like two *rokis*,' a phrase corresponding

a **Rokker** of a credylle<sup>1</sup>; *crepundiarius*, *crepundiaria*.

**Rolande**; *rolandus vel rotholandalus*, nomen proprium viri.

a **Rolle**<sup>2</sup>; *cancio*, *cedula*, *rotulus*.

to **Rolle**; *rbi* to falde or to lappe.

**Romans**; *romagium*, *romagia*.

**Rome**; *roma*, *romula*; *romanus* participium.

A **Rowne** of Fysche<sup>3</sup>; *lactis*, *lactes* (A.).

†**Roñ**; *rothomagus*; *rothomagensis* participium.

†a **Ronge** of a stee (of a tre or ladder A.)<sup>4</sup>; *scalure*.

†a **Ronge** of a carte; *epiridium*, *limo*.

a **Rose**; *rosa*, *-sula*, *rosella*; *roseus*, *rosareus*, *rosaceus*.

a **Rose** 3erde; *rosctum*.

**Rosyñ**; *rosina*.

**Rosemaryñ**; *dendrolibanum* (*Salutaris* A.), *herba est*.

to our expression '*spindle-shanks*.' In Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. p. 3330, Sardanapalus is described as dressed like a woman, and 'With spindle and with *rok* spinmand.'

'Hir womanly handis nowthir *rok* of tre Quhilk in the craft of claiith makyng dois serve.

Ne spyndil vsit, nor brochis of Minerve, G. Douglas, *Encados*, vii. l. 1872.

See also *Digby Mysteries*, ed. Furnivall, p. 13, l. 310—

'Fyfe vpon the coward, of the I will not faile,  
To dubbe the knyght with my *rokke* rounde.'

'Yitt I drede no thyng more than a woman with a *Rokke*.' *Ibid.* p. 7, l. 159 :  
and Sir T. More's *Merry Tale of the Sergeant and the Frere*—

'With her *rooke*, Many a knocke, She gave hym on the crowne.'

'I have tow on my *rok*, more than ever I had.' *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 108.

Minsheu, in his edition of Percivale's Spanish Grammar, 1623, p. 81, gives as a proverb :  
'*Un hombre de gran memoria sin letras, tiene rueca y hufo y no estambre*. A man of great memorie without learning, hath a *rooke* and a spindle, and no stuffe to spin.' Walter de Biblessworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157, has—

'*De un conul* (a distaff, a *rooke*) *rus purveyet*,

*Le fusil* (spindel) *ou le verdoyl* (quartel) *ne lessez*.'

See a **Qwherel** of a spyndylle, above. '*Hic colus*, a *roke*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 217. '*Callieula*, *rocc*.' Alfrie's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 26. 'The poore women also in theyr busynesse when they be spinning of theyr *rocks*.' Bp. Fisher, *Works*, ed. Prof. Mayor, p. 392. See also the *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, p. 29.

'The good wyfe camme out in her smok, And at the fox she threw her *rok*.'

MS. Camb. Univ. Ec i. 12, in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 4.

<sup>1</sup> Cooper renders '*Crepundia*' by 'Trifles and small giftes geuen to children, as belles, timbrels, poppets, &c. The first apparayle of children, as swathes, whittels, wastecoates, and such lyke.'

<sup>2</sup> In the description of the Wheel of Fortune in *Morte Arthure*, we read—'the *rowelle* whas rede golde with ryalle stones.' l. 3262. '*Roele*, *rouele*, *roelle*, *roue*, *petite roue* rond, *cerce*; *de rotula*.' Burguy. 'A rowel, *rotula*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Rotula*, a Rowe.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> See **Rawne** of a fyssche, above. 'The Roan of Fish, *piscium ora*.' Coles. 'Roughnes or roughes of fyshes, *Lactes*.' Huloet. 'The hie fische spawnis hir meltis, and the scho fische hir *rouinis*, and incontinent coveris thaim our with sand in the reveir.' Bellendene, *Croniklis of Scotl.* 1536, l. 43, ed. 1821.

<sup>4</sup> The rung of a ladder. Compare **Stee**, hereafter. In P. Plowman, B. xvi. 44, we read—

'And leith a laddre pere-to, of leaynges aren þe *ronges*.'

Chaucer in the *Miller's Tale*, 3624, represents the Carpenter as making with

'his owene hand . . . ladders thre In to the tubbes hangyng in the balkes.'

To clymben by the *ronges* and the stalkes

'*Cheueune charette ke meyne blés*

*Deyt aver redeles* [rayes, *ronges*] *au coustis* :

*En les reideles vount les rolous* [ronge-stafs].'

W. de Biblessworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168. 'These rammers are made of old everinges, harrowe balls, or such like thinges as haue holes; they putte into the holes two *rungs* to hold by.' *Farming Book* of Henry Best, 1641, p. 107. Here the meaning is simply a staff. Gouldman defines *limo* as 'a range or beam between two horses in a coach,' the pole. A. S. *krung*.

\*oyle of Rose; *rodolium*.

to Roste; *Assare, torrere*.

Roste; *Assus, tostus, (Assatus A.)*.

a Rostynge; *Assatura; Assans participium*.

a Roste yreñ<sup>1</sup>; *cratis, craticula, stragilis*.

to Rote; *putrere, con-, de-, re-, cariare, putrescere, con-, de-, ex-, re-, tabere, con-, in-, tabescere, con-, in-, linere*.

a Rote (Rotte A.); *caria, caries, liuor; sanies mortui est. Sed tibi uiuentis, & cetera; ubi filthe*.

Rotyñ (Rottyne A.); *cariosus, corruptus, fetidus, liuidus, mucidus, pesticus, putridus, rancidus*.

to be Rotyñ; *putrere cum compositis (putrescere, com- A.) & cetera*.

a Rotynge; *putrifaccio, tabitudo*.

Rowchester (Rochestir A.); *rocestria (Roucestria A.); rocestrensis*.

Rowe; *Crudus, Incoctus (A.)*.

to be Rowe; *crudere, -descere*.

to Rowe; *remigare, nauigare*.

a Rowelle of a spore (spwre A.)<sup>2</sup>; *perpetra, stimulus*.

a Rownes; *cruditus*.

a Rowere; *remigitor, remex*.

a Rowynge; *remigium*.

Rownde; *congialis, maloñ grece, circularis, semestris, teres, orbicularis, rotundus, sed tamen differunt, et patet per versus:*

¶ *Inter se distant teres, orbiculare, rotundum;*

*Hastam dic teritem, pomum dic esse rotundum.*

*Effigiem pomi retinet sibi spera vel oni,*

*Sperica de spera sic credas esse vocata.*

to make Rownde; *rotundare*.

a Rowndnes; *rotunditas*.

\*to Rowne<sup>3</sup>; *susurrare*.

\*a Rownere; *susurro*.

\*a Rownynge; *susurrus, susurrum*.

to Rowte<sup>4</sup>; *stertere*.

<sup>1</sup> 'A rost-iron, an iron grate used in roasting; a gridiron.' Nominale MS. 'Lay hom on a rostynge yreñ, and roste hom.' Ord. and Regul. p. 451. 'Cratocula, a gredyrion.' Cooper. 'Hee crateriend, A<sup>cc</sup> rost-yryn.' Wright's Vocab. p. 200. 'Crates, a hyrdyl, a rostyryn or a gyrdyl.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> 'The rowell of a spur, *stimulus*.' Baret. See also Rolle, above, p. 311.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 80, when Jovinian begs the porter to deliver a message to his wife, the latter, we are told, 'went to the Emperesse, and prively rowned in her ere.' Cf. P. Plowman, B. iv. 13, and Chaucer, *House of Fame*, pt. 2, l. 953—

'Every wight that I saugh there

Rounded in ech other ere.'

'I rownde one in the eare. *Je sureille*. Go rounde hym in the eare and bydde him come and suppe with me. I rounde in counsaile. *Je dis en secret*. What rounde you with him, I wot what you meane well ynough.' Palsgrave. See Gower, ii. 15, 143, &c.

<sup>4</sup> 'To route or snorte, *rhonchiso*: a routing when one doth sleepe, *rhonchus*.' Baret. 'To route, snorte, *stertere*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Slypped upon a sloumbe, selepe & sloberande he routes.' Allit. Poems, C. 186. See also Prologue to *Tale of Beryn*, p. 14, l. 422, and Barbour's *Bruee*, vii. 192—

'He mycht not hald vp his E,

Bot fell on slepe and routed be.'

A. S. hntan. In the *Avowynge of King Arthur* (Camd. Soc. ed. Robson), xii. 3, we are told how the boar which Arthur is attacking

'Began to romy and rowte,

And gapes and gones.'

In *Rouland & Vernagu*, p. 22, the Saracen when he lay down to sleep

'Rout thare,

As a wild bore, Tho he on slepe was.'

'Thy routtynge awaked me. *Tuo stertitu expergefactus sum*. Thy routtynge is herde hyther. *Ronchus tuus huc exaudilitur*.' Horman. 'Rowte in sleap. *Rhonchisso, sterto*. Rowter or snorer. *Rhonchi, sterctor*. Rowting in sleape, *rhonchissanus, stertura*.' Huloet. In *Havelok*, 1910, we read—

'He maden here backes al so bloute

Als he weren kradelbarnes;

Als h[er] wombes, and made hem rowte

So dos þe child þat moder barnes.'

See also *R. Cour de Lion*, 4304; P. Plowman, A. x. 78, and Jamieson. Still in use. Palsgrave gives, 'I rowte, as one dothe that maketh a noyse in his slepe, whan his heed

†to Rote (to Rowt, *Sicut bos* A.);  
*boare, mugire.*

†a Rowtynge; *boatus, boema, mugitus.*

## R ante V.

to Rub (Rvbbe A.); *fricare, conde-, per-, re-*.

a Rubbynge; *fricacio; fricans participium.*

†a Rubryce (Rubrike A.)<sup>1</sup>; *rubrica; rubricus.*

†to Rubryce (to make Rubrike A.);  
*rubricare.*

a Ruder (Rudyr A.); *vbi A Are.*

Rewe (Rwe A.); *ruta, herba est.*

to Rewe; *penitere, & cetera; vbi to for-thynke or to sowre?*

jt Rewes; *miseret, -bat, jn personale.*

†a Ruett<sup>3</sup>; *lituus, paruum cornu est.*

a Rufe of a howse; *doma, domicilium, tectum.*

a Rufe tre; *festum, doma.*

Rughe; *hirsutus, hirtus, hispidus, squalidus; versus:*

¶ *Hispidus est piscis, hirsutus pullus & edus;*

*Est hirtum saxum quod tu dicis scrupulosus;*

*Pannus villosus, floccosa manet tibi lana;*

*Barba pilosa manet, pellisque pilata virilis.*

Ruynose; *ruinosus.*

a Ruke; *monedula.*

†a Runkylle<sup>4</sup>; *ruga, rugula diminutivum; rugosus.*

†to Runkylle; *rugare, contrugare.*

lyeth nat strayght. *Je romfle.* I wyll lye no more with the, thou dyldest route so fast yesternyght that I coude nat slepe by the.' 'Dorm[?]endo sonare, Anglice, to rowtyn.' MS. Reg. 12, B. i. lf. 88. Best in his *Farming Book*, p. 117, recommends that 'the kyne and they [calves] bee kept soe farre asunder that they may not hear the rowtinge and blaringe one of another.'

<sup>1</sup> *Roberych*, a rubric, occurs in the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 277—'Here he takyth the basyn and the towaly, and doth as the *roberych* seyth beforne.' See the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 58, where the writer in his conclusion says—

'How þou at þo messe þi tym shuld spende  
haue I told: now wil I ende.

þo *robryk* is gode vm while to loke,  
þo praieris to con with-outen buke.'

where other MSS. read *rubryke* and *ribrusch*. 'Here begynneth the table or *rubrysse* of all the chapytres that ben conteyned in this present volume.' Copland's *Kynge Arthur*, 1557, Table of Contents. See the bill from W. Ebesham to Sir John Paston, pr. in Paston Letters, ii. 333-5, one item in which is 'for *Rubrissheyng* of all the booke [Occleve's *De Regimine Principum*], iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.' 'Robrisshe of a boke, *rubricke*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> ? sorowe.

<sup>3</sup> Probably from Fr. *rouette*. Amongst the numerous articles necessary for war Neckam, in his *Treatise de Utensilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 104, mentions—

*estives busins ruez flegoles*

'*tibic, tube, litui, buxus, cornu.*'

See the description of Glutton in P. Plowman, where we read—

'He blew his rounde *ruwet*, at his rigge-bon ende,

That alle þat herde þat horne held her nose after.' B. v. 349.

In *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3699, we have—'Al this say Tholomew: A lite *ruwet* loude he blew.'

<sup>4</sup> Amongst the signs of old age and approaching death Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 772, says that a man's

'gaste waxes seke and sare,

And his face *rouncles*, ay mare and mare.'

Dutch *wronckel*. In the *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, MS. in St. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 106, we read—'When I am elded and by-comen *rouncled* and frounced and discolorwed.'

'*Alecto* hir thrawin visage did away,

All furus membris laid apart and array,

And hir in schape transformyt of ane trat,

Hir forrett skorit with *runkillis* any mony rat.'

Gavin Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. vii. p. 221, l. 35.

†to **Ruse**<sup>1</sup>; *ostentare*, & cetera; *vbi*  
to prayse.  
**Russett**; *elbidus*, *rusetus*.  
a **Ruste**; *erugo*, *ferrugo*, *rubigo*.

**Rusty**; *rubiginosus*.  
to **Rute**; *radicare*.  
a **Rute**: *radix*, *radicula*, *stirps*, *trica*.  
**Ruty**; *radicosus*.

### Capitulum 18<sup>m</sup> S.

S ante A.

†a **Saa** (A **Saa** or **tvbbe**  
A.)<sup>2</sup>; *tina*.  
a **Sacrifyce**; *cremium*, *holo-*  
*caustum*, *holocaustoma*, *hostiam*  
*offerimus cum ad hostem profi-*  
*ciscimur*, *libamen*, *oblacio*; *ver-*  
*sus*:

¶ *Victima pro victis datur, hostia*  
*pro superandis*:  
*manaa indeclinabile hebreum est*  
*sacrificium, victima pro victoria*  
*facta offertur*.  
to do **Sacrifyce**; *cellitare* (*collibare*,  
*delibare* A.), *libare*, *de-*, *februare*;  
*versus*:

<sup>1</sup> The tenth pain of hell, according to Hampole, *P. of Conscience*, 7069, is gnawing of conscience—

“What awayld us pryde,” þai salle say.

“What *rosyng* of ryches or of ryche array?”

‘He þat sekes here to have *rose*,      Þe dede es noght worth that he dose.’

Harl. MS. 4196, leaf 58.

Orm speaks of ‘all *rosing* and all idell 3ellp.’ l. 4962; and again, l. 4910, of ‘all idell 3ellp and idell *ros*,’ and warns us that it ‘iss hæfedd sinne To *rosen* off þin hæsherie33c.’ l. 4906. The author of the *Cursor Mundi* says that when Abraham took Sarah into Egypt,

‘All spak of hir, seo was sa scene;      Þat he þam did befor him bring.’

Sua þai *rosed* hir to the king,

l. 2417.

In the *Metrical Homilies*, p. 49, we read—

‘Her may ye alle ensampell take,      Ongart and *rosing* to forsak.’

See also *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 141: ‘thy neighbor wol therof make *Roos*,’ and Douglas, *Æneidos*, p. 197, l. 37.

‘I rede ye leyfe that vany3 *royse*,      So welle as hym that alle shale deme.’

For that seyte may non angelle seme

*Towneley Mysteries, Creatio*, p. 3.

See also *ibid.* p. 191, and *Sir Gawayne*, 310.

‘Than sayde þe Bischope: “so mot I spede,      He sall noghte *ruysse* hym of this dede.”’

*The Sege of Melayne*, 956.

‘Shall none of 3ou mak 3our *rose* or 3e go furþre.’ *Song of Roland*, 650.

<sup>2</sup> A tub with two handles (*labra*) carried by two persons by means of a pole or stang (see **Sastange**) passed through these handles. In Hoole’s trans. of the *Orbis Sensualium* by Comenius, 1658, p. 113, there is a representation of brewers carrying beer in *socs*. The word *saa* occurs in the 8th century A. S. gloss. in *Corpus Coll. Camb.*, where it is used to explain *Uibitorum*, which Ducange describes as a censer, but which was perhaps a vessel for pouring out libations. ‘*Soo, soe*; a tub, commonly used for a brewing-tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing.’ Peacock’s *Glossary of Manley*, &c. Cotgrave has ‘*Tine*, a stand, open tub or soe. *Tinette*. A little Stand, Soe, or Tub: a bathing Tub. *Trinole*. A little Soe, Tub, Stand, &c.’ ‘*So, Soa, sb.* a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang.’ Ray. In *Harlok*, 932, we read—

‘He kam to þe welle, water up-drow,      And filde þer a mickel *so*.’

In the Invent. of Robert Pral, taken in 1562, are mentioned ‘three litle pannes viij<sup>d</sup>. Two litle saltes ij<sup>d</sup>. ij skeilles, on *soo*, one kyne with the staffe, &c.’ *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), i. 208; see also *ibid.* p. 158 and 354. In the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, 352, the following entry is quoted from the Tynemouth Parish Register: ‘Mar. 7, 1679-80. Anne, dau. Mr. Anthony Wilkinson, of North Shields, bur. The child was drowned in a little water in y<sup>e</sup> bottom of a *soa* standing on y<sup>e</sup> backside, being y<sup>e</sup> first burial at Christs church after Nichs. Waids.’ See Peacock’s *Eng. Church Furniture*, pp. 188, 212, &c. In the Invent. of John Danby, 1445, occur ‘j tob et *saa* xij<sup>d</sup>.’ *Wills & Invent.* i. 90; see also *Richmond, Wills*, 163.

¶ *Inmolō, sacrifico, facio, lito, mactito, macto.*  
 a **Sacrament**; *sacramentum*; *sacramentalis, sacramentarius* & *sacramentaris participia.*  
 a **Sacrilege**; *sacrilegium.*  
 he þat dose **Sacrilege**; *sacrilegus.*  
 a **Sacristane**; *sacrista, elidis (Edilis A.); fanaticus.*  
 a **Sacristanry**; *sacristarium.*  
**Sadde**<sup>1</sup>; *solidus, firmus.*  
 to make **Sadde**; *solidare, con-, firmare.*  
 a **Sadnes**; *solidamen, soliditas.*  
 a **Sadylle**; *sella, sellula diminutivum.*

†a **Sadylle bowe**; *Arculus.*  
 to **Sadylle**; *sellare, sternere.*  
 a **Sadyller**; *sellarius, strator.*  
 †a **Sadyllynge**; *sellatura (sellaria A.), stratura, stramentum.*  
 †a **Sadyller schoppe**; *sellarium.*  
**Safe** (**Saffe** A.); *salvus.*  
 a **Safe** (**Saffe** A.) **condyth**<sup>2</sup>; *conductus.*  
 †**Saferon**; *crocus, crocum; croceus.*  
 †a **Safyre**; *saphirus, lapis est.*  
 †a **Sagirstane**; *vbi Sacristane (A.).*  
**Say**<sup>3</sup>; *leuidensis, sagena, sagum, sagulum.*

<sup>1</sup> In the North *Sad* is still used in the sense of *stijf, heavy*. 'Land is *sad* when the frosts of winter have not mellowed it; bread is *sad* when it has not properly fermented.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 50, l. 173, we find it applied to land: 'Ar then the lande be waxen *sadde* or tough.' Trevisa in his trans. of Bartholomæus *de Propriet. Rerum*, xiii. 1, has, 'Welle water þat remep oute of *sad* stones [*ex solida petra*] is clere and clensep of most fylthe and hore.' In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 3235, the French when besieged in Aigremont, 'cast out stones gret & *sade* oppon hem þat wer with-oute.' See also *ibid.* l. 3340. Gower in the *Confessio Amantis*, iii. 92, describes the earth as 'in his forme is shap rounde Substanciall, strong, *sad* and sounde.' 'Also the firmament is called heauen, for it is *sad* and stedfast, & hath a marke that it maye not passe.' Batman upon Barthol. *De Propriet. Rerum*, ff. 120b, col. 2. 'Forsothe thilke auter was not *sad* [massye W. *solidum* Vulg.] but holowe of the bildyngis of tablis, and voide withynne.' Wyclif, Exodus xxxvii. 7, Purvey's version. In the account of the healing of the lame man by Peter and John the word is used as a verb: 'anoon the groundis and plauntis, or solis of him ben *saddid* togidere; and he lippinge stood, and wandride,' Deeds iii. 7. So also in P. Plowman, B. x. 240: 'to *sadde* us in bileve.' 'Euere lastende foundemens vpon a *sad* ston.' Wyclif, Eccles. xxvii. 24. Wyclif in his *Tracts*, ed. Matthews, p. 200, says, '(We) holden us *sadde* in verrey mercy & pacience aȝenst malencolie & puttynge away of reson:' and again, p. 339, 'Groundid in *sad* loue of ihesu crist.' Palsgrave gives '*Sadde, heavy, triste. Sadde, discrete, rassis. Sadde, full of gravityte, graue. Sadde, tawney coloured.*' In the Paston Letters, ii. 137, the Duke of Norfolk writes to John Paston asking him to come to him, 'that we may comen with you, and have youre *sadde* advise in suche matiers.' In the same volume, p. 200, John Paston writes to his wife: 'it is god a lord take *sad* counsell, or he begyne any sech mater.' 'þer he swowed and slept *sadly* at nyȝt.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 442. 'Hee woulde have the water sattle away, and the grownde somewhat *saddened* before hee woulde goe to field with them.' *Farming, &c., Book of H. Best*, p. 77.

<sup>2</sup> 'We er pouer freres þat haf nought on to lyue, In stede of messengeres, *Saue coulyte* vs gyue. Forȝ þi lond to go in þin anowrie, þat non vs robbe ne slo, for þi curtesye.' Robert of Brunne, p. 260. 'My mastyr gaff to a man of the Frenshe Kynges that brouȝt hym a *saff condyte* .xxxiiij.s. iiij.d.' *Manners & Household Exps. of Eng.* p. 361. 'My lord Wenlok, Sir John Cley and the Dean of Seynt Seueriens . . . sette ar there, abidyng a *saufconduit*.' Paston Letters, ii. 52. 'A *saue conduit* she him nome.' *Sir Generides*, (Roxb. Club), 1430, l. 9752. 'En *Passe-port*, a passeport, a *salfe-condite*.' Hollyband.  
<sup>3</sup> A kind of fine serge or woollen cloth. Cotgrave gives '*Seyette*, f. serge or sey;' and Palsgrave '*Saye, clothe, serge.*' '*Leuidensa*, a garment made of course clothe; *Sagulum*. a cassocke.' Cooper. In the Will of Dame Elizabeth Browne, pr. in Paston Letters, iii. 464-5, we find 'a hanging for a chamber of grene *say* borduryd with acrons of xxxv. yerdes

to Say; *Aire, Ascribere, cedo, cedito, dare, dicere, dictare, dictitare, conferre, desserere, ferre, ef-, inquirere, predicere, promere, sugerere.*

Saynge; *dicens, promens, inquiens, & cetera.*

a Sayle; *Arthenio, Artenum, Arcetum, carbosa (carbasa A.), linthium, sinus, velare, velum.*

to Sayle.

a Sayle 3erde (A Say3erde A.); *Antempra, velarium.*

to Sakyre<sup>1</sup>; *conficere, sacrare, sacrificare.*

a Sakerynge belle; *tintinnabulum.*

+Sakkeles<sup>2</sup>; *inculpabilis.*

+Saklesly; *inculpabiliter.*

a Salary; *salarium.*

longe,' and the same word occurs at pp. 482-3-4-5 of vol. i. See the anecdote of William given in Robert of Gloucester, p. 390—

'As hys Chamberleyn hym broȝte, as he ros aday,

A morwe vorto werye, a peyre hose of say,

He este, "wat hii costenede?" "þre ssylling," þe oþer seyde,

"Fy a debles," quaf þe kyng, "wo say so vyl dede,

Kyng to werye eny cloþ, bote yt costenede more?"

Bu a peyre of a marc, oþer þou ssalt be acorye sore."

In *Lybeaus Disconus*, l. 81, we read of 'a scheld

Ryche and over geld wyth a gryffoun of say.'

In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 213, Oliver is described as wearing a 'mantel of say,' in the original *son bliaut de soie*. See the account of the tabernacle in Wyclif, Exodus xxvi, where in v. 7 of Purvey's version, Moses is directed to make 'enleuene saies [heeren sarges W. *saga cilicina* Vulg.] to kyure the hilyng of the tabernacle.' In the Will of Sir T. Hilton in 1559, are mentioned: 'thre curtyns of grein and yellow sarcenett, one other teaster of yellowe and blewe satten eburgese, thre courtyngs of reid and yellowe saye, one cupbord cloth of furshing naples.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), vol. i. p. 182: see also *ibid.* p. 347, where we find a 'tester of rede and green sayes.' Spenser uses the word in the *Faerie Queene*, III. xii. 8.

<sup>1</sup> 'Sacyng of the masse, *sacrament*. Bycause the oyle, that princes and bysshops be anoynted with, is halowed thei oyntyng is called sacrynge: a *cause que l'huyle dont les princes et les euesques sont oynctz est consacree, on appelle leur oingnement consecracion*. I sacre, I halowe. *Je sacre*. Sacryng bell, *clochette*.' Palsgrave. 'Ase ofte ase þe preost messeð and *sacred* þet meidenes bearn.' *Ancren Riwle*, p. 268. 'Oþer bisshopes werre *i-sacred* at Caunterbury.' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 115.

'When a sawele is sactled & *sakred* to drystyn,

He holly haldes hit his & haue hit he wolde.' *Allit Poems*, B. 1139.

See also Robert of Gloucester, p. 106, &c. In the Paston Letters, i. 19, William Paston writes: 'The seyð John Wortes is in the cite of Rome *sacred* a bysshop of Irland.' Wyclif, *Select Works*, iii. 288, says: 'þenk ye, clene prestis, hou moche 3e be holden to God, þat 3af 3ou power to *sacre* his owne preciouſe body and blood of breed and wyn.' 'Tintinnabulum, a sacrybelle.' Medulla. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods taken in 1459 we find, 'Item, j *sakerynge* bell of sylver.' Paston Letters, i. 490. The author of the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book* says—

'Bitwene þe Sanctus and the sakeryng 3e schal preye stondynge.' p. 143.

See note in P. to Knyllynge of a belle, p. 279.

<sup>2</sup> 'Sactes he let him welden it so.' *Genesis & Exodus*, l. 916. In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 839, we read of

'Sin and sak and schame and striff,

That now es oueral þe werld sa riȝf;

and again, l. 5079—

'Forgiues me þat i did yow tak And bunden he witouten sak.'

See also *ibid.* ll. 11552, 11554, and 11563, and Lyndesay, *Monarchie*, 5701. In *Allit.*

*Poems*, B. 716, Abraham pleading for Sodom and Gomorrah says—

'Syre, with yor leue, Schal synful and sakles suffer al on payne?'

'He es sakles supprysede for syne of myne one.' *Morte Arthure*, l. 3986.

See also *ibid.* l. 3992—

'This ryalle rede blode ryne appone erthe,  
It ware worthy to be schrede and schryned in golde,  
Ffor it es sakles of syne, sa helpe me oure Lorde.'



†A Sale<sup>1</sup>; *Sala* (A.).

Salge<sup>2</sup>; *salgia*, *saluia*, herba est.

Salghe (or Saly A.)<sup>3</sup>; *saliv*.

a Salme; *psalmus*.

a Salmister; *psalmista*.

a Salmody; *psalmodia*.

a Salmoñ; *salmon*, *isicrus*, *mugil*,  
*mugilis* (*mugillis*, *mugillus* A.);  
versus:

¶ *Plus in salmone quam sala-  
mone legis.*

a Salse; *condimentum*.

\*a Salsister<sup>4</sup>; *hirna*, *salsucia*, *hila*.

Salte; *sal*.

A Salte catte<sup>5</sup>.

to Salte; *coulire*, *sallire* (*salere* A.).

Salpetyr.

a Salte cote<sup>6</sup>; *salina* (*salinum* A.),  
est locus ubi fit sal (vel vas in  
quo ponitur A.).

a Salte makere; *salinator*.

Salte; *salsus*.

†a Salte pye<sup>7</sup>; *salinum*.

†a Salte seler; *sallarium*, *salsarium*  
(*salsorium* A.), *salinum*.

Same; *idem*, *identidem*.

†Sa Mekelle; *tantum*, *tantummodo*,  
*tantisper*.

†jn Sa Mekelle; *intantum*.

a Sanctuary; *sanctuarium*.

a Sande; *sabulum*, & cetera; ubi  
*grauelle*.

†Sande blynde<sup>8</sup>; *luscus*.

The author of the *Metrical Homilies* enjoins every

‘Sinful man to murne for his sin and sake.’ p. 159.

‘I þatt ilke moneþ efft & tatt da3; i þe moneþþ.

Wass ure Laferrið Jesu Crist *Sacches* o rode na33ledd.’ *Ormulum*, 1900.

See also *ibid.* l. 5299 and *Ancien Rivele*, pp. 68 and 116. A. S. *sucu*, fault, offence. The word is used by Sir W. Scott in the *Monastery*, ch. 9:

‘Men of good are bold as *sackless*,      In the nook of the hill,  
Men of rude are wild and reckless,      For those be before thee that wish thee ill.’  
Lie thou still

<sup>1</sup> ‘Thorowte Pareche gan he ryde, & at þ<sup>o</sup> kynges sale he lighttis.’ *Roland & Otuel*, 63.  
‘Kele hit with a litle ale,      And set hit downe to serve in sale.’

*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 10.

‘3et þe symplest in þat sale wat3 serued to þe fulle.’ *Allit. Poems*, B. 140.

See also *Morte Arthure*, ll. 82, 91, 134, &c. A. S. *sal*.

<sup>2</sup> The herb Sage.

<sup>3</sup> A willow, very commonly known as a ‘sally.’ ‘3e schulen take to 3ou in the firste day . . . branchis of a tree of thicke boowis, and *salewis* of the rennyng stream.’ Wyclif, *Levit.* xxxiii. 40 (Purvey). Chaucer in the Wyf’s Preamble, 655, says—

‘Who so that buyldeth his hous al of *salwes*,      Is worthy to been hanged on the galwes.’  
And priketh his blind horse ouer the falwes . . .

A. S. *sealh*. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii, lf. 125<sup>b</sup>, has: ‘*Salix* is named in Grebe [*?Greke*] *Itia*, in English a Wyllowe tre, or a *Sallow* tre, and in y<sup>o</sup> Northern speache a *Saugh* tre.’ In *Palladius On Husbandrie*, l. 1049, ‘*saly* twigges’ are recommended for the making of hives, and in the *Farming Book* of H. Best, p. 120, *saughs* are said to be good for flail-handles, rake-handles, &c.

<sup>4</sup> ‘*Sautcisse*, *saucisse*, f. a sauceidge.’ Cotgrave.

<sup>5</sup> There is nothing that *Pigeons* more affect than Salt; for they will pick the Mortar out of the Joynts of Stone or Brick-walls, meerly for the saltness thereof: therefore do they usually give them, as oft as occasion requires, a Lump of Salt, which they usually call a *Salt-Cat*, made for that purpose at the *Salterns*, which makes the *Pigeons* much affect the place: and such that casually come there, usually remain where they find such good entertainment.’ J. W. *Systema Agriculturae*, 1681, p. 177. See Halliwell s. v. *Cat*. *Salt-cat* is still in use in Derbyshire for a bait for pigeons.

<sup>6</sup> Harrison in his *Description of England*, ii. 83, says: ‘There be a great number of *salt cotes* about this well [at Wick], wherein the salt water is sodden in leads, and brought to the perfection of pure white salt.’ ‘*Hec salina: Anglice salte cote*.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 204.

<sup>7</sup> A box for holding salt.

<sup>8</sup> ‘Sandblind, vide Bleare eied & Poreblind. Pooreblind, or he that seeth dimlie, *lusciosus*.’ Baret. ‘Poreblinde, Sandblinde, *lippus*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Bertue*, Purblynde, made

a **Sange**; *cantus, concentus, Armonia, cantilena, canticum, melodia, carmen, modulacio, cincennium, cantus duorum, camena, symphonia, musa, canor, canorus, hemus, oda, pneuma, [p]neumatiens, psalmodium, tricennium cantus trium.*

**Sape**; *migma (magma A.), smigma, sapo.*

a **Sape maker or seller**; *saponarius.*

p<sup>e</sup> **Sappe of a tre**<sup>1</sup>; *suber.*

†a **Sappelynge**; *querculus (ilex A.).*

†**Sare**<sup>2</sup>; *Sublestus (A.).*

**Sary**; *tristis, mestus, molestus, anxius, dolorosus, gemebundus, languidus, sollicitus, aclus, calamitosus, febilis, funebris, inglorius, ju-*

*gloriosus, lugubris, lamentabilis, morosus, trenosus, tremosus, trenis.*

†**Saresbury** (*proprium nomen ville*); *sarisburia; sarisburiensis participium.*

to make **Sary**; *calamitare, contristare, lugubrare, mestificare (tristificare A.), tristare & -ri.*

a **Sarynes**; *tristicia, Anxietas, trena.*

†**Sorowus**; *vbi Sorowe (A.).*

a **Sargeande** (*Sarjande A.*); *claviger, prepositus, satelles, sceptiger, & cetera.*

a **Saresyñ**; *sarecenus.*

a **Sarce**<sup>3</sup>; *colum, Instrumentum colandi cervisiam, colatorium.*

†a **Sartryn**<sup>4</sup>; *sartorium, sutrinum.*

sand-blinde.' Cotgrave. 'Sand blynde, *Lippus, Lusciosus, Luscus.* Sand blind to be, *Lippio.* Sandblindnes, *Luscio.*' Huloet. In the *Janua Linguarum*, 1617, p. 146, we have persons spoken of 'who are bleare-eyed and sand-blind towards themselves, but quick-sighted toward others.' A. S. *sam* = Lat. *semi*, Greek *ἥμι*. *Sanded*, half dead, occurs in Robert of Gloucester, p. 163, and *sunrede*, half red (ripe) in P. Plowman, C. ix. 311.

<sup>1</sup> 'The Sap, or the white and soft part of a tree, *alburnum.*' Baret.

<sup>2</sup> Dunge renders '*Sublestus*' by 'subditus,' and '*sublestia*' by 'Infirmitas, tristitia.' Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 1460, speaking of the vicissitudes of human life says—

'Now er we bigg, now er we bare;      Now er we hale, now seke and *sare.*'

See also ll. 1775, 3635, &c. A. S. *sár*.

<sup>3</sup> A small hair sieve. 'Saree for spyce, *sas.*' Palsgrave. '*Sas, m.* a ranging sive, or searce. *Sasser*, to sift, searce, range, bould. *Tamis, m.* a searce or boulder (also a strayner) made of haire. *Tamiser*, to searce, to bould.' Cotgrave. Baret gives 'A Sarse, or fine siue, *incerniculum.*' In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods at Caistor, in 1459, are mentioned, 'Item, ij lytyll broches rounde, j *sars* of brasse, j brasen mortar cum j pestell, j grate, j *sarche* of tre.' Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 490. In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 67, we read: 'Take mustard seed and waish it and drye it in an ovene. Grynde it dry. *Sarse* it thurgh a *sarse.*' Holland in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xviii. c. 11, thus distinguishes the various kinds of sifters, &c.: 'Divers sorts of sieves and bulters there be. The *Sarse* made of horse haire, was a devise of the Frenchmen: the *tamis* raunger for course bread, as also the fine floure boulder for manchet (made both of linnen cloth) the Spaniards invented.' Langley in his trans. of Polydore Vergil also gives the same account: 'Sives and *sarces* of heare wer founde in Fraunce, as Plinie telleth, and bultres of lymen in Spayne: In Egypte they were made of fenne ryshes and bulryshes.' Bk. iii. c. i. fo. 54. 'Sarse for spyce, *sas.* I saree as a grosser doth his spyce. *Je Sasse.* Sarse this cynamome after you have beaten it, for I muste have it fyne.' Palsgrave. 'To sift or searse. *Cribro, cemo.* A Sarse, *vide* Sieve. To Sarse, *vide* Sift.' Gouldman. 'Sarce. Loke in siue. *Sarcen. Cribro.*' Huloet. 'A *cers* or censer to try out the fine poudre from a mortar.' Withal. 'The marchauntis straungers nowe v-se as sone as the marchaundyse of greine is broughte in to their houses to *sarse*, syfte and trye out the best greyne.' Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 87 (ed. 1811). In the Invent. of Archbishop Bornet, in 1423, is an item, 'de viij<sup>d</sup>, receptis pro uno *sarce* multum usitato.' Test. Ebor. iii. 89. W. Honyboom in 1493 bequeathed 'a *sars* of laton.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 82.

<sup>4</sup> 'Sartorium. A Coblers-shop.' Gouldman.

†a **Sastange** (**Saystange** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *fa-  
langa, tinarium.*

a **Sawdyour**<sup>2</sup>; *Arcubus, qui cubat  
in Arce.*

to **Saue**; *saluare, saluificare.*

**Saferay**; s[*a*]tureia, herba est.

a **Saueour** (**Savyoure** A.); *saluator,  
salutaris (ebraice A.) Christus,  
jhesus, grece sother.*

to make **Sauery**; *condire, sapor-  
are.*

**Sauery**; *sapidus (conditus A.).*

vn **Sauery**; *juspidus, gabarus, in-  
conditus, jusulsus.*

†**Savyne**<sup>3</sup>; *savina, herba est.*

to **Saver**; *sapere.*

to **Savyr wele**; *Aromatizare, redolere,  
fragrare, odorare, nidere ut carnes  
Assate, spirare.*

a **Savyr**; *sapor (fragor, nidor A.),  
odor, alutus (et cetera A.).*

a **Savle**; *Anima, Ad vitam pertinet,  
Anima enim vivimus, Animo su-  
pimus, spiritum spiramus, sensus,  
ratio, mens, Animus ad virtutes  
pertinet, cor, voluntas, spiritus,  
manes, perfectio, vita, vis, ede-  
lichiu (endolochia A.) .i. perfecta,  
natura, potencia, virtus inferior,  
vmbra, sicke grece.*

to **Sawe**; *serere, con-, pre-, semin-  
are, con-, dis-.*

to **Saghe A tre**; *serrare (surrare  
A.).*

a **Saghe**; *serra, serrula.*

**A Sawyer**; *Sator (A.).*

a **Sawer**; *serrator.*

†**Sawnder** (**Sawndyr** A.); *Alexander,  
nomen proprium viri.*

**Saw[n]dyrs** (**Sawndres** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *san-  
dix, vel sandix secundum iannen-  
sem, est enim genus rubei coloris.*

<sup>1</sup> The pole used for carrying a soe or tub between two persons. See **Saa**, above. Jamieson gives 'Sasteing, s. a kind of pole. v. *Sting*. *Sting, stcing; a pole.*' A. S. *stenge*. Baret renders '*phalanga*' by 'a leauer or barre, to lift or beare timber; rollers to couie things of great weight.' Cotgrave gives '*Tine*, a stand, open tub or soe, most in use during the time of vintage, and holding about foure or five paillefulls, and commonly borne by a *stang* betweene two,' '*Tind*. A colestaffe, or stang; a big staffe whereon a burthen is carried between two on their shoulders.' *ibid*. In the Invent. of R. Stoneye, 1562, are included 'stees, *stanggs*, peatts, old tenture tymber xs,' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 152. G. Douglas uses 'pikkis and poyntit *stingis*' to render Virgil's *duris contis*. *Æneados*, Bk. ix. p. 295. 'Ashe *stangs* in the same house, xij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of W. Benson, 1568, *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 224. '*Falanga*. A club with iron at the end,' Gouldman. *Phalanga est hasta, vel quidam baculus ad portandas cupas, Anglice a stang, or a culstaffe.*' *Ortus*. It was also called a colestaff or cuuel staf (*Genesis & Exodus*, l. 3710). See P. Cowle tre. In *Sir Gawayne*, 1614, a stang is used for the purpose of carrying home the boar:

'3et hem halchez al hole þe haluez to-geder,  
& syphen on a stif *stange* stoutly hem henges.'

'A wikkid iew . . . smate him wip a *saa stange*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 21, 144.

<sup>2</sup> 'A sodioure, miles, bellator.' Manip. Vocab. '*Areipotens vel areitctens*. A sowdyoure.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> Tusser in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c. ch. 42, st. 22, recommends 'Savin for bots' in horses. It was supposed to procure abortion:

'And when I look By all conjecture to destroy fruit rather.'

To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin-tree*, Middleton, Game of Chess, c. 16.

Too frequent in nunnes' orchards and there planted,

<sup>4</sup> Sandal wood. Cooper renders '*Sandyse*' by 'a colour made of ceruse and ruddle burned together.' '*Saunders, sandali albi et rubri et citrini.*' MS. Sloane, 5, leaf 10. It appears to have been in use in cookery as a colouring material. Thus in a recipe for 'Charlet icoloured' given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 13, we are told to

'Take almondes unblanchyd, wasse hom and grynd . . .

Do þer to pynys and *saunders* for spyce,

For to colour hit, loke þou do þis.'

We also find in the *Howard Household Books* (Roxb. Club), p. 42, an item for '*sander* powder, di. lb. ijs. vjd.' In the Inventory of John Wilkenson taken in 1571 (*Wills &*

†Sawt<sup>1</sup>; *jusultus*.

a Sawse; *condimentum*.

a Sawser (Sawssor A.); *Acetabulum*.

a Sawtre (Sawter A.)<sup>2</sup>; *nablum, organum, psalterium*; versus:

¶ *Ebraici, greci diversificantque latini,*

*Psalterium greci, nos organa, nabla (nobula A.) iudei.*

#### S ante C.

a Scab (Scabbe A.); *scabies, scabia, scabiola, scabiecula, impetigo est arida scabies*.

Scabyd (Scabbyde A.); *scaber, scabidus, scabiosus, scabrosus*.

a Scabbydnes; *scabredo, scabritudo*.

a Scafalde (Scafalde A.)<sup>3</sup>; *proces-trium*.

to Scalde; *excaturizare*.

†to Scalde browes<sup>4</sup>; *Adipare*.

†to Scald a foule<sup>5</sup>; *scatigari-zare*.

a Scalde; (*mulier A.*), *berda (burda A.)*.

a Scale of a balañ; *lanx*.

a Scale of a fysche; *scama, squama, squamula*.

Scaled (A Scale of Ale A.); *squamatus, squ[a]mosus*.

*Invent. i. 363*) we find 'ij doss. cording for coddess xij<sup>d</sup>, ij<sup>b</sup>, &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of *saunders* iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. ij doss. pen and ynkhornes ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.' See Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, i. *Saunders* also occurs in the list of 'Spycery' in Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 234 (ed. 1811). 'Datez, j quart. de *Saunders*' are mentioned in the invent. of the Priory of Durham, 1446, *Wills & Invent.* i. 94.

<sup>1</sup> In Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 356, in the account of the siege of Berwick we read—

'Quhen thai without war all redy, Thai trumpit till ane *sawt* in hy.'

The omission or mutilation of a prefixed preposition in words of Romance origin is very common. Thus we have *say* and *assay*, *noy* and *annoy*, *sege* and *assege*, *scomfit* and *discomfit*, and many others.

<sup>2</sup> '*Laudate eum in psalterio et cithera*, his is to seye, preysithe your lord god in the *sawtrie* and in the harpe.' *Gesta Roman.* p. 138. Trevisa in his trans. of Bartholom. *de Propriet. Rerum*, bk. xix. c. 41, says that 'Armonia Ritlmica is a sownyng melody, and divers instrumentes serue to this maner armony, as tabour, and timbre, harpe, and *sawtry* and nakyres.' In *Sir Degreant*, p. 178, l. 33, the hero is described as

'fayre mane and free

To harpe and to *sautre*,

And gretlech gaff hym to gle,

And geterne ffull gay.'

And in the St. John's Coll. Camb. MS. of De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, leaf 127<sup>b</sup>, we read—'Another ther was 3it þat in hire hande bare an horne where in scho made a grete sowne of orgones and of *sawtrye*.' In the Harl. MS. of the *Handlyng Synne*, 1701, leaf 32, we read—

'Yn harpe, yn thabour and symphangle, Wurschepe God yn troumpes and *sautre*.'

'Thow shalt haue metyng a floe of prophetis comyng doun fro the hee3, and before hem a *sawtrye*, and a tymbre, and a trompe, and an harp.' Wyclif, 1 Kings x. 5.

<sup>3</sup> 'A scaffold, or stage where to beholde plaies, &c., and sometime the sight or plaie set forth in that place, *spectaculum*.' Baret. See the stage direction in the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 289: 'What tyme that processyon is enteryd into the place, and the Herowdys takyn his *scaffalde*, and Pylat and Annas and Cayphas here *scaffaldys*,' where the meaning evidently is 'take their places on the stage.' Chaucer says of the 'joly' clerk Absalon that—

'Somtime to shew his lightnesse and maistrie,

He plaieth Herode on a *scaffold* hie.' *Miller's Tale*.

<sup>4</sup> **Browes** or **Brewis** was prepared with boiling water, which was poured over the bread, &c.

<sup>5</sup> 'Take chekyngs, *scalde* hom fayre and clene.' *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 22. 'To scald hogs and take of their haire, *glabrare sues*.' Baret. Amongst the fourteen pains which the wicked shall suffer in hell, Hampole says—

'þe ellevend es hate teres of gretyng, þat þe synful sal *scalden* in þe dounfallyng.'

*P. of Cons.* 6575.

The author of the *Ancien Riwle* speaks of '*schuldind* teares,' p. 246.

a Scalle<sup>1</sup>; *glabria, glabra; glaber*.

Scalled; *glaber, glabriosus*.

†a Scalyon (A Scalier A.)<sup>2</sup>; *linula*.

to Scape; *evadere, effugere, elabi*.

a Scaplory (A Scapelory A.)<sup>3</sup>; *Armilunsa, Armiluns, scapularium* (*scapular* A.).

Scapulare.

†A Searle or visern<sup>4</sup>; *larua*; versus:  
¶*larua fugat volucrem, sic larua sit quoque demon* (A.).

Scarlett; *lutum, coccus, coccinum scurletum; coccinus, coccineus, luteus & scarleticus*.

\*Scarse<sup>5</sup>; *parcus*.

\*Scarsely; *parce*.

\*a Scarsenes; *parcitas, parcimonia* (*ruritus* A.).

<sup>1</sup> 'A scaule, *scabies*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A scab, or scabbednesse, a scall, *scabies*: scabbed, or full of scalles; his head is all to scald.' Baret. In a poem on blood-letting, *circ.* 1380, pr. in Halliwell's Dict. p. 958, we read—

'Besydis the ere ther ben two,  
That on a man mot ben undo.

To kepe hys heved fro evyl turnyng  
And fro the *scalde*, wythout lesyng.'

See also another extract in his Introduction, under Worcester. Chaucer describing the Sompnour says—

'Quyk he was, and chirped as a sparwe

With *skalled* browes blake, and piled berd.' C. T. Prologue, 627.

'A scall, *impetigo*.' Coles. 'Glabra; scroffe or scalle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179.

'A malander . . . appereth on the forther legges, in the bendynge of the knee behynde, and is like a scabbe or a *skat*.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. G vi<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> See Holleke, above, p. 187. 'A scallion onion, *ascalonia*.' Baret. 'Sivot. A Scallion, a hollow or vnset Leeke.' Cotgrave.

<sup>3</sup> A scapulary, so called from its being thrown over the shoulders. In Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 19, Jack Upland says: 'What betokeneth your great hood, your *scaplerie*, your knotted girdle, and your wide cope?' In Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, l. 550, it is said of the friars that 'þei schapen her *chaplories* and strecheþ hem brode,

And launceþ heize her hemmes wip babelyng in stretes.'

'The habyte of his ordre his cope hys *scapularyc* and cote were all wythout ony euyl corrupcyon.' Caxton, *Golden Legende*, lf. 419, col. 4. In Holinshed, vol. iii. p. 830, the word is used for a kind of mantle, probably a monk's cloak: 'In the moneth of Maie, the king and the new duke of Suffolke were defenders at the tilt against all commers. The king was in a *scopelarie* mantle, an hat of cloth of siluer, and like a white hermit.' This would appear to be the meaning intended in our text, as also in the Inventory given in Paston Letters, iii. 410, where we find 'j *scaplercy* with an hodge.' But from a passage in the *Ancien Riue*, p. 424, it is evident that it was a very light cloak, for there is permission given to anchoresses that 'inwid þe wanes ha muhe werie *scapeloris* hwen mantel ham heugeð.'

<sup>4</sup> 'Spiryte called a hægge, a hobbegoblyn, which appeareth in the night. *Larua, lemur*.' Huloet. 'Larua, a sprite appearing by night; an hægge; a goblin; a goast; a visarde; one disguised.' Cooper. 'A bugge, *spectrum, larua*.' Baret. The Medulla explains *larva* by 'a Vesere or a skerell or a deunyl.'

<sup>5</sup> See the *Secyn Sayes*, l. 1244, where we read—

'That on was bothe curteis and kende,  
Lef to give and lef to spende;

And that other lef to pinche,  
Bothe he was *sears* and chinche;'

and *Alisaunder*, 1012—

'In a castel heo was y-set,

*Skarschliche* and nought foisoun.'

And was deliverid liversoun,

Wyclif in his *Apology*, p. 105, says: 'þei ken þer tongis for to speke gret þingis, wan þei do but litil þingis: þei are largist bihiȝtars & *searcest* geuars.' And again in his version of 2 Cor. ix. 6: 'He that soweth *searsly*, schal and *searsly* reape; and he that soweth in blessingis, schal reape and of blessingis.' Chaucer in the *Tale of Melibee*, p. 162, (ed. Wright), says, 'Right as men blamen an averous man, bycause of his *skarsite* and chyncherie, in the same manere is he to blame, that spendeth ouer largely; and again: 'And afterward ye schul use the richesses, the whiche ye han geten by youre witte and by youre travaile, in such a maner, that men holde yow not *skarce* ne to sparynge, ne to fool large, that is to say, over large a spender.' Occleve complaining that his salary was not regularly paid says—

Scate<sup>1</sup>; *ragadia*, *scatus*.

A Scawde; *Barda*, *et supra* *ebi* scalde (A.).

a Scep[t]our: *scptum*; (*versus*:

¶ *Est S Cēptum virga regis quod dat tibi Cēpi*,

*Scptum per S et C vult scutum significare* A.).

to Sclaundere (Sclawndir A.); *scandalizare*.

a Sclaunder; *ignominia*, *scandulum*; *ignominiosus*, *jugisquis*.

a Selice<sup>2</sup>; *vertinella* est *forceps medici*, *spatula*.

Sclidere (Selydyr A.)<sup>3</sup>; *labilis*, *lubricus*; *cersus*:

‘Sixe mark yerely, to skars is to sustene

The charges that I haue, as I wene.’

*De Regimine Principum*, p. 44.

‘Hys moder he dide in wardle, & scars lyf lede her fonde

In þe abbeye of Worwell, & by nome hyre lyf londe.’ Robert of Gloucester, p. 334.  
‘Scarse, nygurdie or nat sufficient, *eschars*. Scante or searse.’ Palsgrave. ‘Licurgus techeth alle men to be skilfulliche *scars* *parsimoniam omnibus suadet*.’ Trevisa’s Higden, iii. 35. See also quotation from Caxton in note to a *Scrolle*, below.

<sup>1</sup> ‘A scate, fiske, *batis*, *cala*.’ Manip. Vocab. See Ray or skate, above.

<sup>2</sup> Cooper gives ‘*Spatha*, *Spatula*, f. an instrument to turne fryed meat; a sklise.’ and Elyot, ‘*Spatha*, an instrument of the kitchen to turne meat that is fried.’ In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf’s goods at Calster, 1459, we find amongst the kitchen utensils ‘j irveyng panne, j *selge*.’ Baret has ‘A sklise: an instrument to turne fryde meate, *spatha*.’ ‘*Spatula*, f. a little slice.’ Cotgrave. Compare the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, pp. 43, 48. In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 33, it seems to mean according to the Glossary ‘a flat stick,’ for we are told to ‘bete it well togidre with a *skilgee*.’ Holland in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xxxiii. c. 8 says: ‘As touching silver, two degrees there be of it, which may be knowne in this maner: For lay a piece of silver ore upon a *selise*, plate, or fire pan of yron red hot, if it continue white still, it is very good; if the same become reddish, go it may for good in a lower degree; but in case it looke blacke, there is no goodnes at all in it.’ In the Farming and Acct. Books of Henry Best of Elmswell, York, dated 1641 (Surtees Soc. vol. xxxiii. p. 139), the term is applied to an instrument used by thatchers: ‘A thatchers tooles are two needles for sowinge with, an eize-knife for cuttinge the eize, a switchinge knife for cuttinge it eaven and all alike as hee cometh downe from the ridge, a *slise*, whearewith hee diggeth a passage and alsoe striketh in the thatch, a little iron rake with three or fower teeth for scratching of dirte and olde mortar, and a trowell for layinge of mortar on.’ ‘Selyce to tourne meate, *tournoire*.’ Palsgrave. ‘*Ligula*. A slice.’ Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. We also find the verb, as in the following: ‘Men vse it also to *sklise* it [the sea onion] and to hange it on a threde, so that one pece touche not an other, and so drye them in the shaddow.’ Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 130.

<sup>3</sup> A word very common in Ireland. It occurs in Wyclif, Proverbs xxvi. 28: ‘A deseyable tunge looneth not the treuthe; and the *slidiri* [*slidir* P. *lubricum* V.] mouth werckith falligis,’ and in MS. Sloane, 2593, lf. 6<sup>b</sup>—

‘Man, be war, the weye is *slider*,

Body and sowle xul go toged-r.

Thou scal syde, thou wost not qweder,

But if thou wilt amendes make.’

Palsgrave has ‘*slyder*, *glissant*.’

‘He slaid and stummelit on the *slidtry* ground.’ G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. ii. p. 138.

‘Ule, heo seide, lust nu bider, þu schalt falle, þe wei is *slider*.’ Owl and Nightingale, 956. Chaucer in the *Knight’s Tale*, l. 406, says—

‘A dronke man wot wel he hath an hous. And to a dronke man the wey is *slider*.’

But he not which the righte wey is thider.

See also the *Legend of Good Women*, Cleopatra, 648:

‘He poureth peesen upon the hatches *slider*.’

‘In þi mynd þou may consider Quhow warlike power bene bot *slidder*.’

Lyndesay, *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. l. 3711.

‘Pe þridde uorþe-ne is þet ter on geð him one in one *slidliche* weie, he slit and falleð rone.’ *Aucan Riote*, p. 252. See other instances in Trevisa’s Higden, i. 63: ‘þe wey is so *slider*.’ Wyclif’s Select Works, ii. 4 and 367, Prologue to Job, p. 671, &c. ‘*Lubina*, *slidder*.’ Aelfric’s Gloss, in Wright’s Vocab, p. 57. So W. de Biblesworth, *ibid.* p. 160, says— ‘*Cubi et pharyge depotant*. *Fuit le chalyu trop lidaunt* (*sliderye* or *slidiinde*). See also Sklyder, hereafter. A. S. *slidor*.

¶ *Labilis est fluvius, dicatur (dicetur A.) lubricus Anguis ;*  
*Et tamen utrumque a labor laboris exit.*

a Scildynges ; *labilitas.*

Selydynges ; *labens.*

to Scommme<sup>1</sup> ; *spumare.*

a Scole ; *scola, studium, gignasium, gignasiolum.*

a Scoler ; *scolaris.*

†to Scomfett<sup>2</sup> ; *vbi to over-cumme (owrecome A.).*

†a Scomfetynges ; *superacio, triumphus.*

a Scomer ; *spumatorium, dispumatorium.*

a Sconse<sup>3</sup> ; *Abconsa.*

†a Scope<sup>4</sup> ; *cepicium, capidula, genata (genita A.).*

†to Scope<sup>5</sup> ; *vbi to ryūne or lepe.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Take Hares and flec hom, and washe hem in broth of fleshe with the blode, then boyle the broth and *scommme* hit wel and do hit in a pot.' Anct. Cookery 1420, in Household Ord. ed. 1790, p. 428. In Sir J. Fastolf's kitchen at Caistor in 1459 we find 'ij ladels and ij *skymers* of brasse.' 'Eseumer, m. a scummer or skimmer of liquor.' Cotgrave. Dame Elizabeth Browne in her Will, 1487, bequeaths *inter alia* 'a ladill and a *scomer* of laton.' Paston Letters, iii. 466. In an Inventory dated 1558, *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 162, we find : 'iij chafynge dysshes xij<sup>d</sup>.—a latten laddell & a *scomer* ij<sup>s</sup>.—a breade grayt vij<sup>d</sup>.—ij fyer chauffers vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.—brasse pannes xxs.' 'Mestola, mescola, a skommer to skomme the pot with all.' Thomas. Ital. Diet. 1550. See *Scumme* and *Scommure*, her after. 'I *scommme* the pottle. I take of the *scommme*. *Je scumme*. I pray you, *scommme* the pottle well. I *skumme* a pottle or any suche other lyke. *Jescumme* vng pot. *Skumme* the pottle woman, intendest thou to poyson us?' Palsgrave. 'ij ladills, j *scomer* et j *reagra*, xij<sup>d</sup>.' are mentioned in the invent. of W. Duffield, in 1452. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 136.

<sup>2</sup> Hampole in the *Pricke of Cons.* 2269 tells us how when the devil tempted St. Bernard in vain 'all *skomft* he vanyst away.' See *Allit. Vocas*, B. 1784—

'penne ran þay in on a res, on rowtes ful grete,

Blastes out of bryȝt brasse brestes so hyȝe,

Ascry scarred on þe scue þat *scomfyt*ed mony ;'

and *Alisunder*, l. 959—

'On bothe halve in litel stounde, Was mony knyght laid to the grounde

Ac the *scomfyt* and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage.'

See also Wright's *Polit. Vocas*, i. 217, *Sir Genevives*, ed. 1865, l. 4266, *Richard Cour de Lion*, 3777, *Morte Arthure*, 2335, 1644, &c. 'I *scomfyte* or I overcome. *Je vains*. He hath *scomfyt* all his ennemyes.' Palsgrave.

<sup>3</sup> Baret gives 'A *sconce*, or litte lanterne.' Sherwood in his Dict. has 'Sconce, *lanterne*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'A *sconce*, *lanterna*.' The word is still in common use for a kind of candlestick of tin, which is hung up against the wall. O. Fr. *esconce*. In the Invent. of Bertram Anderson taken in 1570 we find : 'In the Hall, ij<sup>o</sup> tabelles, vj buffet stollas, iij buffet formes, a one litell fourme with fete xxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>., a farre cupborde, a *scones* at xxx<sup>s</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 341 ; see also p. 312, where in another Inventory dated 1588 are mentioned 'ij litte lanterne *sconces*, j old fyshe skymber, and an old latten ladell, 4<sup>d</sup>.' 'To Richard Godson on of my *sconces* and a writyng candilstik.' Will of Dan. John Fall, in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 244. 'Bedstocks and a *sconce*, xii<sup>d</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 169. 'Hic *abconsus*, A<sup>o</sup> *sconse*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193.

<sup>4</sup> 'The course which wee take, to try the millers usage, is to take the same bushell or *scopp* that wee measured the corne in, and to measure the meale therein after it is brought hoame, just as it cometh from the milne-eye, and afore it be teamed.' Farming and Acct. Books of Henry Best, 1641 p. 103. In the Inventory of Robert Prat, *Wills & Invent.* ii. 207, taken in 1563, are mentioned 'One pare of bed stockes, one spinning wheill, one maunde, j straw *skipp* & j hopper xvij<sup>d</sup>.' 'One strawe *skopp*, ij maundes.' Invent. of R. Prat, 1562. *ibid.* p. 208. 'xii *skoupes* ij<sup>s</sup>. *ibid.* p. 167 ; and in that of Francis Wandysford, in 1559, are 'ij sayes, ij *skopes*, a bowtin tonne.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 134. 'De viij<sup>d</sup>. pro j say, di pipe, et j *skope*.' Invent. dated 1508 in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 291. See R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, ed. Furnivall, ll. 8164, 8168, and Palladius *On Husbandrie*, pp. 185, l. 178 and 190 l. 105.

<sup>5</sup> 'To scoup, scowp, *v.n.* To leap or move hastily from one place to another. Icel *skopa*, *discurrere*.' Jamieson. Palsgrave gives 'I *sconpe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe whan he doth folowe his praye. *Je vas par saults*. I have sene a leoparde *sconpe* after a bucke and at

†a *Scoperelle*<sup>1</sup>; *giraculum*.

a *Score*; *vicena*, *nomen numerale*.

†a *Score*<sup>2</sup>; *epimeridia*.

to *Score*.

to *Scorne*; *lulere*, *Ab-*, *il-* (*ridere* A.), *deridere*, *irridere*, *insultare*, *cachinare*, *lulificare*, *scandalizare*.

a *Scorne*; *derisus*, *derisio*, *ludibrium*, *nuge*, *ridiculum*, *trufa*, *illusia*.

*Scornande*; *deridens*, *illudens*.

a *Scotte*; *scotus*.

*Scottlande*; *scocia*; *scoticus*.

to *Score* (*Scowre* A.); *limare*, *e-*, *ob-*, *erubiginare*, *polire*, *limpidicare* (*limpidure* A.).

a *Scowrge*; *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *quaragena*, *scutica* (! *sentica* A.), *scorpio*, *scorpius*, *tauria*.

†A *Scrolle*<sup>3</sup>; *Rotula*, *breue*, *scedula*, & cetera (A.).

*Scrayfysche* (*Scrafysche* A.)<sup>4</sup>; *vbi stokfysche*.

to *Scrape away*; *radere*, *Ab-*.

to *Scrape*; *vbi* to *scratte* (*vbi* to *grate* or *crate* A.).

a *Scrape* (to *Scrappe* A.) as a *hen dose*; *ruspure*.

ones rent out his paunche.' In *Misunder*, l. 5777, we read how Alexander and his army found a nation living in the water, who

'Tho hy seighe that folk, I wys,

Hy plunten doune, as a doppe,

'Yet thitherwarde assuredlye my harte, and mynde is bente

And burnes, and burnes to braste the bondes which doe inclose it so

That it ne can goe *scope* abroad where it woulde gladly goe.'

In the water at on *scoppe*.'

Drant. Horace, 1567. fo. E iijj.

<sup>1</sup> 'A scoppering, or *scopperil*, a little sort of spinning top for boys to set up between the middle finger and thumb.' Kennett MS. Compare *Hurre bone*, and *Whorlebone*. Ray has 'Scopperloit, s. a time of idleness. a play-thine.' Mr. Peacock in his Gloss. of Manley gives '*Scopperil*, (1) the bone foundation of a button; (2) a nimble child (possibly because a *scopperil*, with a small peg through it, is used as a teetotum, and is then nimble enough. W. W. S.).' '*Scopperil*, a teetotum.' Whitby Glossary. Icel. *skoppa*, to spin like a top, *skoppara-kringla*, a top. 'That vpon the least touch it will twerle and tourne as round as any *Scopperill*.' G. Markham, *Fowling by Water & Land*, 1655, p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> An account or journal. *Epimeridia* is of course a blunder for *epheueris*, which Cooper renders by 'a regester, a reckning booke wherein things dayly done be written.'

<sup>3</sup> 'A scroll of paper, *schedula*.' Baret. '*Roulet*. A list, roll, inventory, catalogue, scrowle.' Cotgrave. 'A scrowe, *sheda*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Ancien Ruele*, p. 42, the advice is given 'leteð writen on one *scrowe* hwat se 3e ne kunneð nout;' and again, p. 282: 'Gif þu hauest knif oðer cloð, mete oðer drunch, *scrowe* oðer quaer.' 'Item there ben some that maken lettres and *scrowys* wherin they paynte many crosses and many wordes.' Caxton, trans. of Cato, fo. F2. Hulot has 'Scrow, paper or tables wherin the tenne preceptes ben written, *phil[c]teria*. Such scrow did the phariseis weare;' and again, he speaks of 'Charmes or enchauntments wrytten in a scrow, *Phil[c]teria*.' 'The sayd Baylly vsed to bere *scrowys* and prophyece aboute hym shewyng to his company that he was an enchaunter and of ylle disposicion.' Fabyan, p. 624. 'Sodenly they cam a whyte doune and lete falle a *scrowe* on the aulter wheron the pope sayd hys masse.' Caxton, *Golden Legende*, fo. ccciv. col. 1. Caxton in his version of Trevisa's Higden, Bk. iv. c. 4, says: 'The Pharyseyes wher and used harle clothyng and searsyte of mete and of dryncke, they determyned Moyses lawe by theyr ordynance and statutes, they bere *scrowes* in their forhe and in theyr lyfte armes, and called the *scrowes* Phylatena.'

<sup>4</sup> <sup>2</sup>us Portor.—How felowe; se ye net yon *skruw*? Now sen that we drew cutt.'

It is written yonder within a thrav

Towneley Mysteries, p. 229.

O. Fr. *cseroue*, O. Icel. *skra*, a scroll, skin. See also *Scrawe* and *Scrowe*. In a letter from the Abbot of Langley to Sir J. Paston in 1463 we read, 'more things [were] seyd favorably for you which I entytelyd in a *scrowe*.' Paston Letters, ii. 138.

<sup>4</sup> 'A creuisse fish, *cummarus*.' Baret. '*Escrerisse*, f. a crevice or crayfish.' Cotgrave. The Prompt. gives 'Creveys, fysshe, *polipus*.' Randle Holme gives under 'How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age or growth,' p. 325, 'A *crevice*, first a Spron Frey, then a shrimp, then a Sprawn, and when it is large, then a *crevice*.'



a **Serapyng**; *ruspamen*; *ruspans*  
participium.

to **Scratte** (**Serappe** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *scabere*,  
*scalpere*, *scalpitare*; versus:

¶ *Est racionalis scalpo, sed die*  
*scabo porci:*

*Scalpo per l & p scribatur sed*  
*scabo per b.*

†a **Scratte** (**Scarte** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *herma-*  
*frodita* (*hermofodrita* A.), *vir*

*promiscuj serus, salmatis medio*  
*correpto, femina promiscuj sex-*  
*us.*

a **Serawe** (**Scrawle** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *cedu-*  
*la.*

†a **Screde**<sup>4</sup>; *fibulaturium.*

to **Screme.**

†a **Screne**<sup>5</sup>; *Antipera.*

to **Scryke**<sup>6</sup>.

a **Scryppe**; *pera.*

<sup>1</sup> 'I scratte as a beest dothe that hath sharp nayles. *Je gratyne.*' Palsgrave. 'To scratte, *scabere.*' Manip. Vocab. Hampole tells us that the damned shall

'Ever fyght togyder and stryfe, And ilk ane *scratte* other in þe face.'

Als þai war wode men of þis lyfe,

*P. of Cons.* 7376.

See also *Ancien Riwle*, p. 186: 'nis þet child fulitowen þet *scratted* aȝean, & bit upon þe ȝerde?' Still in use in the North.

<sup>2</sup> An *hermaphrodite*. '*Hermaphroditus*, wæpen-wifestre, *vel* *scritta*, *vel* *bæddel.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 45. '*Hic et hec armifraudita*, a *skrat.*' *ibid.* p. 217. In

Caxton's version of Trevisa's Higlen, Bk. ii. c. 1, we read: 'And as it is amonge other bestes, so it is in mankynde that somtyme one of mankynde is bothe man and woman, and suche is called *Hermaphrodita*, and was somtyme called *Androgynus* [*Androgynus*], and in Englysshe is called a *Scratte*, and accompted amonge meruaylles and wondres.' 'At the same time word was brought out of Vmbria, that there was an *Hermaphrodite* or *Skrot* [*seminas*] found, almost twelve yeers old.' Holland, trans. of Livy, Bk. xxxix. c. 22. Phillips in his Dictionary explains *Androgynus* by 'one that is both Man and Woman, or has the Natural Parts of both Sexes: a *Skrat* or Will Jick, an effeminate Fellow.' 'Serayte whyche is both male and female. *Androgynos*, *Hermaphroditus*, *Vcrius Hermofroditus*: *Hermofroditus* is both man and woman.' Huloet.

<sup>3</sup> See **Scrolle**.

<sup>4</sup> '*Fibulaturium*, amiculum quod fibulâ stringitur.' Gouldman. From this the meaning would appear to be a shred or piece of cloth, but it appears generally to be applied to fragments of bread, &c., as in the Lindisfarne Gospels, Mark vi. 43: 'genomon ða hlafo ðara *seradunga* tuoelf ceaulas fulle.' So in *Havelok*, l. 99—

'Hauede he non so god brede, Ne on his bord non so god *shrede*.'

and Shoreham, p. 30—

'Thaȝ eny best deuoured hyt, Other eny other onselthe, ech *sercade*.'

See also *Ancien Riwle*, p. 416, *Genesis & Exodus*, 3284, and Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 252—

'Robes made of *sercetes*

Flaterers and false dedes,

Grisely othes and grete medes,

Has schent Englund,'

'Generides than cut his skirt . . .

For to staunche his bleding.'

And with the *shredes* hem he bond

*Generides* (Roxb. Club), l. 6118.

<sup>5</sup> O. Fr. *escryn*.

<sup>6</sup> In hell, according to Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 7346—

'þe devils ay omang on þam salle stryke, And þe synfulle þare-with ay cry and *skryke*;  
and again, l. 7350—' þare salle be swilk rareyng and ruschyng.

And raumpyng of devels and dyngyng and duschyng,

And *skrykyng* of synfulle, als I said are.'

'Though he sore *skricke*,

Maye no man me whytte,

A buffite shall bytte,

Though I doe hym woe.'

Chester Plays, ii. 37.

In the *Anturs of Arthur*, xlii. 3, we read—

'þanne his lemmun on lofte scrilles and *scrykes*.'

See also *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 910 and 10182.

'Anon has he cam, A grete *scryke* up he nam.' *Seven Sages*, ed. Wright, 491.

See also Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. ii. p. 64—

'Matronis eik Stude all on raw, with mony pietuous *screek*.'

'*Skrikyng*, *escrye*.' Palsgrave. O. Icel. *skrikja*.

- †to be Serythen (Scrythin A.)<sup>1</sup>; *Illabi*.  
 †to Scrythe; *labi*, E-, re-, col-, de-, di-, *labare*, *labescere*, *lapsare*, *tutibare*, *vacillare*.  
 †Scrythylle; *labilis*.  
 †a Scryuener; *scriptor*.  
 †A Scroge<sup>2</sup>; *vbi* A buske.  
 A Scrowe<sup>3</sup>; *scedula* (A.).  
 †to Scrud (Scrude A.); *vbi* to rub.  
 †a Scuchon<sup>4</sup>; *monile*, & cetera: *vbi* a bruche.  
 †a Sculzōn (Sewlione A.)<sup>5</sup>; *calcula*, *lira*; *licabundus*.  
 A Sewylle; *scola*, & cetera; *vbi* scole (A.).  
 a Scumme (Sewme A.)<sup>6</sup>; *spuma*; *spumousus* participium.  
 A Scwmure; *Spumatorium* (A.).  
 to Seume; *Spumare*, ex- *despumare* (A.).  
 a Scurfe of y<sup>e</sup> body; *scabrositas*, *scabredo*, *scabritudo*, & cetera; *vbi* a scab.  
 a Scurfe of yreñ; *scoria*.  
 A Scurffe<sup>7</sup>; *quidam piscis* (A.).  
 Scurfy; *vbi* scabbyde.  
 †a Scutelle (Sewtylle A.)<sup>8</sup>; *canistrum*, *scutella*.

<sup>1</sup> The meaning evidently is slip or slide (compare *Sklyder*, below, of which *Scrythylle* appears to be merely another form), but I know of no instance of the word. 'Icel. *skriða*. Dan. *skride*, to slide.' Jousson. Icel. *skriða* is also a landslip, a steep slope on the side of a mountain covered with sliding stones, in Westmoreland called *Serres*.

<sup>2</sup> Generally used in the sense of und-wood, thickets, or what is now known as scrubby ground. The word is still in use in Lincolnshire; see Peacock's Glossary of Manley, &c. Ray gives 'Scrogs, *sb.* black thorn.'

'Full littil it wald delite,

To write of *scroggis*, broime, hadder or rammell.'

G. Douglas, *Encidos*, Bk. ix. prol. l. 44.

Stewart in his version of Boece (Rolls Series), iii. 409, says—

'Fra him tha fled to many woid and *scrog*. As homdit scheip fra ony masteif dog.'

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 19, we read, 'þe wey toward þe City was stony, þorny and *scroggy*;' and in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1641, Cador orders his men—

'Discouere; now sekerly *skrogges* and other.

That no skathelle in the *skrogge*; skorne us here-aftyre.'

'Skragge of trees, *Sarmuta*.' Huloet.

<sup>3</sup> 'I caste to writte wythine a litelle *scrowe*,

Like as I haue done byforene.'

See *Scrolle* and *Scrawe*, above.

Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 192.

<sup>4</sup> In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods, 1459, we find mentioned, 'Item, j purpoynt white, with a *seuchon* after an hors wyse visure, and braunchis of grene.' Paston Letters, i. 484; see also iii. 281. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 54, we read, 'þe first knyght is strengist of any þat is in any place, and he berith a *seuchon* of golde, with a lion in þe myddell; the second is wys, and berith a *seochon* with a pecok; & þe thirld knyght is amorous and loving . . . and he berith a golden *seochon*, with a white dove.' 'A scutechion, *tholus*, *scutulum*.' Baret. 'Schochen, a badge, *escuissou*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> 'A scullion of the kitchen. *lira*.' Baret.

<sup>6</sup> See to *Soomme*, above.

<sup>7</sup> 'A kind of trout. Moffett & Bennet in their *Health's Improvement*, ed. 1746, p. 283, say: 'There are two sorts of them [Bull-trouts], Red Trouts and Gray Trouts or *Skugfs*, which keep not in the Channel of Rivulets or Rivers, but lurk like the Alderlings under the Roots of great Alders.' On the Tees it is still applied to the bull-trout. See Couch, *British Fishes*, iv. 200; Brewster, *Hist. of Stockton*, Appendix ii.; and Notes & Queries, 6th S. iii. 194.

<sup>8</sup> 'A scuttle, *sportula*.' Baret. 'Hotte, f. a scuttle, dossier, basket to carry on the backe: *Hottercan*, m. a scuttle, a small wide-mouthed, and narrow-bottomed basket: *Hotter*, m. a basket-carrier, or scuttle-carrier.' In the Inventory of Anthony Place, 1570, *Wills & Incat*, vol. i. p. 318, are mentioned, 'in the Larder Howse, butter tubbes, *scuttles* and other stuff, xxvj. viij<sup>d</sup>.' 'They that make the mortar have allwayes by them an olde spade to tewe it with, and a little two gallon skeele to fetch water in, and two olde *scuttles* to carry up mortar in, viz.; one for the server, and another for the thacker-drawer, if occasion soe require; and theire manner is to putte an handfull or two of dry-strawe into the bottomes of the *scuttles* to keepe the *scuttles* cleane, and that the mortar may goe readily out, and not cleave to the *scuttles*.' Farming &c. Books of Henry Best, 1641, p. 145. 'Hec *scutella*, a scotylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 257.

†a Scutelle (Scutylle A.) maker;  
*scutellarius, scutellarium est locus  
 ubi ponuntur scutella.*

## S ante E.

þ<sup>e</sup> See; mare; marinus, maritinus,  
 proximus mari; thetis (tethis A.)  
 genetiuo teteos (thetios A.).

god of þ<sup>e</sup> See; neptunus, nereus, por-  
 tunus, nereis dea maris; unde  
 versus:

¶ Dic mare dicque salum, dic  
 equora dicque profundum;  
 Hic pelagus, pontus, freta iun-  
 gas & bitalassum;  
 Dic amphitricem, quia circuit  
 & terit orbem.

See; en, ecce.

to See; cernere, pre-, re-, Aspicere,  
 videre, inspicere, dorcas grece,  
 haurire, tueri, intueri 3<sup>o</sup> coniu-  
 gationis; videmus natura<sup>1</sup>, as-  
 picimus voluntate<sup>2</sup>, intuemur cu-  
 a; visere, risare, visitare; versus:

¶ Est tuor inspicio, tueor defen-  
 dere dico:  
 Dat tutum tueor, tuitum tuor,  
 ambo tueri.

Seabyll; visibilis.

Seande; cernens, Aspiciens, videns,  
 & cetera.

A Secristane; ubi Sacristane (A.).  
 a Sekyre mañ (A Sekylmañ A.);  
*velitudinaris.*

a Secrete<sup>3</sup>; secreta, oracio est.

Secrete; secretus, & cetera; ubi  
 preuay.

a Secretary; secretarius, Auriculari-  
 us.

a Sectour<sup>4</sup>; ubi exequitur.

a Sede; semen, sementis, semineum,  
 seminarium (sementum A.); se-  
 mineus, sementinum, sementinus.

a Sede of bestis; (semen A.) sperma.

a Sede; sedes.

a Sedyll; sedile.

See her; eccum illam.

See hym; eccum illum. (See hym or  
 hir; Eccum, eccam, i. ecce illum  
 vel illam A.).

†a Seyfe<sup>5</sup>; iunccus, biblus, cirpus  
 (cirpillus, cirpulus A.), carex,  
 papyrus, iuncculus; iunccus, pa-  
 pirus participia.

†a Seyfebuske; iunccetum, paupirio  
 (paperio A.), caractum (carectum  
 A.), cirpetum.

a Sege<sup>6</sup>; sedes.

<sup>1</sup> MS. naturam.

<sup>2</sup> MS. voluntatem.

<sup>3</sup> This doubtless refers to the 'secret' or private prayer of the priest, during the Mass immediately before communicating. In Caxton's *Charles the Grite*, p. 239. Turpin describes how a vision of the death of Roland appeared to him as he was 'in the secrete of the masse.'

<sup>4</sup> Robert of Brunne (*Handtyng Synne*, ll. 6259-6264) says—

'Of alle fals þat beryn name      Agens hem 3yþ he harde dome,  
 Fals executours are moste to blame.      And curseþ hem yn cherchys here  
 Þe pope of þe courte of Rome,      Foure tymes yn þe 3ere.'

'I charge the my sektour, cheffe of alle other.' *Morte Arthure*, 665.

'Youre secturs will swere nay, and say ye aghte more then ye had.' *Towneley Myst.* p. 326.

'Wyse mon if thou art, of thi god      For if thou leve thi part in thi sectours ward,  
 Take part or thou hense wynde;      Thi part non part at last end.'

*Reliq. Antig.* i. 314.

'And also it es my will fully that ther be gefyn a-gayne to my mayster wyfe that I dwelt wyth, if sho be sectour of my mayster, vj marks.' Will of John of Croxton, 1393, pr. in *Testa. Elor.* i. 186: see also P. Plowman, B. xv. 128: 'Sectours and sudenes.'

<sup>5</sup> 'A seave, a rush that is drawn thro' in dripping or other grease, which in ordinary houses in the North they light up and burn instead of a candle.' Kennett MS. Lansd. 1033. Given also by Ray in his Gloss. of North Country Words.

<sup>6</sup> 'Siege, m. a seat, a chaire, a stoole, or bench to sit on.' Cotgrave.

'Oure syre syttes, he says, on sage so he3e,

In his glwande glorye, & gloumbes ful lyttel.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 93.

a Sege of (or A.) a priuay <sup>1</sup>; *gumfus* (*cloaca* A.).

a Segg <sup>2</sup>; *carex* (*carectum locus ubi crescent* A.).

a Segg hylle; *carectum*.

†a Seyn <sup>3</sup>; *sagena, sagenula diminutivum*.

a Seyn <sup>4</sup>; *sinodus. est congregacio clericorum; versus:*

¶ *Potest miser Atque micha prima iouis Ad sinodum va.*

to Seke; *querere, con-, re-, jn-, per-, dis-, discutere, ex-, quiritare, con-, tari, per-, exangulare, scrutari, per-, vestigiare, vestigare, jn-, (seiscitari, rimari A.); versus:*

¶ *Scrutor vt experiar, vt sanem vulnera rimor, Seiscitor inquiens que noua s[c]ire volo.*

Seke; *jnfirmus* <sup>5</sup>, *egrotus, eger, morbilus, morbosus*.

to be Seke; *egere, egrescere, egrotare, decubare, decumbere, jnfirmary, languere, languescere*.

a Seker; *scrutator*.

to make Seke; *debilitare, jnfirmare*.

to lygg Seke; *decubare, decumbere*.

Sekabylle; *scrutabilis*.

a Sekelle; *falz, falcicula*.

a Sekylle maker; *falcarius*.

a Sekynge; *scrutinium*.

Sekynge; *querens, scrutans*.

Sekyr; *securus, firmus, beatus, stabilis, constans, solidus, tutus, fretus, jnpauidus*.

Sekyrlly; *secure, tute, firme, constanter, & cetera*.

a Sekyrnes; *securitas, firmitas, stabilitas, & cetera*.

a Sekke; *saccus, culeus est saccus de coreo*.

to Sekke (Sakke A.); *seccare, jn-*.

a Seknes; *egritudo anime est, jnfirmitas dormicionis, imbecillitas, morbus. (Egrimonia, langor, litarigia, valitudo de vale dictum, valitudo est sanitas de valeo dictum A.)*.

Seldome <sup>6</sup>; *jnfrequens, rarus, rariter, rare vel raro*.

a Sele; *sigillum, bulla, signum*.

a Seyle; *Amphiuia, piscis est*.

to Sele; *bullare, sigillare; -tor, -trix, & cetera; -ans participium*.

Selyd; *bullatus, sigillatus*.

to Selle; *cauponari, vendere, venundare*.

to be Sellyd (Solde A.); *venire, venundari*.

Sellyd; *venditus, venundatus*.

a Semawe; *Alcedo, Alcio, Avis est*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Latrina, a siege or jakes.' Elyot. In the Paston Letters, ii. 126, we read, 'the same dager he slewe hym with. he kest it in a sege, whiche is founden and taken up al to-bowyd (bent).' 'A siege house, *sedes exercementorum*.' Withals.

<sup>2</sup> 'Segges or sheregrasse, *carex*. A place where segges do grow, *carectum*.' Baret. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 20, l. 524, we are told that sheds for cattle should be 'heled well with shingul, tile or broom, or *segges*.' 'Carex, a Segge. *Carectum, locus ubi carex crescent*.' Medulla. See Wyclif, Genesis xli. 18.

<sup>3</sup> 'Sagena, f. a greate net to take fishe.' Cooper. 'Seinc, f. a very great and long fish net called a Seane.' Cotgrave. 'Sean or Seyn, a great and very long fish net.' Howell. Also given in Ray's Glossary. 'Là covent pecher de nase (wit a seyne).' W. de Bibless-worth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 159. A. S. *segne*.

<sup>4</sup> 'Every Byshoppe and theyr ministers in every theyr visitacions and *seanes* shal make dylgent enquire.' Fitzherbert, Justyce of Peas, fo. 142<sup>b</sup>. 'Seene of clerkes, *congregation*.' Palsgrave. 'Wherefore a *seene* was assignede where vij bischoppes of the Britons mette with many noble clerkes of the famos abbey of Bangor.' Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. 407; see also *ibid.* p. 363: 'hit was noo mervayle thaugh they hade dowte of the tru observaunce, when that the decrees of holy *seynes* come not un to theyme, as putte withowte the worlde.' 'This pope kepede the v<sup>th</sup> holy *scene* universalle at Constantinople.' *ibid.* p. 425. See also *Sene*, hereafter.

<sup>5</sup> MS. *jnfirmus*.

<sup>6</sup> MS. *Seldone*.

to Seme; *Apparere, decere* (*deceat* A.) *personale & jpersonale, eminare, expelire.*

to Seme, or it Semes<sup>1</sup>; *deceat, -bat personale vel impersonale; vt toga deceat me, impersonale vt deceat me loqui* (A.).

a Seme; *sutura, con-, consutum, finbria, juga* (*Ruga* A.).

a Semlande (A Semblande A.); *vultus.*

a Semster (Semestere A.); *sutrix.*

Semlesse (Semeles A.); *jnconsutilis.*

Semely<sup>2</sup>; *decens (motu cordis, probatus* A.) *conueniens, consequens, procerus, elegans, formosus natura est (natura est procerus* A.); *versus:*

¶ *Est procerum vere procerum corpus habere.*

Semeinly; *decenter, conuenienter, eleganter, & cetera.*

vn Semynge (vn-Semely A.); *judecens, jnconueniens, & cetera.*

vn Semelily; *jndecenter, jnconuenienter, & cetera.*

a Semelnes (Semelynes A.); *elegancia, forma, formositas, species, proceritas.*

Semynge; *Apparencia; Apparens participium.*

Sen; *ex quo, eum.*

†Sendalle<sup>3</sup>.

Sendabyll; *missilis.*

to Sende; *mandare, commendare, destinare, mittere, e-, re-, legare, missare, missitare, stellare; versus:*

¶ *Mando res alias, sed mitto res animatas.*

to Sende jn; *serere, con-, jnmittere, jntromittere, indere.* (to Sende jn; *serere, Equitare, exalure, proferre, con-, in-, mittere, e-, ructuare* A.).

<sup>1</sup> In A. this is inserted immediately before to Sende.

<sup>2</sup> At the day of judgment, says Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 5009, the bodies of the wicked shall be ugly, but as for the good,

‘If any lym be here unsemely, God sal abate þat outrage. thurgh myght,  
Thurgh outragiousste of kynd namely, And make þa lymis *semely* to sight.’

So in *William of Palerne*, l. 49, ‘þat *semliche* child.’ O. Icel. *samr, samiligr.* ‘Semely, decorus.’ Manip. Vocab.

<sup>3</sup> See Halliwell, s. v. *Cendal*. Chaucer, describing the Doctour of Phisik, says—

‘In sangroin and in pers he clad was al,  
Lined with taffata and with *scndal*.’ C. T. Prologue, 440:

and in P. Plowman, B. vi. 10, we read—

‘And 3e, louely ladyes, with 3oure longe fynghres,  
þat 3e han silke and *scndal*, to sowe, whan tyme is,  
Chesibles for chapelleyne, cherches to honoure.’

See also *Early English Poems*, &c., ed. Furnivall, i. 11. *Scndal* or *Cendal* was a kind of rich thin silk used for lining, and very highly esteemed. Palsgrave, however, has ‘Cendell, thynne lynnyn, *scndal*,’ and Cooper renders ‘*Sindol*,’ by a very fine lynnyn clothe;’ and so in the A. V. of Matth. xxvii. 59, where Wyclif’s version runs, ‘Joseph lappede it in a clene *scndel*, and leide it in his newe biriel.’ The texture was probably somewhat similar to ‘samite,’ a kind of satin, of inferior quality; and may possibly have been a sort of *taffeta*, being much used for banners and gonfouns, a proof of its lightness and strength. Thus in *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 209, we read, ‘Her gonfainoun was of *cendel*.’ In the Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 727, amongst the Ordinances of the Tailors, we find: ‘Item, pur j robe longe pur femme, garnisse de soy et *scndal*, ij soulds. vi deniers;’ and in *Morte Arthure*, 2299, we are told that the bodies of the Roman Emperor and his chiefs were embalmed, and ‘sewed in *scndelle* sexti-faulde aftire.’ Neckam in his *Treatise de Uten-silibus* speaks of sendal as a material for shirts and sheets: ‘*Camisia* (chemise) *sindonis* (de sandel) *vel serici* (seye), *vel bissi* (cheysil) *materiam sorciatur* (i. *capiat*) *vel saltem lini: Dehinc lintheamina* (linceus) *ex syndone* (de sendel) *vel ex bisso* (cheysil) *vel saltem ex lino* (lin) *vel lolices* (launges) *supponantur*.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. pp. 99, 100. In the reign of Edward I it was enacted, by royal proclamation, that no woman of ill fame should wear the fur called ‘miniver,’ or *sendale* upon her hood or dress, under penalty of confiscation.’ Liber Albus, Introd. p. lii.

to Sende oute; *emittere, eructare, eructuare, exalare, proferre, & cetera.*

Sendylle (Sendale A.)<sup>1</sup>; *sandalium, sindo.*

A Sene<sup>2</sup>; *Sinodus; Sinodalis.*

†A Sene; *Signum.*

Sengle (Singylle A.); *simplex, simplex<sup>3</sup>, singularis.*

to make Sengle (Singylle A.); *singularare.*

to Sence<sup>4</sup>; *thurificare.*

Sence; *jacensum, timiana, thus.*

a Sensure; *batillus, thuribulum, incendium<sup>5</sup>.*

Sent; *missus, destinatus.*

a Sent; *vbi A sapere or a sauour.*

a Sentence; *sentencia, calculus, sensus.*

†a Sequence (Sequens A.)<sup>6</sup>; *sequencia, tropus.*

†A Sequencery; *troporium.*

a Sergeant; *vbi A husbande; prepositus.*

†a Serge<sup>7</sup>; *cercus, ceriolus diminutivum.*

†a Serge berer; *ceroferarius.*

†a Serke<sup>8</sup>; *camisia, jnterula, camisiola diminutivum.*

†Serked; *camisiatus, jnterulatus.*

a Serpent; *vbi A nedder (Nedyr A.).*

a Servande; *ascripticius, cliens, clientulus, dulus, empticij, famulus quia de famula, famululus, manceps, mancipium qui ab hostibus mancipatus<sup>9</sup>, minister, ministeriolus<sup>10</sup> (ministriculus A.), puer, satilles, verna, vernacula, verniculus, vernalis, servus condicione, servulus, servula; versus:*

¶ *S servus, famulus, C ceruus bestia silae.*

to Serve; *Ancillare & -ri. ministrare, servire, famulari, obsequi, deponere, administrare, mancipare, suffire (militare, subseruire A.).*

to make a Servande; *mancipare.*

a Servyce; *famulatus, famulamen, famulicium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, ministracio, dulia, latria; (versus:*

¶ *Dic dulia gentis latriam dic omnipo[te]ntis A.).*

<sup>1</sup> See Sendalle.

<sup>2</sup> See also Seyn, above.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *simples.*

<sup>4</sup> 'A Sengar, thuribulum.' Baret. 'Encenser, to cense, or perfume with frankincense.' Cotgrave. 'Item. j sensor of silver and gilt, weying xl unces.' Invent. of Sir J. Fastolf, 1459, Paston Letters, i. 471.

<sup>5</sup> A. adds here *sensus, Sentencia*, evidently through a confusion on the part of the copier with *sentence*, below.

<sup>6</sup> 'Troporium: a sequenciary.' Ortus.

<sup>7</sup> 'Cereus, a taper or waxe candel.' Cooper. In the Trinity MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 20701, we read—

'And swithe feire also 3e singe With *serges* and with candels brist.'

'Cerus, a serge. *Primitivus*, that fyrst beryth the serge.' Medulla. 'A taper or waxe candle, *cervus*.' Baret. '*Cierge*, m. a big wax candle.' Cotgrave, who also gives '*Poincte*, f. the middle sized wax candle used in churches (the biggest being tearmed *Cierge*, and the least *Bougie*).' In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 160, l. 24, we read—

'A clerc broht *cerges* in heye, And euerlikan gaf he an.'

See also p. 161. l. 2. '*Cierges*, torchys and priketz' are mentioned in Riley's Memorials of London, p. 301.

'Hit wat3 not wonte in þat wone to wast no *serges*.' *Allil. Poems*, B. 1489.

'Also lith was it ther inne, So ther brenden *cerges* inne.' Havelok, 594.

See also *ibid.* l. 2125-6, *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6251. *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 71, l. 26 and Glossary, Trevisa, v. 225, &c.

<sup>8</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 24, a knight who rescues a princess and restores her to her kingdom dies from a wound received in the battle, and bequeathes to her his 'bloody *serke*', which she is to 'sette out on a perche afore . . . þat þe sijte of my *serke* may meve þe to wepe. as ofte tyme as þou lokist þeron.' See also *Havelok*, l. 603, and P. Plowman, B. v. 66. A. S. *scree, syree*, O. Icel. *serkr*.

<sup>9</sup> Both MSS. *mancipatum*.

<sup>10</sup> MS. *ministriculus*.

þ<sup>e</sup> Serveyce of god; *lutria*.

þ<sup>e</sup> Serveyce of man; *dulia*.

Servysiabylle (Seruiabylle A.); *officiosus, seruiciosus*.

to Sese; *cessare, & cetera*; *chi* to cese.

lyke to Sese; *cessabundus*.

Sette; *plantare, con-, ex-, sepere* (*serere* A.), *con-, in-, pastinare, jn-sertare*.

to Sett (to Sett in place A.); *locare, col-, statuere, stabilire*.

Sett; *insitus*.

to Sett abowte; *Circumlocare* (A.).

Sett a-boute; *obsitus, obcessus*.

to Sett at noȝte; *Abicere, vilipendere, Adnullare, Adnichilare, jnauire, ex-, naucifacere, nancipendere, parvipendere, nichilfacere, floccifacere* (*floccipendere* A.), *recusare, & cetera*.

to Sett a tyme; *limitare*.

to Sett by; *ponderare*.

to Sett jn; *jnpouere, jnmittere, indere* (*inire* A.), *inserere, jntrudere*.

to Sett jn stede; *substituere, sufficere, ut: sufficio te in loco meo*.

a Sete; *sedes, sedile, solium, tronus est regis, transtrum est sedes in navi*.

þa Sete of angellis<sup>1</sup>; *dindimus, nomen ethroglitum*.

to Sethe; *coquere, de-, licare, col-, bullire, e-, fulinare*.

þþ<sup>e</sup> Setryday (Settyrday A.); *sabbatum, dies sabati*.

†Setyr grysse<sup>2</sup>; *eleborus niger, herba est*.

†Severalle; *seueralis, ut: campus seueralis; superabilis, & cetera*.

†Seven ȝere; *septennium*.

†þ<sup>e</sup> Severouse of a hous<sup>3</sup>; *succedo, jn plurali succedines*.

Seven; *septem; septenus, septenarius, septimus, septuplus, & cetera*.

Seven hundredryght (hundrethe A.); *septingenti*.

†Seventy sythys; *septuagies*.

†Seven sithe; *sepcies*.

Seventy; *septuaginta*.

†þ<sup>e</sup> Seven sterns; *plias, septentriolis, septentrio; septentriionalis participium*.

Seven teñ; *septemdecem, sepcies decies*.

Seven falde; *septiformis*.

a Sewe (or brothe A.)<sup>4</sup>; *pulmentarium*.

to Sewe at y<sup>e</sup> mete<sup>5</sup>; *deponere*.

to Sewe; *suere, con-, sarcire, remillare, filare*.

a Sewer at y<sup>e</sup> mete; *depositor, prepositor, discoforus*.

a Sewer; *filator, sutor, sutrix*.

a Sewynge; *filatura, sutura*.

Sex; *sex, sextus; senus, senarius, sex[t]uplus, sextuplus*.

Sexagesym; *sexagesima<sup>6</sup>.*

Sex sithe; *sexies*.

<sup>1</sup> See notes to *Angell setis* and *Ethroglett*, above.

<sup>2</sup> According to Halliwell the herb bear's-foot.

<sup>3</sup> Halliwell explains this as a division or compartment of a vaulted ceiling.

<sup>4</sup> Potage or broth. The word occurs in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 21, 'Harus in a sewe,' and p. 43, 'boyle hit by-dene In þe same sewe.' 'Some with Sireppis, Sawces, Seves and Soppes.' *Babees Boke*, p. 33, l. 509; see also p. 35, l. 523, and p. 154, l. 17. A. S. *seawe*, O. H. Ger. *sou*. 'I woll nat tellen of her strange sewes.' Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, 67. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's effects at Caistor, 1459, we find 'ijj chafernes of the French gyse for sewes.' *Paston Letters*, i. 481. See also *Tale of Beryn*, Prologue, l. 290. 'Seyne come ther seves sere with solace ther-after.' *Morte Arthure*, 192.

'Fenne ho saueres with salt her seues vehone.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 825.

<sup>5</sup> 'I sewe at meate, je taste.' Palsgrave. 'The sewer of the kitchin, *anteambulo fercularius, pragustator*.' Baret. *Esuier*, m. an Usher or Sewer.' Cotgrave. For an account of the duties of the Sewer see the *Babees Boke*, pp. 467 and 1567. 'A Sewer, *appositor ciborum*. Appono, to sette vpon the table.' Withals.

<sup>6</sup> A. curiously reads *septuagesima*.

**Sex** hundreth; *sexcenti*; *sexcentismus*, *sexcentenus*, *sexcentenarius*.

**Sex** hundreth sythes; *sexcentesies*.

**Sexten**; *sexdecim* vel *sedecim*; *sexagesimus*, *sexagenus*, *sexagenarius*.

**Sexten** sythe; *sedecies*.

**Sexty**; *Sexaginta*; *Sexagenus*, *Sexagenarius*, *sexagesimus*.

**Sexty** sythe (*sithis* A.); *sexagesies*.

**Sex** ȝere; *sexennis* (*Sexennium* A.).

#### S ante Ch.

a **Schadowe**; *umbra*, *umbrella*, *umbrositus*, *umbraculum*; *umbrosus*.

to **Schadowe**; *umbrare*, *ob-*.

a **Schafte**; *hasta*, *flecta*, & cetera; *ubi* A *Arowe*.

a **Schafte** of A pylar; *stilus*.

\*to **Schayle** (*Schaylle* A.)<sup>1</sup>; *degradū* & *digredī*.

to **Schake**; *crispare*, *vibrare*, *concutere*, *excutere*, *quaterē*, *quassare*, *quassitare*.

ta **Schake** forke<sup>2</sup>; *pastinatum*.

a **Schakylle**<sup>3</sup>; *numella*.

to **Schakylle**; *numellare*.

a **Schakyng**<sup>4</sup>; *quassacio*; *quassans* participium.

**Schakyd**; *quassatus*.

to **Schame**; *dedicorare*, *inhonorare*, *vituperare*, *inhonestare*, *puđere*, *de-*, *in*personale a *rubere*, *rubescere*, *e-*, *verecundari* (*blasphemare*, *scandalizare* A.).

a **Schame**; *dedicus*, *inhonoracio*, *Blasphemia*, *vituperium*, *nota*, *indecor*, *opprobrium*, *probrum*, *puđor*, *puđencia*, *robor* (*rubor* A.), *verecundia*.

vn **Schamefastnes**; *Impuđencia*, *Inverecundia* (A.).

a **Schamefastnes**<sup>5</sup>; *erubescencia*, *puđorositas*.

**Schamefulle**; *crubescens*, *puđorosus*, *puđibundus*, *verecundus*, *ignominiosus*, *puđens* dicitur *qui opinionem alterius veram fal-*

<sup>1</sup> Forby gives 'Shailer, a cripple.' Cotgrave has 'Garar, shaling, splay-footed. *Esgraillet*, to shale or straddle with the feet or legs, &c. *Goibier*, baker-legged; also splay footed, shaling, ill-favoredly treading.' 'Good Mastres Anne, then ye do *shayle*.' Shelton, *Womanhood*, &c. l. 19. In the description of the giant in *Morte Arthure*, we are told, l. 1098, that— 'Shouelle-fotede was that schalke and *schaylaule* hyme semye,

With schanke vn-schaply, schowande togedylrs,' where the word has been incorrectly explained by the editor as *scaly*. In Trevisa's Barthol. *de Propriet. Rerum*, viii. 12. we read: 'This sign is calde Cancer þe crabbe, for þe scrabbe is *schaylyng* beste (*shelyng* beaste, ed. 1535, *shelling* beast, ed. 1582) and goop bakwarde, as þe soune whan he goop in þat parti of þe cerele Zodiacus, þat is calde Cancer,' the original Latin being *nam cancer est animal retrogradum*. 'Shaylyng with the knees togyther, and the fete asonder, a *eschais*. I shayle with the fete. *Jentretaille des piedz*. I never sawe man have a worse pace, se howe he shaylleth. It is to late to beate him for it now, he shal shayle as longe as he lyveth.' Palsgrave. '*Fauquet*. A shaling, wry-legd fellow.' Cotgrave.

<sup>2</sup> Kennett explains 'Shack fork' by 'a fork of wood which threshers use to shake up the straw withall that all the corn may fall out from amongst it.' 'Shakfork, a straw-fork.' Whitby Glossary. See also Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. *Pastinatum*? for *pastinum*.

<sup>3</sup> Cooper translates *Numella* by 'a tumbrell wherein malefactours were punished, hauyng the neck, handes & legges therin; a payer of stockes.' 'A shackle or shackil, *compes*.' Manip. Vocab. See *Oxebowe*, above. A. S. *seccaul*.

<sup>4</sup> MS. reads a **Schakyllyng**.

<sup>5</sup> 'Shamefast, *rubicundus*, *puđicus*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Honte*, f. shame, shamefulness, or shamefastnesse. *Honteur*, shamefast, bashful.' Cotgrave. '*Shamefast*, *puđens*; bashfully, shamefastly, with shamefastnesse, *puđenter*.' Baret.

'Com ner quoth he, my lady prioresse;

And ye, sir clerk, lat be youre *schamefastnesse*

Ne studieth nat: ley hand to, every man.' Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 840.



- samque metuit, verecundus non nisi veram timet.*
- vn Schamefulle; *impudens, impudorosus, javerecundus, effrons, epuloratus, irreuerrens.*
- a Schamylle (Schambylle A.)<sup>1</sup>; *vbi A stule (Macellum A.).*
- a Schanke<sup>2</sup>; *sura (tibia A.).*
- Schande.
- a Schappe (Schape A.); *forma, formatura, factura, machina, plasma.*
- Schaples (Schapelesse A.); *deformis, informis.*
- to Schape; *Aptare, Ad-, plasmare, formare (Aptitare A.).*
- Schapyne; *Aptus, aptatus, Ad-, plasmatus.*
- a Schapyng; *Aptacio, Ad-; Aptans participium.*
- a Schapyng burde; *sculptatorium, serdecilata (Cerdo, Celica, Sculptorium, Aptatorium A.).*
- a Schapyng knyfe<sup>3</sup>; *Ansorium.*
- a Schare<sup>4</sup>; *jungen, pupes, pecten, lavrgo.*
- to Scharpe; *Acuere, con-, ex-, Acutum facere, Asperare, ex-, subigere.*
- to be Scharpe; *Acere, Alescere, ex-, horrere.*
- Scharpe; *Acutus, Acer, riuax ingenij est, Asper ferri est, capax, capitulus, cauticus.*
- to Scharpyñ; *justigare.*
- Scharpe of bathe sydes (on bothe þe sydis A.); *Anceps, bisacutus.*
- a Scharpnes; *Acumen est mentis, Acucio, Acies ferri est.*
- a Schave (or plane A.)<sup>5</sup>; *scalprum.*
- to Schave; *radere, rasare, rasitare, tondere, re-, de-, tonsitare.*
- a Schaver; *tonsor, barbitonsor (vbi Barbvre A.).*
- a Schavyng clathe<sup>6</sup>; *ralla.*
- a Schavyng house<sup>7</sup>; *barbitondium, tonsorium.*
- a Schavyng; *barbitondium, tonsura.*
- þa Schavyng knyfe<sup>8</sup>; *scalprum (Rusorium vel scalprum A.).*

<sup>1</sup> 'The shambles or place where flesh is sold. *Macellum*.' Baret. The word is derived from the A. S. *scamel*, a stool or bench, which occurs in *O. E. Homilies*, i. 91: 'ic alegge pine feond under pine fot-scomde,' and again: 'hys fot-scamel' [footstool A. V.]. Matt. v. 35. So too in the *Ancient Rible*, p. 166, we find, 'ane stol to hore uet,' where other MSS. read *scheomel* and *schamal*. From the original meaning of a stool or bench came that of a bench in a market place on which articles, not necessarily meat (see quotation below), were exposed for sale; then that of a butcher's stall, and lastly, a slaughter-house for cattle. The word continued to be spelt without the interpolated *b* at least as late as 1554, for in a Roll of the Guild Merchants of Totnes for that year is an entry: 'Received ffor the fische *shamells* at the hands of James Pelliton. beeyng lett unto hym at ferme liijs. viij<sup>d</sup>. More received for certaign standyngs of sutch as did stande withowte the same *shamells* yn the streate lijs. v<sup>d</sup>. Summa iij<sup>l</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>.' For the full history of the word see Prof. Skeat's note in *Notes and Queries*, 5th Ser. v. 261.

<sup>2</sup> 'The schadande blode ouer his *schanke* rynnys.' *Morte Arthure*, 3845.

<sup>3</sup> 'Schappynng knyfe of souters, *tranchet*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> 'Puberte is when þe nefer berde here groweþ firste in þe *schare*.' Trevisa's trans. Barthol. *de Propriet. Rerum*, vi. 6. Holland in his trans. of Suetonius, p. 270, says: 'As Domitian was reading of the law which hee preferred unto him, and therewith stood amazed, he stabbed him beneth in the very *share* neere unto his priue parts [*suffodit inguentia*];' and so Wyclif. 2 Kings ii. 23: 'Abuer smoot hym in the *sheer* and strikide hym thurz.' See also *ibid.* iii. 27 and iv. 6. In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 272, we are told how the sons of Rechab stabbed Ishbosheth 'a lun into þe *schere*.' 'Schare, *pubes*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 246. See P. Schore. A. S. *searu*.

<sup>5</sup> A spokeshave. 'A shauing knife, *scalprum*.' Baret. Compare *Schavyng knyfe*, below.

<sup>6</sup> MS. *Schavyng chathe*. See *Raster clathe*, above. 'A shauing clothe, *linteum tonsorium*.' Baret. <sup>7</sup> See *Raster house*, above. <sup>8</sup> Compare a *Schaue*, above.

†a Schawe of wod (wodde A.)<sup>1</sup>; *virgultum*.

Sche (Scho or ho A.); *illa, ipsa, ista*.

†a Schede of A (þ<sup>e</sup> A.) hede<sup>2</sup>; *discrimen, circinnus, glabra secundum glosam libri quatuorcorum*.

†to Schede; *discriminare*.

†a Scheffe (Schaffe A.)<sup>3</sup>; *geliva, garba, merges, -getis medio producto, & secundum virgilium corripit medium*.

a Schelde; *clipeus equitum est, clipeolus, scutarius (Albesia A.) eges scutum peditum est*.

†a Scheldmaker; *scutarius, clipearius*.

†a Scheffe (Schelde A.)<sup>4</sup>; *teca (techa A.)*.

a Schelynge (Schyllynge A.); *solidus*.

a Schelle; *coelea, testa, testicula, conca, concula*.

a Schenschip<sup>5</sup>; *Ignominia*.

a Schepe<sup>6</sup>; *Aries, Arietulus diminutivum; Arietinus producto -ti-; berbez, barbitus, berbica, balans, bidens, felurus, lanigera, ovis, ouicula; ovinus participium; veruex*.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1765, we read—

‘Thane schotte owtte of the schawe schilttrounis many;’

and again, l. 1760—

‘There schawes were scheene vndyr the schire eynes,’

See also ll. 1723 and 2676, and Barbour's *Bruce*, v. 589 and iii. 479. The Coke in his Tale describes the ‘prentice as ‘Gaylard . . . as goldfynch in the schawe.’ C. Tales, 4367. Dan. skor, a wood. Icel. *skögr*.

‘Ther foughte, and they slowe  
Mo men then ynowe,

And bynomen that ilke men  
Theo mores, theo schawes, and the fen.’

*King Alisaunder* (Weber's Romances), p. 253.

‘Worry with hyt in schyn wod schaw<sup>3</sup>.’ *Allit. Poems*, A. 284.

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives ‘To make the *shoud* [parting] in the haire with a pinne,’ and Florio, p. 483, ‘the dividing or shedding of a woman's haire of hir head.’ ‘*Discrimen*, the seed of the hede.’ Nominale MS. In the Trinity MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 18837, we read of Christ that ‘In heed he had a *shood* biforn As Nazareus han pere þei are born.’ ‘*La grece des cheueux* (de les cheueux departis en grece), the shedding or shading of the haire; the parting thereof on the forehead (after the old fashion).’ Cotgrave. Still in use; see Mr. Peacock's Glossary. A. S. *scilde*. Horman says ‘The shede of the heer goeth vp to the toppedeuydyng the moolde. *Equamentum capillorum ad summum verticem bregma diuidit*.’ ‘*Ma teste ou mouu chief. La grece de mouu chief* (the sched of my eved).’ W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 144. ‘*Hoc discrimen*, the shade of the hede.’ *Ibid.* p. 206. In the later Wyclifite version of Judith x. 3 *shale* is used to translate the Vulgate *discriminavit*: ‘And sche waisehide hir bodi, and anyntide hir with beste myrre, and sche *schedide* [platte W.] the heer of hir heed.’ Chaucer in the *Knight's Tale*, 2009, has—

‘The sleer of himself yet saugh I there,      The nayl y-dryve in the *schode* a-nyght;  
His herte-blood hath bathed al his here;      The colde deth, with mouth gapyng upright.’

‘I schede ones heed, I parte the heares evyn from the crowne to the myddes of the fore-head. *Je mespartis mes cheueulx*. Shedeid your heares evyn in the myddes.’ Palgrave.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Merges*, a grype of corne in reaping; or so muche corne or hay, as one with a pitche forke or looke can take vp at a time.’ Cooper.

<sup>4</sup> ‘A case, a sleth, a scabberd, *theca*.’ Baret.

<sup>5</sup> In hell, Hampole tells us, the wicked

‘Salle have mare schame of þair syn þare,

And þair *scheudschep* salle be mare.’ *P. of Cons.* 7145.

See also ll. 380, 1171, 3341, &c. William of Nassington in the proem to his *Mirror of Life*, l. 10, prays that there may be sent

‘To the Fende schame and *schenschypp*,      Hele of saule.’

And to 30we þat me heres als swa

See also William of Palerne, ll. 556, 1803. *Cursor Mundi*, 19448, &c.

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Balans*, a sheepe two 3eres olde: an hog-grell or hog-gatte.’ Cooper. Ducange gives ‘*Balans*, ovis a *balan* quod est ovium vox; *barbis*, *montan*. *Barbican*, ovis.’

a Schepcote<sup>1</sup>; *cavla* (ovile, tigurrium A.).

a Schepcruke<sup>2</sup>; *cambuca*, *pedum*.

a Schepfalde; *caula*, *onile*.

a Scheperde (Schepehirde A.)<sup>3</sup>; *Archimendrita*, *mandra*, *opilio*, *ouilio*.

a Scheperde doge (Schepphirde dogg A.); *Aggregarius*.

to Schere<sup>4</sup>; *metere*, *de-*, *di-*, *secare*, *de-*, *scindere* (*falcare* A.), *Ab-*.

†a Scheryfe; *ricecomes*.

†a Schergrysse (Scheregresse A.)<sup>5</sup>; *carex*.

a Scherere; *metillus*, *messor*, *falcarius*, *terista*.

a Scherynge; *messio*; *metens* participium, *messorius* participium.

a pare of Scheres (Scherys A.)<sup>6</sup>; *forfec*, *forpex*.

a Schete<sup>7</sup>; *linthiumen*, *lintheum*, *lintheolum*.

a Schethe<sup>8</sup>; *vagina*, *vaginula* diminutivum.

to Schethe; *vaginare*.

to drawe owte of Schethe (to vn Schethe A); *evaginare*.

a Schethere; *vaginator*, *vaginaris*.

to Schewe; *nunciare*, *Ad-*, *de-*, *Ad-* *nunciatur de futuro*, *nunciatur de longinquo*, *denunciatur de presenti*, *enunciatur in futuro*, *renunciatur de accusando*, *exponere*, *elucidare*, *lucidare*, *disserere*, *serenare*, *explicare*, *extricare*, *intim[a]re*, *insinuare*, *edesserere*, *retexere*, *publicare*, *pandere*, *ex-*, *op-*, *promere*, *eloqui*, *annunciare*, *apocalipsari*, *aporiare*, *enucliare*, *iudicare*, *Aperire*, *discooperire*, *edere*, *recludere*, *de-*, *exprimere*, *deuulgare*, *di-*, *declarare*, *effundere*, *celare*, *vulgare*, *retegere*, *decomperere*, *ostendere*, *ostentare*, *manifestare*, *parere*, *demonstrare*, *exhibere*, *notare*, *notificare*, *denotare*, *edonare*, *monstrare*, *explanare*, *expedire*, *evolucere*, *nudare*, *e-*, *promulgare*, *recludere*, *reserare*, *palare*, *pro-*, *de-*, *designare*, *diffinire*, *erectare*, *prodere*, *signare*, *signare*, *suggerere*; *versus*:

¶ *Intimat ad mentem*, sed *suggerere spectat Ad Aures*; *Relere unde terum Releuit omnia ydola*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Cavle, munimenta ovium; barrières pour renfermer les moutons, pare.' Ducange, 'A fold, or sheepcote, l'estable de brebis.' Baret. 'Bergerie, f. a sheep coat or sheep house.' Cotgrave.

<sup>2</sup> 'Pedum, a sheepe crooke.' Cooper. See note to **Cambake**, above.

<sup>3</sup> 'Archimandrita, an abbot or ruler of heremites. Opilio, a sheephearde, Columella.' Cooper.

<sup>4</sup> In the duell between Gawayne and the strange knight we are told

'Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and scherde thorowe mailles,

Bothe schere thorowe schoulders a schaft-monde large.' *Morte Arthure*, 2545.

A. S. *secran*.

<sup>5</sup> A kind of sedge, so called from its sharp cutting edge. Gerarde, *Herbal*, Bk. i. c. v. p. 7, says that 'in Lincolnshire the Wilde Reede is called *Shceergrasse* or Henne.' Probably identical with what Lyte, Dodoens, p. 575, calls 'Reede grasse. *Platanaria*.' Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 89, has a chapter 'Of Serge or *shergres*.' He says, 'Carex is the latin name of an herbe, whiche we cal in english *segge* or *shergresse*.'

'And lodging all night long he lies among hard stones

Vpon a couch vnnade being fed with rough greene leaues.

And *shceergrasse* sharpe, or sedge.'

Abr. Fleming, *Bucoliks, &c. of Virgil*, 1589, Georgic iii. p. 44.

<sup>6</sup> 'A paire of sheares, or scissors, *forfec*.' Baret.

<sup>7</sup> Baret says 'a sheete, or blanket for a bed, *lodix*. But for more distinction you may say, *lodix linea*, a sheete, and *lodix lanca*, a blanket.'

<sup>8</sup> 'Vagina, a Shede. Vagino, to shedyn. Evagino, to drawyn oute off þe shede.' Medulla. 'A sheath; a scabbard; a couering; a case; *vagina*.' Baret.

a Schewynge; *Apollivis, ostensio, ostentatus, dignificatio, iudicium; ostendens* (et cetera nomina verbalia A.).

a Schyde<sup>1</sup>; *teda, ticio* (Fax A.).

a Schyfe<sup>2</sup>; *lesca, collirida*.

Schylled pyse (Shide peyse A.)<sup>3</sup>; *pyse exiligne*.

A Schillyng: *Solidus* (A.).

Schylle<sup>4</sup>; *Sonorus* (A.).

to Schyne; *lucere, al-, e-, re-, di-, Ardere, ex-, Ardescere, ex-, luculare, caristiare, choruscare, gliscere, scintillare, fulgorare, fulgidare, micare, e-, rutilare, clare,*

*radiare, ir-, nitere, e-, re-, lucescere, e-, fulgere, -gescere, cluere, pre-, 3<sup>e</sup> coniugationis, pollere, pre-, splendere, re-, vernare, comare, nitescere, re-, e-, vibrare; versus:*

¶ *Gemma nitet, sydlus fulget, can-  
delaque lucet,*

*Ast<sup>5</sup> Aurum splendet, Autor  
(Victor A.) certamine pollet.*

Schynynge; *splendens, splendidus, -didulus, nitens, nitidus* (Cui adhibetur cura ut aurum vel argentum. *Splendidus, natura et Sol vel luna, Splendidulus* A.),

<sup>1</sup> *Teda*, f. a tree oute of whiche issueth a licour more thinne then pitche: unproperly it is taken for all woodde, which beyng dressed with rosen or waxe will burne like a torch; a torch. *Titio*, m. a fyer braune, or wood that hath been on fyer.' Cooper. '*Tedula*, a schyde of wode.' Nominale MS. 'Schyde of wode, *buche; moule de buches*.' Palsgrave. 'Schide, *vide* Bilet.' Baret. 'A schyde, bilet, *cala*.' Manip. Vocab. In P. Plowman, B. ix. 131, we are told how God

'Come to Noe anon, and bad hym nouȝt lette:

Swithe go shape a shippe of *shüles* and of bordes.'

In the fight between Sir Gawan and Sir Galrum, we read that

'Schafft in *shide* wode thay shindre in *shides*.' *Anturs of Arthur*, ed. Robson, xxxix.

Gawin Douglas renders Virgil, *Æneid*, ix. 568—

'Som vthir presit with *schidis* and mony ane sill. The fyre bleis about the rufe to fling;' the original latin being *ardentes tudas alii ad fastigia jactant*. See also *ibid.* p. 207, *Richard Coeur de Lion*, l. 1385, *Roland & Otuel*, 1547, &c. In Arnold's Chronicle, 1500, p. 98 (ed. 1811) is printed a regulation 'that euery Essex belet of one contayn in length with the carl iij. fote and half of assise and in gretnes in y<sup>e</sup> middes xv. ynches, and that euery Essex belet of more than one *shide* be of resonable proporciō and gretnes after the nombre of *shyle* that it be tolde fore also the rate of the sayd belet of one *shyde*, &c.' 'Ful wel kan ich cleuen *shides*.' *Havelok*, 917. A. S. *scüle*, O. Icel. *skið*. See P. Astelle, a shydd.

<sup>2</sup> 'A shiue or shiuer, *segmen, sequentum*.' Baret. Huloet gives 'a shive of bread, *minutal*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'a shiue of bread, *sectio panis*.' In the *Forme of Cure*, p. 98, we have 'scher yt on *schyccrys*;' and again, p. 121, in making 'Flawns' for Lent, we are told to 'kerf hem in *schivris*.' In the *Ancient Riecle*, p. 416, we read: 'Gif heo mei sparien eni poure *schreudun*,' where one MS. reads *shiu*. A shive is properly only a bit, slice or fragment (compare *Schyfes of lyne*), but the term appears to be used here in the meaning of a cake. We have already had *collirida* as the Latin equivalent of a Cramcake. Compare *Stepmoder schyfe*, hereafter.

<sup>3</sup> See P. Crakkyu or schyllyn nothys. In the *Forme of Cury*, we read, p. 59, '*schyl* oysters and sech hem in wyne, &c.'

<sup>4</sup> 'Shil or shirle, *argutus, canorus, acutus*.' Manip. Vocab. Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 9268, says of the music of heaven that

'Swilk melody, als þat sal be þan,

In þis werld herd never nan erthely man,

And in *William of Palerne*, 38, we read, 'so kently and *schille*.' In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V. pr. in *Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, p. 145, we read—

'Tom Lutar was their minstrel meet,

O Lord! as he could lanns [skip]!

A. S. *scyll*. 'Then the soudan cried *schill* for ferl.' *The Song of Roland*, l. 1003. 'Þe Sarazynes sone þat cry arereþ in tal þat host ful *schille*.' *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 3020.

<sup>5</sup> MS. *Est*. A. reads *Aust*.

For swa swete sal be þat noyse and *shille*  
And swa delitable and swa sutille, &c.'

In 'The Christ's Kirk'

He played so *schill*, and sang so sweet,

While Towsy took a trans [dance].'

*obrisus, coruscus, rutilus, rutilus, fulgorus (rutilus, et cetera participia verborum A.).*

a Schynynge; *Aura, nitor, & cetera; ubi clernes.*

to make Schynynge; *nitidure.*

a Schyne<sup>1</sup>; *sura.*

to Schyne be twyne; *intertuere.*

a Schyppe (Schipe A.); *liuter, lembus, barca, barcella, barcula, carpasia, carina, scapha, prora, liburna, facelus, nanis, naucula; naualis, nauticus participia; calaria, curbasus, puppis, carbata est navis honorata, biremis, trieris, tri[r]emis (Scopha A.).*

†Schypabyll; *naviga[bi]lis.*

†a Schyppe burde; *Asser.*

a Schyppe for cence (Incense A.)<sup>2</sup>; *Acerra.*

a Schyppe hyre; *navium.*

a Schyppe maker; *barcarius (barcarius A.), nauticus.*

a Schyppe man; *navia, navclerus, nauticularius, navigator, remigator, remex.*

Schyre<sup>3</sup>; *ubi clere.*

a Schyre; *comitatus.*

A Schyriffe; *viccomes (A.).*

to Schyte; *cacare, egerere, egestare, -titare.*

†to Schyfe; *extupare.*

†Schyfes (Schyffes A.) of lyne<sup>4</sup>; *stupa, napta.*

a Scho (Schoo A.)<sup>5</sup>; *culpeinus (culponius A.) rusticorum est, millus, satularis (Sotularis, Sotular secundum quosdam A.), subtellaris.*

to Scho; *calcicare.*

to Scho horse; *ferrare.*

a Schoer; *ferrarius.*

a Schoynge; *ferramentum, ferrura.*

Schoynge of a byschope (Schoñ of A bischoppe A.); *sandalia.*

a Schoynge horne; *percipollex, calciatorium.*

a Schoppe; *Apotheca, opella, & cetera; ubi A buthe.*

Schorth; *Argutus, et corporis arguti surgit pigneus, brevis, bracos grece, compendiosus, micros vel micron grece.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Shame skrapeth his clothes & his *shynes* wasseth,' P. Plowman, B. xi. 423. Chaucer, in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, l. 386, tells us that the Cook

'On his *schyne* a mormal hadde he, For blankmanger that made he with the beste.' See also Schanke.

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives 'a ship, such as was used in the church to put Frankincense in, *acerra*.' Cooper renders *Acerra* by 'a shippe wherein frankensens is put: some name it an aulter sette before a dead corpes, wheron insence was burned: some call it a cuppe, wherein they did sacrifice wine.'

<sup>3</sup> 'For leuening in his sight cloudes *schire* Forth yheden, haile, and koles of fire.'

*Metrical Psalter*, Ps. xvii. 13.

'Shyre nat thycke, *delie*.' Palgrave. Hampole says—

'Vermyn of helle salle ay lyfe,  
And never deghe þe synfulle to gryefe,  
The whilke salle lyfe in the flawme of fyre,  
Als fyssches lyfes in water *schyre*.' *P. of Cons.* 6931.

And again he tells us that all the water on earth would not suffice to put out hell fire—

'Na mare þan a drop of water *shire* If alle Rome brend, mught slegen þat fire.' l. 6612.  
'He wat3 schunt to þe schadow vnder *schyre* leuc3.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 605.

See also *ibid.* A. 28, B. 553, 1278, &c.

'Thane he schoupe hym to chippe, and schownnes no lengere,

Scherys with a charpe wynde ouer the *schyre* waters.' *Morte Arthure*, 3600.  
See also *ibid.* ll. 1760, 2169, 3846 and 4212. The verb occurs in the *Ancren Ricle*, p. 384: 'al is ase nou aȝean luue, þet *schireð* and brihteð þe heorte;' and the adjective on pp. 144, 246, 382, &c.

<sup>4</sup> Bits of tow. Compare *Hardes*, above.

<sup>5</sup> 'Satulares i. q. *sotulares*: calcei; *souliers*. *Subtulares*; *souliers*, *pantouffes*.' D'Arnis. *Millus* is evidently the same as *Mallus*, which Baret renders 'a thick soled shoe called Mules.'

to Schorte (to make Schorte A.);  
*barritionare, corripere, breuiare,*  
*Ab-, curtare, de-, contrahere.*

Schortyd; *corruptus, breuiatus, Ab-*  
*& cetera.*

a Schortnes; *breuitas, correpcio, &*  
*cetera.*

Schortly; *breuiter, comatice, compen-*  
*diose, summam Aduerbiu.*

A Schovylle<sup>1</sup>; *tribula (A.).*

†Schowe ssou<sup>2</sup>; *interieccio est.*

a Scholder (Schuldir A.); *Armus*  
*bestiarum est, humerus hominum*  
*est vel scapula, humeralus, spatula;*  
*humeralis, scapularis parti-*  
*cipia.*

†a Schowpe<sup>3</sup>; *cornum.*

†a Schowpe tre; *cornus.*

a Schowre; *ymber, ymberculus di-*  
*minutium.*

to Schowte; *vbi A cry.*

a Schrewe; *malefactor (prauus, et*  
*cetera; vbi ylle A.).*

to Schrewe; *denouere, maledicere.*

to make a Schrewe (to make  
 Schrewed A.); *prauere, de-.*

Schrewyd; *vbi ille.*

a Schrewdnes<sup>4</sup>; *malicia, malignitas,*  
*nequicia, prauitas, perversitas,*

*impietas, seueritas, crudelitas,*  
*feritas, improbitas, ignobilitas,*  
*maleficium, proteruita.*

to Schryfe; *confiteri.*

a Schryfer; *confessor.*

a Schryft; *confessio.*

Schryffen; *confessus.*

a Schryne; *colossium, quia ibi co-*  
*luntur ossa, capsu, capsula, cap-*  
*sella.*

†to Schute as corne dose (Schott os  
 corne dose A.); *spicare.*

to Schute (to Schott An Arowe A.);  
*sagittare.*

a Schuter; *sagittator.*

a Schutylle (Shvtylle A.); *naucula,*  
*panus.*

#### S ante I.

Sybbe; *Affinis, consanguineus, cog-*  
*natus, contribulis penultima pro-*  
*ducta.*

\*a Sybredyn (Sybrydyng A.)<sup>5</sup>; *con-*  
*sanguinitas.*

a Syde; *latus, costa; lateralis, col-*  
*latericius.*

a Syde burde<sup>6</sup>; *Assidella.*

\*Syde As A hode<sup>7</sup>; *prolixus; pro-*  
*lixitas.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Theire manner is for one to stande with a mell and breake the clottes small, another hath a *showle* and *showleth* the mowles into the hole, the third and all the rest have rammers for ramminge and beatinge of the earth downe into the hole.' *Farming & Acct. Books* of Henry Best, 1641, p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> Apparently, to cry *shoo*.

<sup>3</sup> See an Heppe tre, above. *Schowpe* is essentially the same word as *kip*, as shown by the Frisian and Flemish forms. Compare also 'Schoups. The hips. N.' Halliwell. '*Scopetum*, a place there scope tres growen.' *Medulla*. In Cumberland the briar is still called *choup tree*.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *Scherdnes*; corrected by A.

<sup>5</sup> In *Morte Arthure*, l. 4144. Sir Idrus says—

'Bot I forsake this gate, so me gode helpe,

And sothely alle *sybredyne* bot thy selfe one.'

and at l. 691. Arthur begs Mordred to accept the office of Viceroy 'Ffor the *sybredyne* of me.' In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 729, l. 12673, we are told of St. James, that

'Hesu brother called was he For *sibrede*, worshepe and beaute.'

A. S. *sibradin*. See also Wylif, *Schot Works*, ed. Arnold, i. 318, 376. &c. Hume in his *Orthographie of the Briton Tongue*, p. 21, says that 'c and k are sa *sib* that the one is a greek, and the other a latin symbol of one sound.' 'Til hir scho cald her *sibmen*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 20213.

<sup>6</sup> Compare *Burde dormande*, above.

<sup>7</sup> In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 311, l. 5313, we are told of Jacob that

'His berde was *side* with myche hare.'

This is the original meaning of the word. Thus in *Beowulf* we read: 'Helm ne gemunde by man *side*.' *Lazamon* frequently uses *side* as an adverb, with the meaning of widely, far, in the phrase 'wide and side' = far and wide. Thus in l. 4963 we find—

\***Syde As A** gowne; *defluxus, tularis*.  
†a Syde rape<sup>1</sup>; *retinaculum*.

**Syther** (Sydir A.); *pomacium* (*pancracium* A.) *vel pomatum, vel sicera, potus est*.

a **Syfe** (Syffe A.); *crybrum, tarantularum*.

to **Syfte**; *cribrare, taratan[ta]razare*.

to **Syghe**; *singultare, suspirare, gemere, & cetera*; *ubi to sorowe*.

a **Syghynge**; *singultus, suspirium*.

**Syghynge**; *suspirans, suspiriosus*.

a **Syghte**; *Acies, visus, visio*; *visiuis, et virtus visui*.

to **Sygnifye**; *significare*.

a **Sygnificacioñ**; *sensus, significatio*.

**Syker**<sup>2</sup>; *securus, firmus, constans, solidus* (*beatus* A.).

**Sykerly**; *secure, firme, firmiter, constanter, profecto* (*tute* A.).

to make **Syker**; *firmare, securare*.

a **Sekernes** (*Sikyernes* A.); *firmitas, securitas*.

a **Sykelle**; *fala, falcicula*.

a **Sykelle maker**; *falcarius*.

†to **Syle**<sup>3</sup>; *colare*.

†a mylke **Syle** (A **Syle** A.); *colatorium*.

**Sylke**<sup>4</sup>; *bissus Album, coccum rubrum, sericum*; *versus*:

¶ *Quadruplicis generijs sunt serica dicta latinis*;

*Est Album bissus, velut est*

*Asura iacinctus,*

*Purpura sanguineus, velut igneus est tibi coctus.*

'He sende his sonde oueral Borgoynes londe, And wide and side he somnede ferde.'  
So also l. 17,018: 'Pa fonden gunnen riden widen & siden'; and 29,902: 'Pis sone wes itald wide & side.' So, too, in the *Ormulum*, 5900:

'Forr wide & side spelledd iss  
Purh heore fowwre bokess

Off ure Laferrd Jesu Crist  
& hu mann birp himm þeowwtenn:'

and again, l. 9174: 'Ta wass Romess kinedom Full wid & sid onn eorþe.' The form 'side and wide' occurs in *Cædmon*, p. 8, and in *Arthur & Merlin*, p. 9, l. 200. In P. Plowman, B. v. 193, Langland says of Avarice that

'As a letheren purs lolled his chiekes, Wel sydder þan his chyn þei chineled for elde.'  
'Thei nakiden hym the side coote to the hele [*tunica talaris*].' Wyclif, Genesis xxxvii. 23. Fitzherbert in the *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xxxiib, mentions amongst 'the ix. propertyes of a foxe. The fyrste is: to be prycke eared . . . the fourth to be syde tayled;' and again, he complains of the 'mennes seruantes [being] so abused in theyr aray, theyr cotes be so syde that they be fayne to tucke them vp when they ryde, as women do theyr kyrtels when they go to the market or other places, the which is an vnconuenient syght.' fo. liii. Gawin Douglas uses 'fute syde' in the sense of 'hanging down to the feet.' *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 229. 'Sydenesse, longe vr.' Palsgrave.

<sup>1</sup> A side rope. 'A staie or anything that holdeth backe, *retinaculum*.' Baret.

<sup>2</sup> See **Sekyr**, above.

<sup>3</sup> To strain. 'A siling dish, *vide* Colander and Strainer.' Baret. 'A sile, *colum*: to syle milke, *colare*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Liber Ctre Cocorum*, p. 21, we read in a recipe for 'Harus in a sewe,' that 'Alle rawe þo hare schalle hacked be,

In gobettis smalle, Syr, levis me:'

In hir owne blode seyn or sylld clene;'

and at p. 17, 'sethe and syde hit thorowghe a cloth.' Still in use: see Mr. Peacock's and Ray's Glossaries. In the Invent. of Robert Prat, taken in 1562, we find mentioned, 'one kyrne with the staffe, one syll, j vergeus barrell, vj mylk bowls, ij kyttys, &c.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 208; see also p. 224 and i. 207. In the *Boke of Curtasye* (pr. in Babees Book), l. 695, one of the Ewer's duties is stated to be that he

'thurgh towelle syles clene

His water into þo bassynges shene.'

In some of the Northern Counties a heavy downpour of rain, falling perpendicularly, is said to 'sile down,' as though it had passed through a sieve. Palsgrave gives 'I sye mylke or clense. *Je coulle du lait*. This terme is to moche northerne.'

<sup>4</sup> *Bysse*, sorte d'étoffe de soie, Roquefort. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 38, the king of Hungary is described as 'y-clothid alle in purple and bisse.' So in Wyclif, 'Sum man was clothed in purple and *bysse*' (where the A. V. reads 'fine linen'). Cooper renders *Byssus* by 'a maner of fine flexe; silke.' 'Silke; fine flaxe, *hyssus*.' Baret.

a Sylke worme; *bombex, producto -bi-; bombycinus, & cetera.*

Alle of Sylke; *olosericus, sericus.*

a Syllabyll (A Sillabe A.); *sillaba.*

a Sylour<sup>1</sup>; *Anabatrū.*

Syluer; *Argentum; Argentens.*

a Syluer maker or keper; *Argentarius.*

Sym; *symon, nomen proprium viri.*

a Syment; *cementum.*

\*a Symnelle<sup>2</sup>; *Artocopus, libum, libellum, placentia.*

Symony; *simonia; simoniacus participium, vel qui facit simoniam<sup>3</sup>.*

Sympylle; *simplex.*

Sympylly; *simpliciter.*

a Sympyllnes; *simplicitas.*

†to Synde<sup>4</sup>; *ubi to wesche.*

a Synder; *scoria.*

†a Syne of A buke; *registrum.*

A Simphane<sup>5</sup>; *Simphonia, simphonista qui canit in simphonia (A.).*

†to Synfan; *simphonizare.*

Synfulle; *criminosus, scelestus, scelerosus.*

to Synge; *Accinere, calamizare, canere spiritu, cantare, de-, voce, cantitare, concinere, concrepare,*

*resonare, modulari, pangere, occanere, occinere, pangitare, precinere, psallere, simphonizare.*

to Synge messe; *celebrare.*

a Synger; *cantator, -trix.*

Syngynge; *cantans, pangens, psallens, & cetera.*

a Synke; *ruder, rudus.*

to Sinke.

Synne; *Admissum, delictum quasi derelictum quod fieri debuit, peccatum cum committimus quod non licet, crimen, culpa, flagitium, flagiciosus, factus, fomes, limus, noxa, noxius, sanguis, nox, peccamen, piaculum, reatus, vicium, viciolum, tradux, scelus est quod fit contra homines ut rapina vel oppressio, iniquitas quasi non equitas & fit irridente, detrahendo vel paciendo, vel (sic A.) scelus est quicquid non oportet, nephas est quicquid non licet; (versus:*

¶ *Sic quum facias quod non debes, homo, peccas,  
Set tunc delinquis cum non facias que deberes,  
Sic quod delictum quid peccatum tibi dictum A.).*

<sup>1</sup> 'Anabarathrum; a pulpite or other like place, whereunto a man ascendeth by ladders or greeses.' Cooper. But probably the meaning here is hangings, or a canopy, as in *Morte Arthure*, 3194: 'The kyng hyne selfene es sette, and certayne lordes,

Vndyre a sylure of sylke. sawghte at the burdez.'

The author of *Piers the Ploughman's Crede* describing the Dominican Convent, says that the Chapter-house was 'corouen and cquered and queyntliche entayled,

With seulich sclure y-set on lofte.' l. 200.

Compare P. Ceelyn with syllure. 'Vndur a scler of sylke with dayntethis diste.' *Anturs of Arthur*, st. xxvii.

<sup>2</sup> In *Harclok*, 779, we find mentioned, 'wastels' and 'simnells.' '*Hic artocopus, A<sup>cc</sup>-symnelle.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198. 'Sinnell, bunne or cracknell. *collgra.*' Baret, who adds, 'it appeereth that this English word Sinnell was first deriued of the Greeke worde *συνδαλς* id est *Similia* vel *Similago*, which signifieth fine wheate floure, of which sinanels are made.' By the 'Assiz- of Bred in the Cite of London,' the 'ferthing *synnell*' was to weigh 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. See *Liber Albus*, iii. 411.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *sinomium*.

<sup>4</sup> '*Sind*, v. a. to rinse.' Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire.

<sup>5</sup> A musical instrument of some kind, the form of which is not known. The name is probably taken from the Vulgate version of Daniel iii. 5, where we have *symphonia*, rendered in the Auth. Version 'dulcimers.' 'There I make hem heere songes, roundelles, and ballades, and swete sownes of harpes, of *simphanours*, of organs, and of cothere sownes, whiche were wel longe to telle al.' De Deguileville, *Pilgrimage*, ed. Wright, p. 102.



to Synne; *committere, peccare, delinquere, & cetera*; *vbi* to trespass.

Synoper<sup>1</sup>; *sinopsis, genus coloris est.*

a Syrupe (Sirope A.); *sirupus.*

a Sir; *dominus.*

a Synowe; *neruus; nervi[c]us, nervicius.*

with owtyn Synows; *eneruus, enervus.*

a Syster; *soror, germana, sororeculus; sororius.*

a Syster husbande; *sororius.*

a Syster sone; *consobrinus, sobrinus.*

a Syster doghter; *sobrina, con-*

to folow þe Syster in maners; *sororiture (sororissare A.).*

A Sistir elawe; *Socrus, Nurus (A.).*

to Sytt; *sedere, As-, con-, pre-, re-, residescere juchoatium.*

to Sytt At mete; *courinare, discumbere, re-, recubare, dij- [! dis-].*

to Sytt on eggis; *incubare.*

to Sit on A horse; *insedere & construitur cum dativo, vt: insedeo equo vel eque.*

a Sythe or a ley (A Syte or A lee A.)<sup>2</sup>; *falx.*

A Syon or A twige; *Aborigo & proprie est pluralis Numeri, ritulumen, frutex, & cetera; vbi twigge (A.).*

S ante K.

Skarlett; *vbi* Scarlett (A.).

a Skale; *scabies, & cetera; vbi* a scale.

†Skadyll<sup>3</sup>; *vbi* wyld.

†Skele<sup>4</sup>; *emiculum.*

a Skaunce<sup>5</sup>; *vbi* a wylte.

a Skepe<sup>6</sup>; *canistrum, cofinus.*

ta Skepe of coyle (Cale A.)<sup>7</sup>; *batulus.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Sinopsis, a redde stone commonly called Sinoper or Ruddle.' Cooper. Manip. Vocab. gives 'Synople, *sinopsis*,' and Huloet has 'Synoper, stone red of coulour, *sinopsis*: synople, coulour or redde, *miniacius*: synople, or redde lede, *minium*.' 'Sinople, red led or vermillion, *rubeus mincium*.' Baret. Cotgrave gives 'Sinople; sinople, green colour (in Blazon).' 'Sinopsis, a red stone commonly called Sinoper or ruddle. It seemeth to be Spanish Brown.' Gouldman. Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xii. Prol. l. 56, speaks of 'The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete . . . With fynnyis schinand broun as synopare.' See Caxton's *Reynard the Fox* (Arber reprint), p. 85.

<sup>2</sup> See also *Ley*, above.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Robinson in his Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire gives 'Scaddle, *adj.* timid, usually applied to a horse; and Ray in his Glossary has 'Skaddle, *scathie, adj.* ravenous, mischievous; ab. A. S. *scræðc*, harm, hurt, damage, mischief; or *scræðan*, ledere, nocere.'

<sup>4</sup> Still in use in the North for 'a dairy vessel'; see Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Yorkshire, and Ray. From this word we have the diminutive 'skillet,' a little pot or pan, also still in use. In the Inventory of Bertram Anderson taken in 1570 are given the following articles: 'In the mylke Howse—thre shelues for cheases hanginge iiij. —lxxxxiiij cheases iij' —a call and vj Chearnes xx. —lxxxx mylke bowlls iijl. —x mylke skelres v. —a castar for lyeinge cheases of ijs. —viij skelles iij pynnes for caryage of drenk a feld—a Chease Trowe.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.) i. 341. At p. 278 of the same vol. the form *skill* occurs, and at p. 207, in the Invent. of Robert Prat taken in 1563, are mentioned 'ij great bowells, iij wodd skulles, one syle, &c.'; see also *ibid.* vol. ii. p. 27. 'A little two gallon skele to fetch water in' is mentioned in the *Farming Book* of H. Best, 1641, p. 145. Compare *Milke skele*, above.

<sup>5</sup> I cannot explain this: a *wylte* does not occur.

<sup>6</sup> Still in use in the North. Icel. *skeppa*, a measure, bushel.

'Sumwhat lene us bi thi *skep*; I shal þou lene, seide Josep.' *Cursor Mundi*, 4741. 'A skeppe, a measure of corne.' Manip. Vocab. Huloet has 'skep or lyke coffen for corne, *cumera*.' The term is frequently applied to a hive. 'One pare of bed stockes, on spinninge wheill, one maunde, j straw *skeipp* & j hopp' xvj.' Invent. of Robert Prat, already quoted, p. 207. 'Into *skeppes* newe hem haste as blyue.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 190, l. 105. See also *ibid.* pp. 68, l. 216 and 185, l. 178.

<sup>7</sup> A coal scuttle. 'A fire pan, a warming pan or basen, *batillus*. A fire shovel, or a pan of iron to beare fire, a chalfing dish. *batillum*.' Baret.

a Skyñ; *birsa, corium, coriohum animalium sunt, cutis est hominum, pellis, pellicula, coriosus, & cetera*; (versus:

¶ *Est pecudum corium, set Cutis est hominum A.*)

†a Skyñ y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> chylde is lappyd in jn y<sup>e</sup> moder wame; *himen generatio himenis*<sup>1</sup>, *matrice*.

a Skynner (Skynnare A.); *candidarius, pelliparius*.

†a Skynnery<sup>2</sup>; *pelliparium*.

a Skyrte<sup>3</sup>; *birrum, gremium, grabatum (correpto medio A.) firma*.

to make Skyrte; *gremiare*.

to putt in Skyrte; *ingremiare*.

Skylder; *ubi scripythille*.

Sklater.

S ante L.

to Slaa; *cedere, funestare, necare, inter-, macellare, mortificare, tollere, adolere*; versus:

¶ *Interemit, peremit, interficit & necat, occat,*

*Occidit, mactat, extinguit siue trucidat,*

*Soffocat, iugulat, funestat, siue fugillat*<sup>4</sup>,

*Mortificat, truncat, disternat, exanimatque.*

a Selaer; *mactator, intersector, occisor*.

a Slaer of goddis; *deicida*.

a Slaer of moder; *matricida*.

a Slaer of fadyr; *patricida (paricida A.)*.

a Slaughter; *cedes, cedicula, strages, mortificacio, occisio, jnternicio, jnterneccio, jnternicies, jnternicium*.

a Slay<sup>5</sup>; *pecten, lania*.

to Slake<sup>6</sup>; (*soluere A.*), *laxare, re-, Admittere, i. laxare habenas*.

a Slakyng; *laxacio, re-, relaxatus*.

Slakyd; *laxatus*.

Slayñ; *letatus, mortificatus, mactatus, mactus per sincopam*.

a Sla; *spinum, mespilum*.

<sup>1</sup> *Hymen*, a skinne in the secrete partes of a maiden broken when she is defloured.  
Cooper.

<sup>2</sup> *Gremium*. A bosom or a skyrte or a woman's lappe.' Ortus. 'I have, he said, a wondir grete wille to slepe: Strecch out thi *skirthe* [skyrte Camb. MS.] that I may rest me thereon and slepe a while.' And anon the woman was redy, and toke his hede into hir *skirthe*, and he began strongly for to slepe.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 188.

'Of all women that ever were borne,

That bere chylder abyde and see,

How my sone lyeth me beforne,

Upon my skyrte taken fro the tree.'

*Lamentation of V. Mary*, c. 1460, quoted in the *Chester Plays*, ii. 207.  
'*Hoc gremium, A<sup>o</sup> seyrte*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 196.

<sup>4</sup> *sugillat*.

<sup>5</sup> The sley or reed of a weaver's loom. W. de Bibbesworth says, '*Jo ay purru de une lame* (a slay).' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157. Skelton in his *Garlende of Laurell*, 791, has—

'To were in the stoule sune were full preste,  
With *statis*, with tavellis, with tredellis well dreste;'

and Gawain Douglas, *Aeneidos*, Bk. vii. p. 204, says of Circe—

'With subtell *slayis*, and hir hedeles slee. Riche lenze wobbis naitly weiffit sche.'

'*Lizos para tezer*, the owfe or three-d of linnen wound vp on the two beames which the sleie doth weave vp and downe.' Percival, Spanish Dict.

<sup>6</sup> 'At pasch of Jewes þe custom was  
Ane of prison to slake

Withouten dome to latt him pas  
Ffor þat hegh fest sake.'

MS. Harl. 4196, ff. 209.

'The bran of wheate. . . *slaketh* the swellings in womens breasts.' Gerarde. Herball, Bk. I. c. xl. p. 60. 'þe oper stape is þet me zette mesure ine þe loste and mid þe likinge of þe wille, þet me se him ne *aslaky* naxt to moche þane bridel to yerne to lostes of þe ulses, ne to þe covaytise of þise wordle.' *Ayenbite of Inwyrt*, p. 253. The more common meaning of the word is to assuage, mitigate. In the *Ancient Riwle*, p. 134, it is used intransitively in the sense of cease, leave of: 'nullich neuer *slakien*, þe hwule þet mi soule is imine buke, to drien herd wiðuten, al so ase nest is, & softe beon wiðinnen.' And in *Geueyrcles*, l. 4190, 'Atte last the wynde beganne to *slake*.'

a **Sla tre**<sup>1</sup>; *spinus, mespila* (*Spinus, Spium fructus eius, mespila, mespilum fructus eius* A.).

a **Slavyñ**<sup>2</sup>; *Amphibalus, birrus, caracalea, caracoleum* (*Caracalla, Caracallum* A.), *melota, sarabarra*.

a **Slavyr**<sup>3</sup>; *orexa* (*orexia* A.), *orexis, saliva, sputum*.

to **Slavyr**; *balbutire*.

to be **Slawe**; *dirigere, pigrare, pigrescere, pigritari, torpere, torpescere, hebere, lentere, -tescere, tardere, cessare, tepere, tepescere*.

**Slawe**; *Accidiosus, desidiosus* (*ociosus* A.), *torpidus, tepidus, remissus, serotinus, lentus, argus* (*argutus* A.), *ignavus, cordus, morosus, negligens, tardus* *qui trahit tempus, piger qui per omnia egro est similis; juers sine arte, nullius officij capax, segnīs sine igne*.

vn **Slawe**; *vbi wyghte* (wight A.).

a **Slaworme**<sup>4</sup>; *secula* (*Cecula* A.).

**Slee**<sup>5</sup>; *vbi wyly or wyse*.

<sup>1</sup> The sloe tree.

<sup>2</sup> The cloak or mantle worn by a palmer. Thus in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3475, a pilgrim is described as provided

‘With scrippe, ande with *slawyne*, and skalopis i-newe,  
Both pyke and palme, alls pilgram hym scholde.’

and in *Sir Isumbras*, l. 497—

‘The knyghte purvayed bothe *slaryne* and pyke, And made hymselfe a palmere like.’  
Horn when changing clothes with the palmer says—

‘haue her clopes mine, And tak me þi *slaryne*.’

‘Clement fleygh and hys wyf yu fere,  
Into Gascoyne as ye mowe here,

With hem gan fle;  
In *slauycyns* as they palmers were

And also the Soudanes doughter dere

Yede alle thre.’ *Octavian*, l. 1547.

See also *ibid.* l. 394, *Sir Bevis*, 2063.

‘Alle þe berdles burnes bayed on him euere,

And schorned him, ffor his *slaweyn* was of þe olde schappe.’

*Richard the Reddes*, ed. Skeat, iii. 236.

<sup>3</sup> MS. to **Slavyr**. ‘*Bare*, f. foam, froath, slaver, drivell: *Barrette*, f. a bib, mochet, or mocheter to put before the bosome of a slaving childe.’ Cotgrave. Amongst the signs of old age and approaching death Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 784, mentions that a man’s

‘tung fayles, his speche is noght clere, His mouth *slavers*, his tethe rotes, &c.’

‘*L’enfant bave de nature* (slaveryt of kynde);

*Pur sauver ses dres de bavure* (from slaverie.)

*Vus dirt à sa bercere* (notice,)

*Festes l’enfant une barere* (a breastclout.)’

W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 143; where the Cambridge MS. for ‘bre-stelout’ has ‘slaving-clout.’ ‘I slaver, I drivell. *Je bave*. Eye on the knave. arte thou nat a shamed to slaver lyke a yonge chylde?’ Palsgrave. ‘*Baroso*, slauering, a snail, *Salinosus, limax*.’ Percival, Span. Dict. In the *Allit. Poems*, C. 186, Jonah is described as having ‘slypped vpon a sloumbe, and *sloberande* he routes.’ In Henryson’s version of the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb, *Moral Fables*, p. 85, the former

‘With girnand teeth and awfull angrie luke

Said to the Lambe, Thou Catine wretched thing

How durst thou bee so bold to fyle the bruke

Where I should drinke with thy foule *slauering*?’

‘And David . . . shewed himself as he had been madd in their handes, and stackered towarde the dores of the gate, and his *slauerynges* ranne downe his beard.’ Coverdale, 1 Kings, xxi. 13.

<sup>4</sup> ‘A slow worme, being blind, *cacilia*.’ Baret.

<sup>5</sup> ‘Pese hevens er oboven us heghe, Als clerkes says, þat er wise and *sleghe*.’

*P. of Cons.* 7569.

‘Hwere mithe i finden ani so hey

So hauelok is, or so *sley*.’

*Hauelok*, 1084.

a Sled (Sledde A.)<sup>1</sup>; *traha*.

\*a Slegt (Slyght A.) stone<sup>2</sup>; *la-mina*, *licinitorium* (*limatorium* A.), *lucibriciniculum*.

to Slegt; *lucibruinare* (A.).

to Sleke<sup>3</sup>; *extinguere*.

Slekkyd; *extinctus*.

a Slepe; *sompnus*, *dormicio*; (versus:

¶ *Est sompnus proprie dormicio continuata;*

*Sompnia sunt ea que per Sompnium sepe videmus* A.).

to Slepe; *dormire*, *ob-*, *dormiscere*, *dormitare* & *-ri*, *sopire*, *soporare*, *sompnire*.

to bryng on Slepe; *sopire*.

a Sleper; *dormitor*, *dormitator*.

Sleples; *exsompnis*, vel *exomnis*, *in-sompnis*, & cetera.

Slepy; *somprolentus*.

Slepynge; *dormiens*.

†Slepynge in ye lymmes; *Artesis*.

a Sleue; *manica*.

Slewthe; *Accidia*, *Argia*, *desidia*, *ignavia*, *pigricia*, *pigrutudo*, *pigricies*; *seguicies*, *sompmolencia*, *tepor*, *torpedo*, *torpor*.

Slyke<sup>4</sup>; *huius modi*, *huiuscemodi*, *talis*.

<sup>1</sup> 'A dray or sledde which goeth without wheeles, *traha*.' Baret. 'A trayle, sledde, *traha*.' Manip. Vocab. Florio has 'a trucke or sled with low wheeles.' 'Trainé, f. a sled. *Trainoir*, m. a sled, a drag, or dray without wheeles.' Cotgrave. 'In the courte and other places, vij cares, viij pair loits, ij stone *sleds*, viij<sup>s</sup>, iiij<sup>s</sup>.' Invent. of W. Strickland, *Richmondshire Wills & Invent.* p. 218. 'They bring water in seas [soes] and in greate tubbes or hogsheds on *sleddes*.' H. Best, *Farming Book*, 1641, p. 107. '*Traha*. An harwe or a slede.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> Ducange has '*Licinitorium*, idem quod *Licha*. *Licha*, machina poliendis et lævigandis telis et holoseris accommoda; *calandre*;' and Cotgrave '*Lisse*, a rowler of massive glasse wherewith curriers doe sleeke, and glosse their leather, and *Calendrine*, *pierrre calendrine*, a sleek-stone.' Baret gives 'Slicke, *vide* Polish and Smooth: To polish, or make smooth and slicke as with a punish, *puniceo*: To make smooth: to sleeke: to plane: to polish, *lœuigo*.' 'Calendrer, to sleeke, smooth, plane, or polish.' Cotgrave. '*Amechon*. A slyke ston.' Medulla. The version of the gloss. on W. de Biblesworth printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 172 differs from that in Mr. Way's note, being as follows:

'*E dy à souette ke de lasche* (slike) *szhike*)

*De une lech-fuyre* (a slike-stone) *sur la lasche*.'

'Beslichten. To Slick. Plaine, or Make even.' Hexham Dutch Dict. 1660. 'Slyke-stone, *lisse à papier*, *lice*. I sleeke. I make paper smothe with a sleke stone. *Je fais glissant*. You muste sleeke your paper if you wyll write Greke well.' Palsgrave. 'He sett up there an Image of E. Guido Gyant like, and enclosed the Sylver welles in the Meadowe with pure white *slicke* Stones like Marble, and there sett up a praty House open like a Cage covered, onely to keepe Comers thither from the Raine.' Leland, *Itinerary*, iv. 66. We have the verb used figuratively in the *Owl & Nightingale*. l. 839:

'Alle thine wordes beoth *i-sliked*,

That alle theo that hi afoth,

An so bi-semed and bi-liked,

Hi weneth that thu segge soth.'

See also G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. xii. Prol. p. 402.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 120, we read, 'As water *sleketh* fire, so almesdede *sleketh* synne.' Palsgrave gives 'I sleeke, I quenche a fyre, *je estanche*,' and Manip. Vocab. 'to sleken, *extinguere*.' 'Slake or quenche, *restringo*.' Huloet. Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 6312, says the mercy of God is so great that

'Alle þe syn þat a man may do

It myght *sleken*. and mare þare-to.'

See also ll. 6358, 6396, 6763, &c.

'"Loue," he seyð, "*slake* now mi sore

That is dedeliche, as Y seyð ore."'

*Guy of Warwick*, p. 12.

'Alle þe meschefeþ on mold moþt hit not *sleke*.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 708.

See also to *Slokyñ*, below. A. S. *sleeccan*.

<sup>4</sup> In the Mirror of St. Edmund (pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, ed. Perry), p. 35, l. 111, we read, 'it es a foule lychery for to delyte þe in rymes and *slyke* gulyardy.' In the Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, 37, 5, we find—

a Slyme; *limus*.

Slymy; *limosus*.

a Slynge; *funda, fundula, balca, balcaris, fundibala, balcaris*.

to Slynge; *fundare, funditare*.

a Slynge; *fundibalaris, fundibalista, funditor, baliator, baliarius*.

a Slynge stone; *glans*.

a Sloghte (Sloghe A.)<sup>1</sup>; *tesquum, vel tesqua*<sup>2</sup>, *volutabrum*.

to Slokyn<sup>3</sup>; *extinguere, sopire*.

Slokynde (Slokyñ A.); *extinctus, sopitus*.

to Slomer<sup>4</sup>; *soporare*.

a Slomerynge; *soporacio, soporans*.

a Slotte (Slot A.)<sup>5</sup>; *vbi A barre*.

†Slughe<sup>6</sup>; *squamosus*.

†a Slughe; *scama, squama, squamula diminutivum*.

†Slughes of (A Slughe of A.) eddrys (edderys A.); *exemie, idimia* (Indubie A.).

†a Sluthe hunde<sup>7</sup>; *sapifur, oderinsecus*.

A Slute<sup>8</sup>; *vbi foule* (A.).

Slwttisnes; *vbi fowlnes* (A.).

‘*Slic* wordes als I you telle      Sais Crist to dai, in our godspelle.’

See also p. 154. In the Reeve’s Tale, one of the young clerks says—

‘I have herd say, men suld take of twa thinges,

*Slik* as he fynt, or tak *slik* as he brynges.’ C. Tales, 4129.

O. Icel. *slikr*.

<sup>1</sup> ‘A slough, *exuvia*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Volutabrum*, a place where swine doo walow.’ Cooper. A. S. *slog*.

<sup>2</sup> MS. *telqua*; correctly in A.

<sup>3</sup> ‘For ony fyre that he culd bring thairtill, It *sloknit* ay ilk tyme of the awin will.’

Stewart’s trans. of Boece (Rolls Series), iii. 407.

The author of the Metrical Homilies says that ‘glotherers’

‘Kindel baret wi bacbiting      And *sloknis* it wit thair glothering;’ p. 37 :

and Hampole, *Short Prose Treatises*, p. 3, declares that ‘sothely na thyng *slokyus* sa fell flawmes, dystroyes ill thoghtes, puttes owte venomous affeccyons’ as ‘the name of Ihesu.’ Gawain Douglas heads one of his chapters of the *Aeneid*, Bk. v. p. 150—

‘Of the fyre *slokyngyng*, quhilk the nauy deris;’

‘Schupe with watir to *slokin* the haly fyre.’ *Ibid.* Bk. ii. p. 61.

‘To win the well that *slokin* may the fire      In which I burn.’ *The Kings Quair*.

See to Sleke, above.

<sup>4</sup> In the ‘Abbey of the Holy Ghost.’ (pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, ed. Perry), p. 57, l. 13, we are told ‘Sely ar the sawles þat . . . *slomers* noghte no slepis noghte in þe slowthe of fleschely lustes;’ and Arthur declares that till Modred is slain he will not

‘*Slomyre* ne slepe with my slawe eyghne.’ *Morte Arthure*, 4044.

‘Often tyme he hath taken his rest when tyme was best to traunayle, slepyng and *slomergyng* in the bed.’ Lydgate, *Pylgrymage*, Bk. I. ch. xiii, p. 8. ‘Slummeringe euill or forgetfulnes. *Lithargia*.’ Huloet.

<sup>5</sup> ‘The slot of a door, *pessulus*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘Slotte of a dore, *locquet*.’ Palsgrave.

‘For he for-gnod ylates brased ware,      And *slottes* irened brake he þare.’

*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. cvi. 16.

Gawain Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. vii. p. 211, speaks of

‘Riche cieteis yettis, stapyllis and reistis,      Grete lokkis, *slottis*, massy bandis square.’

<sup>6</sup> MS. *slugly*. In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 744, the Fairfax MS. reads—

‘Þe nedder forþ his way ys gan,      Bot in his *slughe* was sathan.’

In Lord Surrey’s Description of Spring, Bell’s ed. p. 4, we read—

‘The adder all her *slough* away she slings.’

See also p. 131. ‘For the better preservation of their health they strowed mint and sage about them; and for the speedier mewing of their feathers they gave them the *slough* of a snake, or a tortoise out of the shell, or a green lizard cut in pieces.’ Aubrey’s Wilt. MS. p. 341.

<sup>7</sup> ‘Ane *sluth-hwnd* vith thainn can thai ta.’ Barbour’s *Bruce*, vi. 36. Icel. *sloð*, a track. See note to a Brackett, p. 39, and Spanjelle, p. 351.

<sup>8</sup> ‘Sluttish; filthie; vnclane; *sordidus*.’ Baret. ‘*Slutte, soulliart, uilottiere*. Palsgrave.’

## S ante M.

Smalle; *gracilis*.

Smallum (Smally A.)<sup>1</sup>; *minutim*.

a Smalnes; *gracilitas*.

A Smoke; *vbi reke* (A.).

to Smelle; *fragrare*, *con-*, *odorare*, & cetera; *vbi* to sauer wele.

a Smellynge; *odor vel odos, odoratus, olfactus, nidor coquine est*.

Smellynge; *odorabilis, odorifer, odorosus, odorus*.

†to Smethe<sup>2</sup>; *fabricare, cudere, con-*, *re-*, *pre-*, *fabricare, de-* (*fabricari* A.).

a Smethynge; *fabricatura*.

to Smyte; *cudere, de-*, *cusare, percutere, con-*, *baculare, de-*, *corporare, ferire, fodere, per-*, *haurire, icere, ictare, ictuare, percellare* animo, *quiter, quassare, tundere*.

to Smyte oute; *labifacere, vt: ego labifaciam dentes tuos*.

a Smythyng (A Smytyng A.); *iccio, percussio, ictus, tunsio, & cetera*.

a Smythe; *cudo, faber, faberculus, fabialis (fabrilis A.)*.

†Smythe wyfe; *fabrissa*.

to Smythe fyre<sup>3</sup>; *fugillare*.

a Smythy<sup>4</sup>; *fabrica, conflatorium*.

Smvythe; *levis, & cetera; vbi playn* (A.).

†A Smyth<sup>5</sup>; *Obletamentum* (A.).

## S ante N.

a Snayle (A Snelc A.); *limax, limata, testudo*.

†to Snape; *corripere*.

a Snake; *vipera, & cetera; vbi A nedder*

a Snare (Snayr A.); *vbi A gylder*.

to Snawe; *ningere, floctare*.

a Snawe; *nix; niueus, anglice, Snawy*.

†Snayballe; *flocus, nivenodium*.

a Snekk<sup>6</sup>; *obex, obexula diminutiuum, & cetera; vbi A loke*.

<sup>1</sup> Can this be a relic of the older adverbial ending as in 'litlum and lytlum' in P. Plowman, *micklum*, &c.? If so, it is probably the latest instance. 'Smally, minute.' Baret.

<sup>2</sup> In the Early Eng. version of the Psalter, Ps. cxxviii. 3 is thus rendered—  
'Over mi bak smithed sinful ai;      þair wickednesse for-leighþed þai;  
where Wyclif's version reads 'forgeden,' the A. S. being *timbradun*. 'O leone þunge ancren, ofte a ful hawur smið smeoðis a ful woc knif.' *Ancren Ricle*, p. 52.

<sup>3</sup> 'Fugillare; ignem de petra fugillo extrahere: *battre le briguet pour avoir du feu*.' Ducange. 'Fusil, m. a fire-steel for a tinder box: *pierre à fusil*; a flint-stone.' Cotgrave. 'Fugillo, to Smyte fyre.' Medulla. See a Fire yren and to strike Fire, above.

<sup>4</sup> See the account of the story of St. Dunstan and the devil, in *Early English Poems*, &c., p. 36, where we read that the saint had

'A priuei smyþþe bi his celle . . .  
For whan he moste of oreisouns reste for werinisse  
To worke he wolde his honden do to fleo idelnisse.'

In the *Ancren Ricle*, p. 88, is given as a proverb, 'vrom mulne & from cheping, from smiðe & from ancre huse, me tiðinge bringeð.'

'The Pyote said: plene I nocht to the pape,

Than in ane smedie I be smorit with smuke.' Lyndesay. *Test. of Papyngo*, p. 261.

<sup>5</sup> Halliwell gives 'Smit. Pleasure, recreation,' but without any instance of such a meaning, nor have I been able to discover one. The Medulla explains *oblectamentum* as 'leuo, a lechoure,' and *oblecto* as 'to lykeronsyn, delyten.'

<sup>6</sup> 'I do geue vnto An Jaxssonn one woode Cheast wch haith a sneck locke wyth a coffer.' Will of Eliz. Claxton, 1569, *Wills & Invent.* i. 312. See Jack Upland's 'Rejoinder,' pr. in Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 98, where we have the word 'sneck-drawer,' a latch-lifter, used for a thief:

'These pore of whom thou spekest      that rune abowt as sneck-drawers  
myzt not helpe hem selfe;      ben neyther pore ne fabil.'  
but þoure prowde losengerie

Thieves were also called 'draw-lacches' and 'lachedrawers'; see P. Plowman, C. ix. 288, and Prof. Skeat's note to *Passus* i. 45. Cf. P. Latche or snekke. Cotgrave gives '*Loquet d'une huis*. The latch or snecket of a doore.' See the Towneley Mysteries, 106. '*Hoc pessulum, a snek*.' Wright's *Vocab.* 237. 'Sneke lache, *loquet, clicquette*.' Palsgrave.

†to **Snyfter** <sup>1</sup>; *rematizare, fleumatizare, fleumatizare* (*flegmatizare* A.).

†a **Snygge** <sup>2</sup>; *vbi* a ele.

a **Snype**; *ibis, -bis vel -dis*.

to **Snyte** a nese or a candel<sup>3</sup>; *mingere, de-, ex-*.

\*a **Snytynge yreñ**; *emunctorium*.

\*a **Snytynge of a candel**; *licinus, licinum*.

†to **Snyvelle** <sup>4</sup>; *naricare*.

†**Snyvelande** (**Snevallynge** A.); *naricans, narius*.

a **Snotte** <sup>5</sup>; *polipus*.

a **Snowte** <sup>6</sup>; *vbi* A nese.

†a **Snufkyñ** (**Snwfykyñ** A.) <sup>7</sup>; *pellicudia, nebrida*.

to **Snubbe** <sup>8</sup>.

S ante O.

to **Sobbe**; *singultire*.

a **Sobbynge** <sup>9</sup>; *singultus*; *-ens participium*.

**Sobyr**; *sobrius, temperatus, moderatus, mensuratus, modestus, abstinentis, sobriolus*.

to **Soby**; *mitigare, placare, con-, sobriare*.

**Sobyrly**; *sobrie, modeste, temperate*.

<sup>1</sup> The same as snuffle, which see in Halliwell. 'Snivil, *mucus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Sneuell; the snat or filth of the nose, *mucus*.' Baret. Cotgrave gives 'Nylter; to snifter, or snuffle up snivell. *Renijler*, to snuffle or snifter often. *Brouffer*. To snurt or snifter with the nose, like a horse.' In a Poem on Freemasonry, written about 1430, l. 711, the author gives the following advice:

'From spyttynge and *snyftyng* kepe the also, By privy avoydans let hyt go.'

<sup>2</sup> 'A snig, *anguille genus*.' Manip. Vocab. Holland, in his trans. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* i. 265, ed. 1634, says: 'As for Yeels they rub themselves against rocks and stones, and those scrapings (as it were) which are fretted from them, in time come to take life and proue *snigs*, and no other generation have they.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Moucher; to snyte, blow, wipe or make cleane the nose; also to snuffe a candle. *Mouché*; snyted, wiped, snuffed.' Cotgrave. See also **Candel snytynge**, above, and the *Bubees Boke*, p. 18, l. 284. 'I snytte my nose. *Je mouche*. Snytte thy nose or thou shalt eate no buttered fysshe with me.' Palsgrave. 'Emunctorium, candel-snytels.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26. A.S. *snytan*.

<sup>4</sup> Horman has 'thy nose is full of *snyuell* and droppeth;' and in the Metrical Vocab. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 175, *reumatiscus* is glossed by 'bysnevyllyd. 'I snevell. I beraye anythyng with snyvell. *Je amorie*. See how this boye snyvelleth his cote. Snevyllysshe, full of snevyll, *morueux*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> Cooper translates *Polipus* by 'a disease in the nose called *Noli me tangere*, breeding a peece of fleash that often times stifflerh one, and stoppeth the winde.' 'Snot, *pus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Sneuell; the snat or filthe of the nose, *mucus*.' Baret. See also Cotgrave on *morre* and *morueux*.

<sup>6</sup> MS. **snotwte**; correctly in A.

<sup>7</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Contentance, f.* The fan, or litle skreene, which women hold before their faces, to preserve them from the scorching heat of a great fire; also the small looking glasse which some Ladies have usually hanging at their girdles; also one of their snuffkins or mufles (called so in times past when they used to play with it for fear of being out of countenance);' and again, '*Manchon, m.* a Snuffekin,' and '*Bonne grace*, a snuffkin or muffle.' See Nares and Halliwell, s. v.

<sup>8</sup> 'Forsoth ȝif thi brother shal synne in thee, go thou, and reprove hym, or *snybbe*, bitwixe thee and hym aloone; ȝif he shal heere the, thou hast wonnen thi brother.' Wyclif, Matthew xviii. 15. So in the *Metrical Homilies*, p. 38: 'he *snibbed* him of his sinne.' Gawain Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. x. p. 308, uses the word in the sense of checking:

'wyntir to *snyb* the erth wyth frostis and schouris.'

'I have my sone *snibbed* and yet shal.' Chaucer, F. 688. Cf. Dutch *snibbig*, snappish.

'Qua chastid me, me thoght nethyng, And *snybbyd* þam þair chastnyng.'

*Cursor Mundi*, 28097.

'Mi spirite for ȝeild i wend þair *snaiping* was sa smert.' *ibid.* 24007.

<sup>9</sup> '*Singultus*. The ȝeving or Hich, a sobbing.' Gouldman. '*Singultus*, yesking or sobbing.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*.

a Sobyernes; *sobrietas, moderancia, mensura, modestia, abstinencia, temperancia, temperantia.*

†a Socage; *sociagium.*

†Sodame; *sodama.*

†Sodamyte<sup>1</sup>; *Amasius, cacamitus, paticus, sodomita, succubus, Amasius est ille qui aleo operatur jn viris sicut jn mulieribus; ver-*

*sus:*  
¶ *Dicitur esse viri vir Amasius & mulieris,*

*Dicitur esse viri tantum cacamitus & Ambo,*

*Succubus & paticus succumbunt & paciuntur.*

Sodane; *subitaneus, subitus, repentinus.*

Sodanly; *subito, repente, & cetera; ubi hastely.*

a Sodde; *vbi A turfe.*

a Sophym<sup>2</sup>; *sophisma.*

a Sofyster; *sophista.*

Sofystry; *sophistria.*

Softe; *molis, molliculus, mulcibris.*

to make Softe; *mollificare, mollire, de-, e-, (mollere, mollescere A.), mollitare.*

to be Softe; *mollere, e-, mollescere, e.*

a Softnes; *mollicia, mollicies.*

to Soiourne; *perhendinare, con-, diectare.*

a Soioerner; *perhendinator.*

A Sockett; *Alarica (A.).*

a Sokke; *socus, pedula, producto -du-, pedana.*

†a Sock of A plughe (Soke of A plowghe A.)<sup>3</sup>; *vomer vel vomis.*

a Soldaň; *soldanus; soldana vxor eius.*

a Sole of A fute (the fuyt A.); *plancta, solea, sola; plantaris.*

Solempne; *celeber, solennis, preclarus, venerabilis.*

Solemply; *celebriter, solenniter, & cetera.*

to Solemne; *solennizare, celebrare.*

a Solempnyte (A Solempte A.); *solennitas (Solempnitas A.), celebritas.*

Somer (Sommyr A.); *estas, estacula; estivalis & estiuus.*

to Somer (Sommyr A.); *estiuare.*

to Somonde; *citare, summonere.*

a Somonder; *citator, apparitor, summonitor.*

a Somondynge; *citacio, summonicio.*

a Son; *bar grece, filius, natus, gnatus, verbum, filius familias, proles, genitus, soboles (filiolus, vnigenitus A.); filialis.*

†a Son wyfe; *nurus*<sup>4</sup>.

Soyň; *vbi hastely.*

a Soppe (A Sope in ale A.); *offa, offella, offula diminutivum.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Succubi, dæmones dicuntur qui sub humana specie, corporibus assumptis, se viris subjiiciunt' Cooper. See Andrew Boorde's *Breviary of Health*, c. cxix, where he states on the authority of 'Saynt Thomas of Alquine in his fyrst parte of his diuinitie' that '*Incubus* doth infeste and trouble women, and *Succubus* doth infest men.' He adds that 'some holdeth opynyon that Marlyn was begotten of his mother by the spirite named *Incubus*.'

<sup>2</sup> Chaucer says of the tiger that

'Ne coude man, by twenty thousand part Countrefete the *sophimes* of his art.'

*Squieres Tale*, 554.

<sup>3</sup> 'Sopheme, a doutfull questyon, *sophisme*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> 'Socke of a ploughe, *soc de la chervæ*.' Palsgrave. '*Soc d'une charruë*; the culter or share of a plough.' Cotgrave. 'Ye sucke of a plow, *venter*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Sock, Plough-sock, sb. A ploughshare.' Ray's North Country Words.

'Vpoun aue nycht his awin pleuch irnis staw, Baith *sok* and some culter and sle-band.'

Stewart, *Cronicles of Scotland*, iii. 274.

In the Inventory of Sir J. Emson, taken in 1559, are mentioned 'two lang wayne blayds, a howpe, a payre of olde whells, thre temes, a skelkil, a kowter, a *sok*, a muk fowe, a graype, 2 yerne forks, 9 ashilltresse and a plowe xxv<sup>s</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 170: see also *ibid.* ii. 122.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *murus*.



a Soppe in wyne<sup>1</sup>; *vipa*; (versus :

¶ *In Cratere vipa, In Cipha dicitur offia,*

*In limpha proprie dicitur Ipa fore A.).*

a Soppe in water; *jpa*.

Sore; *dolens*.

to Sorowe; *dolere, coñ-, lugere, e-, i. luctum deponere, flere, de-, merere, gemere, ju-, con-, gemescere, con-, lugescere, eiulare vel -ri, lamentari, plangere, querimoniari, & cetera.*

a Sorow; *gemitus, fletus, dolor, tristitia, molestia, mesticia, aqua, ploratus, eiulatus, gaudijs, lamentatio, lamentum, languor, languiditas, luctus, meror, planctus, querimonia (trena A.), rugitus infancium est, ululatus canum, hiporum, & vulpium est.*

Sorowfully; *ubi Sory (A.).*

a Sothfastnes; *veritas, & cetera; vbi truw[t]he (trewthe A.).*

Sotheñ (Sothynd A.)<sup>2</sup>; *elixus, licus, lixatus, coctus, & cetera.*

Sothely; *vere, amen, & cetera; vbi trewly.*

Sothren wod; *Abrotonum, Armenicus, herba est.*

Sothroñ; *borialis*<sup>3</sup>.

to Sowke; *lactare, col-, lactescere, lallare, sugere.*

to yif to Sowke; *lactare, col-, e-; versus :*

¶ *Lacteo lac sugo, lacto lac prebeo nato;*

*Ablectat puerum quem matris vbera portat.*

†Sowle<sup>4</sup>; *edulium, pulmentarium.*

a Sowme; *summa.*

to Summe; *summare.*

a Sownde; *crepitaculum, crepitus, crepor, clangor tubarum est, fragor*

<sup>1</sup> 'Vipa, pulmenti genus ex pane et vino confectum: *soupe au vin, rôtie trempée dans le vin.*' D'Arnis. See Cotgrave, s.v. *Soupe*. Tusser, ch. 43, st. 31, mentions a plant (? pinks) called 'Sops-in-wine,' a name derived from the flowers being used to flavour wine or ale. Cf. Chaucer's *Rime of Sir Thopas*. B. 1950:

'Ther springen herbes grete and smale,  
The licoris and setewale,  
And many a clove gilofre,

And notemuge to putte in ale,  
Whether it be moiste or stale.'

'Bring Coronations and Sops in wine worne of Paramoures.' Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* April. 'Garlands of Roses and Sops in Wine.' *Ibid.* May. E. K., in his Glossary, says: '*Sops in Wine*, a flower in colour much like a coronation (carnation), but differing in smell and quantity.'

<sup>2</sup> A.S. *seōðan*, O. Icel. *siōða*, to cook. This form of the past part. occurs in *Iwaine & Gawaine*, l. 1701, and in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39, where we read of 'an egge . . . that hard is *sōþan*.'

<sup>3</sup> A strange mistake; see þe Sowthe.

<sup>4</sup> Anything eaten with bread as a relish. Havelok, when asked by Godrich if he will marry, replies—

'I ne haue hws, y ne haue cote,

I ne haue neyþer bred ne sowel.'

Ne i ne haue stikke, y ne haue sprotte,

l. 1141; see also l. 767.

In P. Plowman, B. xvi. 11, we find the form *sawlee* glossed in the MS. Laud 581 by *edulium*: see also *ibid.* C. ix. 286. A. S. *sufel*, Danish *saul*. In Andrew Boorde's *Introd. to Knowledge*, ch. i. p. 122, the Cornishman declares—

'Iche chaym yll afyngred, iche swere by my fay

Iche nys not eate no *soule* sens yester daye.'

and again, p. 138, 'A gryce is gewd *sole*.' Wyclif, *Select Wks.* ii. 137, has: 'Children, han 3e only *sowel*? þat is mete to make potage and to medle among potage;' and again, i. 63: 'Pes two fishes ben two bokes þat ben *souel* to þes loves.' In Genes. xxvii. 4 Isaac asks Esau to bring him '*sowil*, as thou knowe me to wiln.' '*Hoc edulium. A<sup>cc</sup>. sowille.*' *ibid.* p. 266. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 66, says, 'the most part vse Basil and eate it with oyle and gare sauce for a *soule* or kitchen;' and again: 'The fyrste grene *kaues* [of elm tre] are sodden for kichin or *sowell* as other eatable herbes be.' lf. 169.

*armorum, fremor, murmur hominum, fremitus bestiarum, sonus hominis est, sonitus mutorum animalium (diuersorumque A.), strepitus (strepus, strepidus A.), murmuris vel confuse.*  
 to Sownde; *strepere, As-, per-populi est, crepare, con-, crepitare, ignis crepitat, aqua murmurat, ferrum stridet, sonare, per-, re-, ju-, reboare, tinnire, tinnitare.*  
 a Sowndynge; *sonoritas.*  
 Sowndynge; *Argutus, sonorus, sonans, tumultus.*  
 †Sowndynge As brasse; *erisonus.*  
 Sowped; *cenatus.*  
 a Soper; *cena.*  
 to Sowpe; *cenare, re- i. iterum cenare.*  
 †vn Sowped; *jucenatus, juncenis.*  
 †a Sowpyngge place; *cenaculum, cenatorium; -torius.*  
 Sowre; *Acer, -cris, -cre (Acer -crum A.), Acerbus, Acidus.*  
 to make Sowre; *Acerbare, exacerbare (Acesso A.).*  
 to Sowre; *Acresco, Aclescere.*  
 Sowre daghe<sup>1</sup>; *fermentum, zima (Azima A.).*

a Sowredoke; *Accedula.*  
 Sowre mylke; *oxigallum.*  
 a Sowrenes; *Acor, Acimonia, Acretudo, acerbitas (glis, mussa A.).*  
 †to Sowse; *succidiuare.*  
 †Sowse<sup>2</sup>; *succidium vel succiduum.*  
 a Sowter; *Alutarius, gallarius; gallarius, gallitarius; sutor, sutorculus, sutrix.*  
 þ<sup>e</sup> Sowthe<sup>3</sup>; *Auster, boriás, meridionum, zefirus, Australis; boriális, austrinus.*  
 þ<sup>e</sup> Sowthe wynde; *Auster, Australis, boriális.*  
 †þ<sup>e</sup> Sowthe est wynde; *curiuster, nothus.*  
 †þ<sup>e</sup> Sowthe west wynde; *fauonius, afflicus.*

## S ante P.

A Sspace; *spacium.*  
 †y<sup>e</sup> Space of two dayes; *biduum; biduanus.*  
 †y<sup>e</sup> Space of thre dayes; *triduum; triduanus.*  
 †a Space be-twne<sup>4</sup>; *intercapedo, jnterualium, jnterspaciū, jntersticium.*  
 †þ<sup>e</sup> Space be-twne y<sup>e</sup> browes; *jntercilium.*

<sup>1</sup> 'The kyngdam of heuenes is lic to *soure dore*, the whiche taken a womman hiddle in three mesuris of meele til it were al *sowrdowid*.' Wyclif, Matthew xiii. 33. '*Hoc fermentum, Acee sur-dagh*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

<sup>2</sup> Souse or Sowse was the technical name for the pickled feet and ears of a pig. Harrison, *Descr. of England*, ii. 11, gives the following account of its preparation: 'he [the boar] is killed, scalded, and cut out, and then of his former parts is our brawne made; the rest is nothing so fat, and therefore it beareth the name of *souse* onelie, and is commoulie reserued for the serving man and hind, except it please the owner to haue anie part therof baked, which are then handle of custome after this manner. The hinder parts being cut off, they are first drawne with lard, and then sodden; being sodden they are sowsed in claret wine and vineger a certeine space, and afterward baked in pasties and eaten of manie in steed of the wild bore, and trulie it is verie good meat.' '*Hoc succidium, Acee sowse*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199. Tusser in his chapter on 'The fermers dailie diet' (p. 28, ed. 1878), speaks of *souse* as a dish usually eaten first at Michaelmas:

'All Saints doe laie for porke and *souse* For sprats and spurlings for their house.'  
 A 'clark of the *souse-tub*' is mentioned in the Entertainments at the Temple in 1561, pr. in Nichols' *Progress of Q. Elizabeth*. i. 137. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xxxvii<sup>k</sup>, recommends the keeping of boars, 'For a bore wyll haue as lytell kepyng as a hogge, & is moche better than a hogge, and more meet on hym and is redy at all tymes to eate in the wynter season, and to be layd in *souse*.' 'I souse meate, I lave it in some tarte thyng, as they do brawne or suche lyke.' Palsgrave. Derived from Lat. *salsus*.

<sup>3</sup> The author or copier has made a strange mistake here, in treating *auster* and *boreas* as identical in meaning.

<sup>4</sup> See also Chaumpe, above.

†þe Space be-twne y<sup>e</sup> pillars; *intercolumnium*.

†þe Space be-twene sculders (þe schuldurs A.); *interscapulum*.

†ye Space between y<sup>e</sup> nose thirlis; *Interjinium*.

†þe Space of twa 3ere; *bimatus*, *binus* (*procedendo*, *triennium*, *triennis*, *trimatus*, *quadrennium*, *quadrinus* A.).

†þe Space of iij 3ere; *triennium*, *triennis*, *trimatus*; *trimus* participium.

†þe Space of iiij 3ere; *quadriennium*; *quadriennis*.

†þe Space of fyve 3ere; *quinquennium*, *lustrum*; *quinquennis*.

†þe Space of sevyñ 3ere; *septennium*; *septennis*.

a Spade; *vanga*.

to Spayñ (Spane A.)<sup>1</sup>; *Ablactare*, *eluctare*, *exuberare*.

Spayñ; *hispania*, *Austurea* (*Asturia* A.), *hesperia*; *hispanicus*, *hispanensis*, *hisparius*, *hispanis*.

†Spaned; *exuberis*, *exuberatus*, *allactatus*.

a Spanynge; *Ablactacio*.

to Spare; *parcere*.

\*a Spayre<sup>2</sup>; *manubium*, *manulium*, *cluniculum*, *manicipium*.

a Spayñ (Spane A.); *palmus*, *palmulus* *diminutivum*.

a Spanzelle<sup>3</sup>; *odorinsecus*, *venaticus*.

a Sparhawke<sup>4</sup>; *nisus*, *alietus*, *Asperuarius*.

a Sparke; *favilla*, *scintilla*; *versus*:

¶ *Ardet scintilla, proprie caret igne favilla*<sup>5</sup>.

a Sparowe; *passer*, *passerulus*; *passerinus*.

\*to Sparpylle<sup>6</sup>; *obstipare*, *spargere*, *diuidere*.

<sup>1</sup> To wean. 'To spane, weane, *oblactare*, *depellere*.' Manip. Vocab. The word appears to be still in use in the North: see the Whitby Glossary and Mr. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire. Icel. *speni*, Dut. *spenen*, a teat, udder; German *spänen*. 'Quen he was spaned fra þe pap.' *Cursor Mundi*, 3018.

<sup>2</sup> In *Morte Arthure*, 2060, Arthur in his duel with the Viscount of Valence  
'with a crewelle launce cowpe3 fulle euene  
A-bowne the *spayre* a spanne, emange the schortte rybbys';

where the meaning is probably the same as here. So also in De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lif of the Manhode*, MS. St. John's Coll. Camb. lf. 65<sup>b</sup>, we read: 'on the lifte halfe þere sette and lened hir on a stane a gentille woman þat had hir a hande vñdir hir *spayer*;' and again, lf. 67: 'ga speke with the damesele that has hir hande under hir *spayere*.' In the *Cursor Mundi*, 5825, when Moses was before Pharaoh, God we are told bade him "'Fou put þi hand in bosum þin." He put it eft in his *spaiere*,

He put his hand in fair in hele, And vte he drogh it, hale and fere.'

And vte he drogh it als mesel,

<sup>3</sup> 'The cur, or mastys, he haldis at snal avall,

And cul3eis *spanzellis*, to chace pertryk or quail.' G. Douglas, *Enead.*, Bk. ix. p. 514. According to Lydgate's *Hors. Shepe & Gloos*, p. 31, the proper technical terms for hounds are, 'A brace of houndes, a kene of recches, a copill of *spanels*.' 'Hic oderiuscus, A<sup>cc</sup>. spanezeole.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 187. See note to a Brackett, p. 39.

<sup>4</sup> A. S. *spear-hæfoc*, from *sparwa*, sparrow and *hæfoc*, hawk. See *Sir Ferumbras*, 2680. where the Saracens are represented as flying before the French knights, 'so doþ þe larke on someres day þe *sperhawk* þet is in fi3te.'

<sup>5</sup> We have already had this verse in a slightly different form under Iselle.

<sup>6</sup> 'Espanpillar, to scatter, disperse, di-parkle asunder.' Cotgrave. 'To sparpill, *segregaré*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Therefore do as Guido did, *sperele* the blod of a lombé in thi nest.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 108. 'The apostles or they were *sparpled* abroad, they gadereð them togyder in Jherusalem and made the Crede our byleve.' Caxton, *Chron. of Englund*, pt. iv. p. 29, ed. 1520. '[Hengist] brou3te to gydras his kny3tes and men of arms þat were *to-sparpled* and to-schad [*dispersis*].' Trevisa's Higden, v. 287. 'Forsothe there was the batayl *sparpold* upon the face of all the loond.' Wyclif, 2 Kings, xviii. 8. 'Partonope made hym *sparple* wyde.' *Partonope*, 1076. 'He his lyfe has *sperplid* in the are.' Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. xi. p. 386; see also Bk. x. p. 331, and *Generydes*, l. 6049.

Sparpyllde; *sparsus, diuisus.*

a Sparpyllnge; *sparsio, diuisio.*

a Sparre<sup>1</sup>; *tinus, tignum, tigillum;*  
*tignosus, & cetera.*

a Sparthe<sup>2</sup>; *sparus.*

a Spatylle; *salua, sputum.*

a Spawde<sup>3</sup>; *Armus* (an Arme A.),  
& cetera; *ubi a schowder.*

†to Spawde<sup>4</sup>; *dissolvere.*

†Spawdyd as A schep (Spawdit As  
a shippe A.); *dissolutus.*

to Specyfy; *specificare.*

†a Spectakyl; *spectaculum, oculari-*  
*us, oculare, spectacula.*

a Speche; *colloquium, loquela, fu-*  
*men, effamen, frasis grece, locucio.*

†A faire Speche; *eloquencia de mul-*  
*tis verbis dicitur, elocucio (et Elu-*  
*cacio A.), eloquium, de vno verbo*  
*vel vna sententia.*

†Spekabyllle<sup>5</sup>; *peculiaris* (A.).

†a Shorte Speche; *micrologicum,*  
*breviloquium.*

to Spede; *expedire, prodesse, extricare.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Unmethes the hillinge hangith on the *sparres*.' Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 77. In the *Allit. Poems*, C. 338, after Jonah had been in the whale's belly three days, we are told—  
'Thenne oure fader to þe fisch ferslch biddeþ,  
Fat he hym sput spakly vpon *spare* drye.'

See the directions for thatching in the *Farming Book* of H. Best, of Elmswell, 1641, p. 148: 'fasteninge it aboute euerie *spare* as they goe, and allsoe sowinge once aboute a latte, ever betwixt *spare* and *spare*.' In the Inventory of Robert Atkinson, taken in 1596, are mentioned 'v. bunche of lattes 2s. 6d. fyve skore and x fir *sparres*, 18s. 4d.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 263. See also *Cursor Mundi*, 8796.

<sup>2</sup> A battle axe or halberd. Chaucer in the *Knights Tale*, 1662, says: 'he hath a *sparth* of twentie pound of wighte.' See also the *Romannt of the Rose*, l. 5978. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 351, says that the 'Norwayes brougt first *sparthes* in to Irlond [*usum securi-um qui anglice sparth dicitur . . . comportarunt*];' and again p. 353, he describes the Irish as fighting 'wip tweie dartes and speres, and wip brode *sparthes*;' see also i. 357. In *Sir Gawayne*, l. 209, the Green Knight is described as bearing in his one hand a 'holyn bobbe,' and

'An ax in his oþer, a hoge & vn-mete,  
A spetos *sparþe* to expoun in spelle quo-so myst;  
þe hede of an ehþerde þe large lenkþe hade.'

'Sparthe an instrument.' Palsgrave. Icel. *sparda*. Cooper renders *sparus* by 'a kinde of small dartes used in war.'

'Loke me my *sparthe* wher that he stande,

That y broughtt with me in my hande.' Tundale's *Vision*, l. 87.

<sup>3</sup> The shoulder. O. Fr. *espanle*. Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Æneidos*, Bk. x. p. 342, speaks of a wild boar at bay 'With *spaldis* hard and harsk, awfull and tene;' and again, Bk. xii. p. 410, he describes the bull as 'lenand his *spald* to the stok of a tre.'

'Doun swakkis the knyght, syne with ane felloun fare,

Founderis fordwart flathingis on his *spald*.' *Ibid.* Bk. x. p. 352.

'Ly stille therin now and roste,

Ne noghte of thi *spalde*.'

I kepe nothyng of thi coste,

*Perceval*, 796.

Spenser also uses the word in the *Faery Queen*, II. vi. 29—

'Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayld,

And naked made each others manly *spalles*.'

<sup>4</sup> Halliwell says 'to founder as a ship,' but it is more exactly to break up, fall to pieces, from 'Spawl. A splinter as of wood.' See Wedgwood s. v. Spall.

'Sum stikkit throw the coist with the *spalis* of tre,

Lay gaspand.'

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, B ix. 296.

Compare P. Spalle or chyppe, and O. Icel. *spjall*, *spjald*, a lath or thin board, whence the modern *spill*. In *Morte Arthure*, 3699, we have the verb:

'Be thane speris whare spronnene, *spallyd* chippys;'

and in l. 3264, Fortune's wheel is described as 'splentide alle with *speltis* of siluer.' 'Assula, a spell or broken piece of stone, that cometh off in hewing and graving.' Gouldman. In *William of Palerne*, l. 3392, we find the word in the form *speld*:

'Spacli þe oþeres spere in *speldes* þan wente;' see also ll. 3603, 3855.

<sup>5</sup> Apparently the meaning is special, peculiar, and the word is connected with *species* not with *speak*, but probably there is some corruption or omission.

a Spede ; *efficacia, Agilitas, energia.*

Spedefulle ; *efficax.*

Vnspedfulle ; *inefficax.*

Spedefully ; *efficaciter, effectiue.*

a Spekk (Speke A.)<sup>1</sup> ; *presemen, succina vel subcina, dicta a sub & scindo.*

a Speke (A Speke of A qwele A.)<sup>2</sup> ; *radius, radiolus diminutiuum, cantus.*

to Speke ; *Adordiri, ex-, loqui, col- (e-, A.), natura fari, con-, Af-, pro-, conferre, dicere (col-loqui A.), infio infit (verbum defectiuum A.), faminare, ef-, sermocinari.*

†Spekabylle ; *effabilis.*

†vn Spekabylle ; *ineffabilis, infandus.*

a gret Spekere ; *grandiloquus (A.).*

†Spekande fayre ; *cloquens.*

†Spekande wysely ; *doctiloquus.*

†to Speke fondely ; *latrare.*

†to Speke hastily ; *reicare (A.).*

†to Speke in wayn ; *cornicari, vana-loqui (vaniloqui A.), corniculari, effucire, effutire.*

†a Speker ; *locutor.*

†to Speke mystely ; *enigmatizare.*

†to Speke opynly ; *emphaticare.*

†to Speke wysely ; *disserere, desertare.*

†A sehort Speker ; *Micrologus (A.).*

short Speche ; *Micrologium (A.).*

†to Speldyr<sup>3</sup> ; *sillabicare.*

†a Spelderer ; *sillabicator.*

†a grete Speker ; *micrologus, grandiloquus.*

†Spelkyd benes (Speked benes A.)<sup>4</sup> ; *fabrefrese.*

to Spende ; *vbi to expende.*

†Spendybylle ; *expendibilis.*

Spendinge ; *impendium.*

Spense<sup>5</sup> ; *vbi expense.*

a Spense<sup>6</sup> ; *penus, -i vel -nus, penum indeclinabile, penum, penus, cel-larium.*

<sup>1</sup> 'A specke, cento.' Manip. Vocab. 'Speck, a patch.' Mr. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire. In the Invent. of H. Fisher, in 1578, *spelk* is used in the sense of odd pieces of wood, scraps : 'cares and *spelks* and latts xx<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 282.

<sup>2</sup> 'A gynling, vs. A gang of *speaks* iij<sup>s</sup>. iij mould bords with plew heads, handles, sheirs, and stertres, ij.' Invent. of John Casse, 1576, *Richmondshire Wills, &c.* (Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi.), p. 260. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, 1500, we find 'a gang and a half of *speykes* x<sup>d</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* iv. 191. See the description of Fortune's wheel in *Morte Arthure*, 3264 : 'The *spekes* was splentide alle with speltis of siluer.'

<sup>3</sup> Still in use ; see Mr. Robinson's Glossary. In the Ormulum the author having given the letters of Adam's name says, l. 16440 :

'3iff þatt tu cannst *spellbrenn* hemm  
see also l. 16363.

Adam þu findest *spellbrenn* ;

<sup>4</sup> See *Benes spelked*, p. 28. *Sprowtyd benys*, and P. Baynyd, as *benys* or *pesyn*.

<sup>5</sup> 'Ne he ne bereð no garsum bute gnedeliche his *spence*.' *Ancient Riele*, p. 350.

<sup>6</sup> '*Despencerie*, a Spence, larder, storehouse for victuals.' Cotgrave. 'Spens, a buttrye. *despencier*.' Palsgrave. '*Promptuarium*, spence or botrye.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 178, Horman has 'That is a leude spence that hath no meate ne drynke. *Misera est cella vbi nec esculente nec poculente res sunt reposite*.' '*Penus*. A clere (? celere) or spence.' Medulla. Chaucer in the *Sompnoure's Tale*, 1931, says of the friars—

'Me thinkith thay ben lik Jovynian,

Al vinolent as botel in the *spence*.'

Fat as a whal, and walken as a swan ;

and Lydgate, *Bochas*, Bk. vii. ch. 8, ed. 1554, has—

'His rich pimentes, his Ipocras of dispence

Hing not in Costreles, nor botels in þe *spence*.'

'*Despensier, qui a la garde de la viande*, a spencar.' Hollyband. In the Invent. taken in 1504 of the 'ymplementes' of the 'Taylourys halle' at Exeter we find : 'yn the *spence* a tabell planke, and ij sylwes.' *English Gilds*, p. 327. Hence the name *Spenser*.

a **Spencer**<sup>1</sup>; *vbi* A butler (buttiller A.).

a **Spere**; *hasta, hastula, hostile, Alacrita* (Alarica A.) *correpto -ri-, falanga, lancea, lanceola diminutivum.*

to **Sperre**<sup>2</sup>; *claudere, prohibere* (*intercludere* A.).

to **Sperre jn**; *jncludere, trudere.*

to **Spere betweyn**; *Intercludere* (A.).

to **Sperre** (**Spere** A.) *oute*; *excludere, de-*

a **Sperre** (**Spere** A.) for A bayre; *excipulum, venabulum.*

to strike with a **Spere**; *lanceare, di-, lacinare, di-, vel est cum lancea* (*ludere* A.), *vel confringere.*

†<sup>p</sup> **Sperre** (**Spere** A.) of <sup>y</sup> **firma-**ment<sup>3</sup>; *spera, diametrum est linea secans speram per medium.*

a **Sperlynge**<sup>4</sup>; (*piscis est* A.), *ipimera, sperlingus* (*sparlingus* A.).

†to **Spewe**; *vomere, e-, navseare.*

<sup>1</sup> See *Metrical Homilies*, p. 165: 'Hir spense [*spensar* C.] knew hir fleysleye.' 'A clerk or spenser of a curat may parte þes goolis.' Wyclif, *Eng. Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 413. '*Claniger*. A keye berare, or a spensere.' Medulla. 'Cesar heet his spenser þeve þe Greke his money.' Trevisa's Higden, iv. 309; see also *ibid.* p. 331.

'The spencer came with keyes in his hand, Opned the doore and them at dinner fand.' Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 12.

See also the *Cokes Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 399:

'Thanne seyde Adam, that was the spencer,  
'I have served thy brother this sixtene yeer,  
If I leete the goon out of this bour,  
He wolde say afterward I were a traytour.''

<sup>2</sup> 'Dore or wyndowe or anything that is shut and sparred on both sides. *Valua*.' Huloet. Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 3835, says that the Pope bears the keys 'wharwith he bathe opens and spers haly kirkes tresor' of pardons, &c. '*Barre*, to barre, or sparre, to bould; also to lattice or grate up. *Barre*, f. a barre or sparre for a doore. *Barre*, barred, sparred, boulded.' Cotgrave.

'Hwan þat was þouth, onon he ferde To þe tour þer he worn *sperde*,' *Harclok*, 448. Still in common use in the North. A. S. *sparrian*. O. Icel. *sperra*.

<sup>3</sup> 'It sal wirk als þe fire of þe *sperre*.' Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 4887. 'The foundament of this Temple was cast round by a *sperre* that by that forme the perdurablete of theire goddes sholde be shewed.' Caxton, *Golden Legend*, fo. 345, col. 2.

<sup>4</sup> The smelt, *osmerus eperlanus*. We have the same latin equivalent used hereafter for a **Sprotte**.

'Mustard /is metest with alle maner salt herynge,  
Salt fysche, salt Congur, samoun with *sparlynge*,  
Salt ele, salt makerelle, & also with morlynge.'

J. Russell, *Boke of Nurture* in Babees Book, p. 173.

In the *Manners and Household Expenses of Eng.* p. 545, under the date 1464, occurs a payment 'for a c. *sperlyng*, ij<sup>d</sup>.' Tusser, in his *Husbandrie*, p. 28, ch. xii. refers to the eating of sperlings at Michaelmas:

'All Saints do lay for pork and souse. For sprats and *sperlings* for their house.'

In a recipe for 'Rissshens' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39, we read:

'Lay hit in a roller as *sparlyng* fysshe. Frye hit in grece, lay hit in dysshe.'

See also *ibid.* p. 54. '*Sperlings* are but broad Sprats, taken chiefly upon our Northern coast: which being drest and pickled as Anchovaes be in Provence, rather surpass them than come behind them in taste and goodness. . . . As for Red Sprats and *Sperlings*, I vouchsafe them not the name of any wholesome nourishment, or rather of no nourishment at all; commending them for nothing, but that they are bawdes to enforce appetite, and serve well the poor mans turn to quench hunger.' Muffett, p. 169. The English name is a corruption of the French *eperlan*, a title given to the fish to describe its pearly appearance. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 222, is given, '*Hic sperlyngus, Hic thimatus*, a sperlynge;' and at p. 189 '*sprylng*' is glossed by *ganerus*, which we have already had as the Lat. equivalent of *Bafynstylkylle*, p. 17. '*Epimera*. A sprylnge.' Medulla. See Notes and Glossary to Tusser.

†a **Spewyng**e (**Spewyng**e A.); *navsea*,  
*nauseola* diminutivum, *vomita*,  
*vomitus*, *vomex*; *vomens* parti-  
cipium.

to **Spye**; *investigare*, *explorare*, *dis-  
cutere*, & cetera; *vbi* to seke.

a **Spyce**; *species*.

a **Spycer**<sup>1</sup>; *Apothecarius*, *ipothecari-  
us*.

a **Spycere** **schoppe** (A **Spice** **schope**  
A.); *Apotheca* vel *ipotheca*.

a **Spyer**; *explorator*, *investigator*.

a **Spygott**<sup>2</sup>; *clipsidra*.

a **Spykyng**e<sup>3</sup>; *turinga* (*Tringa* A.).

**Spyknarde**; *nardusspicatus*, *species*  
*est*.

to **Spylle**<sup>4</sup>; *buere* (*luere* A.), *perfun-  
dere*.

a **Spyllynge**; *perfusio*; *perfundens*  
participium.

**Spyllt**; *butus* (*lutus* A.), *perfundus*.

to **Spyñ**; *filare*, *nere*, *per-*.

a **Spyndylle**; *fusus*, *fusillus*; *fusari-  
us*.

†a **Spyndelle** **maker**; *fusarius*.

†to **wyndd Spyndylle**; *infusare* (*ef-  
fusare* A.).

†a **Spyнке**<sup>5</sup>; (*anis est* A.), *spinx*.

a **Spynnor**; *filacista*, *filatrix*.

a **Spyrite**; *Alatus* (*Alitus* A.), *spiri-  
tus*, *pneuma*; *pneumaticus*.

**Spyrytuale**; *spiritualis*, *pertinet ad  
bonum vel ad malum*, *spirit[u]-  
alis*, *pertinet ad bonum* (*hominem*  
A.) *tantum*.

a **Spiritualite**; *spiritualitas*, *spiritu-  
alitas*<sup>6</sup>.

**Spyritually**; *spiritualiter*, *spiritali-  
ter*.

to **Spirre** (**Spire** A.)<sup>7</sup>; *vbi* to Aske.

a **Spytelle**<sup>8</sup>; *vbi* A *hospitale*.

a **Spite**; *ludibrium*.

to **Spite**; *despicere*.

to **Spitte**; *sc[r]eare*, *ex-*, *spuere*, *con-*,  
*ex-*, *de-*, *sputare*, *de-*, *fleumaticare*,  
*fleumatizare*, *saluare*.

a **Spyttyng**e; *saliva*, *screa*, *sputum*.

to cast **Spyttyng**e; *desputare*, *excre-  
are*.

a **Spytte** (**Spete** A.); *veru indeclin-  
abile*.

a **Spette of flesche**; *verutum*; *versus*:

¶ *Est sine carne veru, sed dic  
(dicas A.) cum carne verutum.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Hic apotecarius, A<sup>cc</sup>. spycere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194.

<sup>2</sup> 'A spiggott, vide Spout.' Baret. 'A spiggotte, epistonium.' Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave has 'Pintur, m. a tippler, pot-companion, spiggot-sucker.' Horman has 'Wynde flexe about the spygotte lest the tappe or faucette droppe. *Spinam stuppa involuc ne fistula perstillet.*' 'Clepsidra, a spykkt.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 178. Compare **Tappe tre**, hereafter. 'Spygotte, broche a vin ou a lalle. Tappe or spygote to drawe drinke at—*chanterleure.*' Palsgrave. 'I ronne, as lycour dothe out of a vessell by a spigot, or faulset whan it ronnet styll after a stynte. *Je coule.*' Ibid. 'Lo! my wombe is as must without *spigot* (ether a ventyng), that brekith newe vessels.' Wyclif, Job xxxii. 19 (*Purvey*).

<sup>3</sup> A spike. Ducange renders *turinga* by 'sedes ferrea; broche de fer.'

<sup>4</sup> 'To spil, effundere.' Manip. Vocab. 'Respandre, to shed, spill, poure oute, scatter abroad.' Cotgrave. 'To spill, or shed, *diffundo*; spilled or shed, *diffusus*.' Baret. A. S. *spillan*.

<sup>5</sup> In the provincial dialects a *Spink* or a *Goldspink* is a goldfinch: see Jamieson, s. v. 'Hic rostellus, A<sup>cc</sup>. spyнке.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 189.

<sup>6</sup> Sic in MS.

<sup>7</sup> Still in very common use in Scotland under the form *spere*. 'I spurre, I aske a ques-  
tyon. *Je demande une question.* This terme is farre northerne.' Palsgrave.

'Alle þat he spured hym in space he expowned clane.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1606.  
Noah is described in the *Cursor Mundi*, 1760, as making the window in the ark

'Wid sulik a gin, Men mith it open and spere wid in.'

<sup>8</sup> 'A spittle, or Hospitall for poore folkes diseased, *hospitium publicum*: a spittle, Hos-  
pitall, or Lazarhouse for Lepres, *hierocomium*.' Baret. 'Hospital, m. an Hospitall or  
Spittle.' Cotgrave: see also s. v. *Hostel Dieu*, *Nosocomie*, and *Ostiere*. In the *Ancren Riwle*,  
p. 148, is mentioned '*spitelurel*,' or leprosy, for the treatment of which disease hospitals  
were originally established. 'Spyttle house, *luderye*.' Palsgrave.

to Spytte (Seyt A.) flesche; *vern-  
tare*.

a Spytelle<sup>1</sup>; *spata*.

A Spy; *Insidiator*.

Splete<sup>2</sup>; *rinnum*; versus:

¶ *Rex sua regna fugit ringna  
puella facit.*

to Spotte; *labifacere*, & cetera; vbi  
to defoule.

a Spotte; *contagium, macula, labes  
labelare, lues, luacula, menda,  
nota, neuus, neuulus, neuum*, &  
cetera.

†a Spotte jn y<sup>c</sup> eghe (A Spowt in  
the eghe A.)<sup>3</sup>; *glaucoma*.

Spotty; *maculosus, neuosus*.

a Spoungge (Sponge A.); *spongia*.

Spowrge<sup>4</sup>; *herba est*.

a Spowse; *sponsus, sponsa*.

†to Spowrge<sup>5</sup>.

a Spowte.

to Sprede oute; *dilatare, distendere,  
ex-, pro-, distentare, propagare,  
ampliare, amplificare, dispergere,  
dispersare, displicare, ex-, pan-  
dere, ex-, extricare, & cetera*; vbi  
to parte (A.).

Spred oute; *dilatatus, extensus*.

a Spredre of gresse (gyrse A.); *her-  
barius (herbidarius A.)*.

to Sprenkylle; *spergere, fundere*.

a Sprynge of wodde<sup>6</sup>; *virgultum*.

a Sprynge of water; *scatebra, scatin-  
igo*; (*scaturosus A.*).

to Sprynge; *scaturire, scatere, ebul-  
lire, emanare, scatescere, scatebrare,  
scaturicare*.

Spryngeynge; *scaturiens, scatebro-  
sus*.

to Sprynge<sup>7</sup>; *enervare*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Spittle, sb. the square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a baking-spittle. The very long-handled article of this kind, used by the few town bakers which exist is called a spittle too.' Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire.

<sup>2</sup> 'Glaucitas; glaucoma: glaucone: opacite du cristallin.' D'Arnis. See P. Perle in the eye, p. 394.

<sup>4</sup> 'Spurge, an herbe, espurge.' Palsgrave. 'Espurge, garden spurge, whereof there are two kinds, a greater and a less,' Cotgrave. 'Spurge, *tithymalus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Hic *timolius, A<sup>cc</sup>* spowrge.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191. 'Stinking Gladdon is called . . . in English stinking Gladdon and *Spurgevoort*.' Gerarde, *Herball*, Bk. I. c. xxxvii. p. 53.

<sup>5</sup> 'I spurge, as a man dothe at the foundement after he is deed. *Je me espurge*. There is nouthen man nor woman, but if they tary long unburyed and have no remedy provided but they spurge when they be deed. I spurge, I clense, as wyne or ale dothe in the vessell. *Je me purge*. This ale spurgeth a great deale better for the cariage.' Palsgrave. See the fable of the Cat and the Mouse in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 314: 'A mouse on a tyme felle into a barell of newe ale, that *spourgid*, and myght not come oute.' 'Also to enaete that euery vessell barell kilderkyn & firken of ale & bere kepe ther full mesur gawge & assise & that the brewars bothe of ale & biere sende with their cariage to fill up the vessels after thei be leyde on the grest for by reason that the vessels haue not ben full afore tyme the occupiers haue had gret losse & also the ale & byere have pallel & were nought by cause such ale & biere hathe taken wynde in *spurgynge*.' Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 85. Stanihurst speaks of a river 'through the breach owt *spurgynge*.' Bk. ii. p. 59. In the *Handlyng Synne*, 10918, the verb is used actively: 'Of flyes men mow hem weyl *spourge*.'

<sup>6</sup> 'Springe or ympe that commeth out of the rote. *Viburnum, Stolonas*.' Huloet.

To Carter (with oxen) this message I bring,

Leaue not oxen abroad for anoieng the *spring*.' Tusser, ch. xlviii. st. 11. William Paston writing, in 1479, to Thomas Lynsted, asks him to desire 'Jullis to find the means that the young *spring* may be saved,' and adds 'P. S. If Jullis have made a gate, it is the better for the *spring*.' Paston Letters, iii. 248. The word is still in use; see Mr. Peacock's Glossary. 'I springe, I come out of the erthe by myselfe, as yonge springes do or herbes. *Je ways*. Gather nat your parselay yet, it doth but begyn to spring now. I spring out, as budles or blossomes. *Je bourjoune*.' This flower begynneth to springe goodly.' Palsgrave.

<sup>7</sup> Probably this means to sprain.



a Sprotte (Sprote A.)<sup>1</sup>; *epimera*,  
*piscis est.*

Sprowtyd benys<sup>2</sup>; *fabefrese.*

a Spule<sup>3</sup>; *panus*, scilicet *instrumentum textoris circa quod trama involuitur, spala* (Spola A.).

a Spoyñ (Spvne A.); *coctiar.*

a Spoyñ case; *coctiarium.*

a Spurre (Spvyre A.); *calcar.*

to Spurne (Spvrne A.) Agayñ; *recalcitrare.*

to Spurne (Spvrn A.); *inpingere, offendere.*

#### S ante Q.

a Square (Sqvar A.); *quadra.*

to Square (Sqvare A.); *quadrare.*

Squared (Sqwaryd A.); *quadratus, quadrus, quadrilatus.*

† Squaymose<sup>4</sup>; *verecundus.*

a Squyere (Squyer A.); *Armiger, domicellus, dominellus, scutifer.*

p<sup>e</sup> Squynacy<sup>5</sup>; *quinancia, guttura; gutturnosus.*

†a Squyrelle (Sqvyrelle A.)<sup>6</sup>; *sirogrillus* (Cirogrillus A.).

#### S ante T.

a Sstabylle; *stabulum, equistacium.*

Sstabylle; *stabilis, constans in bono, continuus, firmus, pertinax in vicio, perseverans in virtute.*

vn Sstabylle; *Argus, vagus; instabilis, inconstans, girovagus, levis.*

to Sstabylle; *stabilire.*

a Sstabyller; *stabularius.*

vn Sstabilly; *inconstanter, instabiliter.*

a Sstabyllnes; *stabilitas, continencia, constancia.*

vn Sstabyllnes; *Argucia, inconstancia, instabilitas, levitas.*

<sup>1</sup> MS. Sportte. Palsgrave has 'Sprotte, a fysshe, *esplene.*' 'A sprot, *halecuta.*' Manip. Vocab. 'Hee *epimera*, a sprott.' Wright's Vocab. p. 222. Compare Sperlunge, above. The word is latinised in the form *sprottus* in the Liber Customarum, p. 407.

'The sely fysche can hym selfe not excusse, when yt ys spytted lyke a *sprote.*

*Piers of Fulham*, l. 41, in Hazlitt, *Early Pop. Poetry*, ii. 3.

<sup>2</sup> See Spelkyd benes, above.

<sup>3</sup> 'Spole, a wevers instrument.' Palsgrave. 'Fuscan, m. a spindle or spoole: *fusce*, f. a spooleful or spindleful of threde yarn, &c.' Cotgrave. 'Spola, a weavers spooling-wheel or quill-twine.' Florio, 1611. Cooper translates *Pannus* by 'a weaver's rolle, whereon the threde is wounden.' See to Wynde spules, hereafter. 'Les *tremes*, the spoles.' W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157.

<sup>4</sup> Baret gives 'to be Squeamish, or nice; *delicias facere.*' 'Desdaigneux, disdainfull, scornfull, coy, squeamish. *Suerée*, f. a nice, quaint, squeamish, or precise wenche.' Cotgrave. In a version of the 'Te Deum,' composed about 1400, we read: 'Thou were not *skoymus* of the maiden's wombe to delyuer mankynde.' Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia*, ii. 14. 'Desdaigneux, squeamish, coye, disdainfull.' Hollyband.

<sup>5</sup> Cotgrave has 'Squinance, f. The Squinancy or Squinzie; a disease;' and Cooper gives 'Synanche, f. The sicknesse called the Quinse or squinancie.'

'Som for glotoni sal haf pare Als þe *squynacy*, þat greves ful sare.'

Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 2999.

'The swinsy, *cynanche.*' Manip. Vocab. For a remedy for the 'squynancy' see Sloane, MS. 5, leaf 35; see also the Poem on Blood-letting, A.D. 1380, printed at p. 959 of Halliwell's Dictionary. In *Genesis & Exodus*, 1188, Pharaoh when he discovered that Sara was Abraham's wife,

'Sente after abraham ðat ilc sel,  
And bitagte him his wif a-non,  
And his yuel sort was ouer-gon,

His wif and oðere birðe beren,  
ða ðe *swinacie* gan him numm deren.'

In Trevisa's Higden, iii. 335, we read how Demosthenes, when he wished to escape pleading in a certain case, 'com foorth with wolle aboute his neck, and sayde that he hadde the *squynacy.*' 'Guttura, the Swynesy.' Medulla. See Swynsy, below.

<sup>6</sup> See Swerelle, below.

a Sstaffe; *baculus, bacillus, fustis*.  
 a Sstaffe slynge<sup>1</sup>; *baliare, & cetera*;  
*vbi A slynge*.  
 Sstale As Ale<sup>2</sup>; *defecatus*.  
 a Sstalle; *stallum*.  
 a Sstagge<sup>3</sup>; *pullus*.

a Sstake; *stiga, palus, paxillus, sudex, & cetera*; *vbi A stawre*<sup>4</sup>.  
 to Sstake; *stigare*.  
 a Sstakke (Stake A.)<sup>5</sup>; *Archonius*.  
 to Sstakke; *Arconizare & cetera*;  
*vbi to mvghē*.

<sup>1</sup> A weapon of war consisting of a sling fastened to the end of a staff. '*Potraria, fustibulum, staffslynge*.' Nominale MS. 'Staffe slynge made of a clefted stycke, ruant. Slynge made in a shepherdes staffe, *fonde hollette*.' Palsgrave. Lydgate describes David as armed only 'with a *staffe-slynge*, voyde of plate and mayle;' and in Chaucer's *Rime of Sir Thopas*, 2019, we read—'Sir Thopas drow abak ful faste;

This geaunt at him stones caste      Out of a fel *staf-slynge*.'

In Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 343, amongst the engines of war used at the siege of Berwick we find—'Scaffatis, leddris, and coueryngis, Pykis, howis, and ek *staff-slyngis*.'

See also *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4455, where the king is said to have set in the third line 'hys *staff-slyngers*.' 'Ane grete *staf sloung* birrand with felloun wecht

Hynt Mezentius.' G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. ix. p. 298.

See a cut of soldiers armed with staff-slings in Fairholt's *Costume in England*, p. 582.

<sup>2</sup> '*Servicia defecata, A<sup>cce</sup> stale ale*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198.

<sup>3</sup> A *stag* is properly the male of any animal: cf. *Stegge* = gander. 'Stag, a colt, a young cock.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. '*Pullus*, the younge of everything; a foale; a chicken.' Cooper. The word is generally taken as meaning a young horse 'under 3 years old,' but the following quotations from the *Wills & Invent.* vol. i. disprove this. Probably it is an unbroken horse, for though R. Claxton bequeaths 'an ambling stagg,' yet one mode of teaching a young horse to amble was to strap his fore and hind legs together while he was yet in the field and *before* he was broken, and thus let him teach himself. The word certainly had no reference to colour or sex, nor, I think, to any particular age. They might be old enough to breed from: thus John Sherwode in 1533 bequeathed to Isabel his wife 'a graye mayr and a *stugge* withe there folowers.' p. 111. 'To John Cowndon & Richard Fishborne either of them a colt *stagger*.' Will of John Trollope, 1522. p. 106. 'Item I gyue to thomas pereson my graye fillie *stagg*. Item I gyue to George Marley the yonger my other colt *stagg*.' Will of T. Wrangham, 1565, p. 245. 'I geve to George Claxton my sonne one bay meire. I geue to Christofer Claxton my sonne one whyt felly *stagg* two yeres old. I geve to thomas Claxton my sonne a folle of a yere old . . . I geue to my said wyf Agnes Claxton my steaplead and one gray amling *stagg*.' Will of Rauf Claxton, 1567, p. 275. 'To Henrie Riddell my hole part of the cole mynes, att St. Edmunds, in Gatishead, one *stagg* of fower yere old, and 6<sup>l</sup>. 13<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>.' Will of Ralph Richesom, 1585, p. 109. 'Item, I bequeth to y<sup>e</sup> said Richard Preston, my servant, a stoned *stagg* of ij yeres old.' Will of Francis Mauleverer, 1539, p. 16. 'Also I gyue vnto hym my bay horsse and my yowne merke gray *stage*, of iiij yeres of age with all my bokes in my stody.' Will of C. Pickering, 1542, p. 34. 'Unethes may I wag, man, for-wery in youre stablelle,

Whils I set my *stay*, man.' *Towneley Myst* p. 311.

<sup>4</sup> See *Stowre*.

<sup>5</sup> See note to *Mughe*, above, p. 245, where the distinction between the two terms is explained in a quotation from W. de Bibbesworth. 'A *stacke, strues*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Then if there bee any hey to spare for which wee wante howse-roome, wee either *stacke* it abroade, or doe make it up in a pyke, setting our *stacke* or pyke in our barrenest close.' *Farming, &c. Book of H. Best*, 1641 (Surtees Soc.), p. 37. '*Hic arcomus* [read *arconius*]. A<sup>cce</sup> a stathele. *Hoc ffeulle, A<sup>cce</sup> a hey-stakke*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 264. *Staggard* or *staggarth*, i.e. stack-garth, the enclosure where the stacks are kept, is of frequent occurrence; compare H. Best's *Farming, &c. Books*, p. 39: 'Of these [grasse cockes] the little *staggarth* had seaven:' and p. 60: 'a good thatcher will in one day thatch a whole side of the *stacke* that standeth on the longe helme in the *staggarth*.' The corresponding term in Ireland is *Haggard* or *Haggarth* = hay garth, which we also find as a not unusual surname.

'Quhyll houssis and the stokkys flittis away  
 The corne grangis and standand *stakkys* of hay.'

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. ii. p. 55.

\*to Sstalke<sup>1</sup>; *peditentare, peditare*,  
to walke; versus:

¶ *Qui pedis est peditat, qui clam  
pergit peditantat.*

a Sstalke; *calamus, culinus, tirsus.*

a Sstalle (A Stalle in the Chirche  
A.); *stacio, stallum, staciuncula*;  
(*ferculum*; versus:

¶ *Fercula nos faciant prelatos,  
fercula portant A.).*

to Sstalle; *intronizare, installare.*

A Stalle for horse or bestis; *Pre-  
sepe, Bostar (A.).*

a Sstaloñ<sup>2</sup>; *emissarius.*

Sstalworth; *vbi strange.*

a Sstamyñ<sup>3</sup>.

to Sstampe; *tundere, con-, concutere.*

to Sstande; *stare, perstare.*

to Sstande nere; *Astare.*

to Sstande be-hynde; *destare.*

†to Sstand stille; *subsistere.*

†a Sstanderd or A bekyñ; *statela.*

†a Sstandynge; *stacio.*

†pe Sstandynge of y<sup>e</sup> Soñ; *solstic-  
alis, solsticium.*

to Stane; *Depetrare, petras remouere  
(A.).*

A Stane; *Adria grece; Adriacus,  
petrosus; petra, petrella, lapis,  
Caves, asperima pars montium,  
saxum, magnitudine pregrauan-  
tur, rupes proprio onere obruantur;  
Scopuli saxi in muri eminencia;  
saxius; Scrupulus est lapis Min-  
utus (A.).*

†a Sstane axe; *vbi A masoñ Axe.*

†a Sstane hepe (heppe A.); *con-  
geries.*

a Sstane in y<sup>e</sup> bledder; *calculus;  
calculosus.*

†a Sstane; (*quando (quod A.) est  
quoddam ponulus*); *petra.*

Sstany; *petrosus, scrupulosus.*

Stanyd; *lapidatus, lapidibus obrut-  
us.*

a Stapylle<sup>4</sup>; *stapula.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Ffurth he stalkis a stye by þa stille enys.' *Morte Arthure*, 3467.

'But wopþ mo I-wysse þe ware, þe fyrr I stalked by þe stronde.' *Allit. Poems*, A. 152.

'Half stalkand on the ground ane soft pace.' G. Douglas, *Aeneidos*, Bk. vi. p. 169.

<sup>2</sup> 'Stallant, a horse, *haras*.' Palsgrave. 'Stalland, *admissarius equus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Estalon, m. a stallion for mares.' Cotgrave. 'I wyll not sell my stalant: *non vendam equum admissarium*.' Horman.

'þe monk þat wol be *statun* gode,

And kan set a-ryt his hode.'

Land of Cokaygne, in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 160.

<sup>3</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Estamine*, f. the stuffe Tamine; also a strainer, searce, boulder, or boulding cloth, so called, because made (commonly) of a thin kind thereof. *Estaminer*; to straine, searce, bould; to passe through a searce.' See *Ancien Rieue*, p. 418, where we read that anchoresses were allowed to wear this material: '*Stamin* hadde hwose wule, and hwose wule mei beon buten.' Another form of the word was *stamell*. Thus we find 'Two peticotts thone of skerlet thother of *stamell* xxxv,' in the Invent. of Marg. Gascoigne, in 1567. *Wills & Invents*. i. 273. 'Steming, stemyng. The cloth now called tamine or tamyn.' Jamieson. By the Act 25 Henry VIII, c. 5, it was enacted that 'no person vsing the Craft or Mystery of Dying of Worsteds, *Stamins* or Sayes, or any of them . . . shall vse to Callender any Worsteds, *Stamins*, or Sayes, or any other commodities made of Worsted Yarne.' The material was of wool and linen mixed, of a coarse texture, as we see by its being used by penitents in the place of the hair shirt. Thus Caxton says: 'He puttyng his flesshe under the seruytude of the spyryte ware for a shyrt a *stamyn* or streynere clothe.' *Golden Legende*, p. 432. See Halliwell, who explains the word by 'a kind of linsey-woolsey; or a dress made of that material.' Compare P. Stemyne, p. 474, and Strayle, bedclothe, p. 478. The above is most probably the meaning here, but as there is no latin equivalent it may be well to point out that in the *Morte Arthure*, 3658, the word occurs with the meaning of the stem or bows of a ship: the sailors, we read,

'Standis styffe on the *stamyne*, steris one aftyre.'

<sup>4</sup> In the *Seven Sages* (Weber, iii. 10) the Sages try the skill of a young prince by placing 'Under ech *stapyl* of his bed' four ivy leaves: where the meaning is apparently the posts of the bed. In 1569 Elizabeth Claxton bequeathed vnto 'An Jaxssonn one woode Chest w<sup>ch</sup> haith a sneck locke wyth a coffer. It<sup>m</sup> one other chest w<sup>ch</sup> baythe a *staply*

Starke<sup>1</sup>; *rigidus*.

to be Starke; *rigere*, *de-*, *di-*, *ir-*.

†to Starte; *evillire*, *prosilire*.

a Sstate; *status*, *tenor*.

\*a Stathe<sup>2</sup>; *navale*, *portus*, *stacio*,  
*staciuncula*.

a Statute; *statutum*, *scitum*.

to Stawneche (Stanche A.); *restringere*, *sedare*.

†a Stee (or A leddyr A.)<sup>3</sup>; *scala*;  
*scalaris* (*scalare lignum quod extrahit[ur] in scala ponitur* A.).

†a Stee staffe<sup>4</sup>; *scalare*.

a Steed; *Asturcio*, *dextrarius*.

& a hespt also I do gyue vnto ye said An Jaxson on chamlet kyrtle the w<sup>ch</sup> I do weare vpon ye hollyday.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.) i. 312. In Trevisa's Higden, v. 273, the word is used for a stake: 'Edol, duke of Gloucestre cauzte a *stable* [*accepto palo*] and defended hym manliche.' See also G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 211.

'Under the brygge ther is a swyke,

Corven clos, joymand queyntlyke;

And underneth is an hasp,

Schet with a *stapyl* and a clasp.'

*R. Cour de Lion*, 4084.

A. S. *stapul*.

<sup>1</sup> The unweeldy joyntes *starkyl* with rudnesse. The cloudy sihte mystyd with dirknesse.'

Lydgate, *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.), p. 241.

'Noe. To begyn such a wark

My bonys are so *stark*.

No wonder if thay wark,

For I am fulle old.'

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 27.

So in *Ywaine & Gawin*, 1880:

'The knyght and als the stede,      *Stark* ded to the erth thai ȝede.'

Compare *Ormulum*, l. 1472: 'þe rihte dom iss *starc* & hard'; and the *Ancien Riwle*, p. 144: 'þe *sterke* dom of domesdei.' A. S. *starc*. See *Sterke*, below.

<sup>2</sup> *Staithe*, a landing-place. Now used to denote a portion of the foreshore of a river that is kept up by means of faggots or kids, or by timber or stone-work.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c.: see also *ibid.* s.v. *Stath-r*. '*Ripa*, stæð.' Supp. to Aelfrie's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 54. In Peacock's *Eng. Church Furniture*, 217. under the date 1552, is an item 'for mending and repairing of the churche *stathe* or wharffe y<sup>t</sup> same yere, viij<sup>h</sup>. xix<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.' 'Any Coal owner may employ or give Salaries to any fitter for disposing of his coals from his colliery or *Staithe*.' Stow, *Survey*, ii. 319. In the Invent. of Bertram Anderson of Newcastle. Merchant & Alderman. taken in 1570, are mentioned 'The Coles lyenge presently vpon the *stegth* by the water sideys xxliij<sup>s</sup> Tennes at xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> everye Tenne vj<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>—The Coles lyenge presentlye vpon the *stegth* by the water side in darward thirtye Tennes at xl<sup>s</sup> every Tenne iij<sup>s</sup> xl<sup>d</sup>—the Coles presently vpon the meilmedowe *stayth* by the water side is fiftye Tennes at Thirtye shillings a tenne iij<sup>s</sup> xxv<sup>d</sup>. Sum. vij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> xv<sup>d</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 339. By the Statute 15 Henry VI. c. vii. § 1, it was enacted that, 'de cy jour enavant null persone eskippe ne face eskipper lains peaulx lanutz nautres marchandises pertenantz a lestaple, en null lieu deenz iceste roialme forsque seulement a les keys & *Stathes* esteantz en les ports assignes par statut.'

<sup>3</sup> See the account of Jacob's dream in the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3779. where we read—

'In slepe he sagh stand vp a *sti*,      Apon þe *sti* þat þar was bun

Fra his heued right to þe ski;      Angels clinand vp and dun.'

In the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 46, Jacob on awaking from his dream says—

'What have I herd in slepe and sene?      And spake to me, it is no leghe.'

That God leynyd him to a *steghe*,

In 1562 Robert Prat had in his 'Smethey. Thre *sthes* alias ledders xij<sup>d</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 207. 'Our longe *styes* lye allsoe under this helme all winter, and likewise our wheele barrowes.' *Farming, &c. Books* of H. Best, 1641, p. 137. 'In hempe, a carr, collecke, and two pare of trusse roips, ij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. A rakinge croucke, a chaire, iij<sup>or</sup> stoills, and a *stee* and a barrow, xix<sup>d</sup>. A saddle, a wantowe, a brydle, and a halterr, xij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of John Rounson, 1568, *Richmondshire Wills*, p. 226. 'A cownter, a almerye, a chaire and stollis xij<sup>s</sup>. Hay x<sup>s</sup>. *stees*, stanggs, pealts, old tenture tymbler x<sup>s</sup>.' Invent. of Rob. Sloweye, 1562, *ibid.* p. 152. Compare *Sty*, below, between which and the present word it is at times difficult to distinguish.

<sup>4</sup> Compare *Ronge of a stee*, above. 'Steppe or staffe of a lader, *eschullon*.' Palsgrave. '*Scalaris*, *pertinens ad scalam*, or a laddere staff.' Medulla.

Stedffaste; vbi stabylle.

†A Stegg<sup>1</sup>; vbi to spere (A.).

†A Stegge<sup>2</sup>; Ancer.

a Stele<sup>3</sup>; *scansile, correpto* [-si-] *scandile.*

to Steyle; *Acari, furari, latrocinari, Anclari, clepere, subtrahere, tollere, subducere, eripere, auferre, surripere, spoliare, asportare, priuare, predari, precipere, defraudare, grassari* (Crassare A.), *rapere, expoliare, deplare* (depilari A.), *legere, verrere.*

Stele; *calebs.*

a Step; *vestigium, vitalassum* (batalassum A.), *impedatura, pedas, gressus.*

a Stepbroder; *preuignus.*

a Stepsyster; *preuigna.*

a Stepfader; *victicus, patriaster; patreus, patrinus* (parens A.).

a Stepe fatte (A Stepstane or fatt A.); *ptipsanarium.*

a Stepylle; *campanile.*

a Stepmoder; *noucreu.*

a Stepmoder schyfe<sup>4</sup>; *colirida.*

a Stepson; *filiaster.*

to be Stepmodir; *noucreari* (A.).

a Stepdoghter; *filiastra.*

†Sterke<sup>5</sup>; vbi strange (A.).

Sterne; vbi felle (A.).

Sterke; *supra infra* (A.).

†a Stere tre<sup>6</sup>; *stina, regimen.*

to Stere; *regere.*

<sup>1</sup> There is evidently some corruption here, which I cannot explain.

<sup>2</sup> Still in use in the North for a gander. Mr. Peacock in his Glossary gives 'Stegg, a gander (obsolete).' 'Item, vj gees with one stegg.' Inventory of Thomas Robinson of Appleby, 1542. It also occurs in Ray's Gloss. of North Country Words. 'A steg, gander, anser.' Manip. Vocab. In the Inventory of Richard Cook, 1570, we find mentioned 'vij geyse and steggs, price iij<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmondshire Wills*, p. 229. 'One goose, j stegg, vj yong geise at Belsis 4<sup>s</sup>.' Invent. of John Eden, 1588, *Wills & Invent.* ii. 329. Cf. a Sstagge.

<sup>3</sup> Probably a stile (see Stile, below), which is still so commonly pronounced in the North. In the description of the heavenly Jerusalem in *Allit. Poems*, A. 1001, we are told that amongst the precious stones which composed the foundation,

'Saffir heldre þe secounde stile;'

where the meaning is a stage: and again C. 513, God says that in Nineveh there are many who

'bitwene þe stile & þe stayre disserne noȝt cunen;'

where the word would appear to be used in the sense of the steps of a ladder, as also in Shoreham, p. 3—'This ilke laddre is charite, The stales gode theawis;'  
and in the *Ancien Ricle*, p. 354—'þeos two stalen of þisse leddre.' Compare P. Steyle and Style.

<sup>4</sup> See Schyfe, above. The use of stepmother as an attributive here seems strange; stepmothers do not, as a rule, have the credit of giving cakes or such like to their stepchildren. Perhaps, however, *colirida* is to be taken as defined by the Ortus, 'a thynne shyue of brede, or a cake.' 'Hic lesca, A<sup>cc</sup>. scywe.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198.

<sup>5</sup> 'In that time, so it bifelle, A riche king, and swythe stork.'

Was in the lon of Denemark

*Havelok*, 341.

Into that land ane stork castell their stude, Vpoun ane craig besyde ane rynnand flude.'

W. Stewart, *Cronicles of Scotland*, l. 24:444.

'This hounde ladde this holi man to an halle fair y-nous,

Gret and stork and suythe noble.' *St. Brendan*, l. 121.

And in Wright's Lyric Poetry, xxx. p. 87—

'Ne is no quene so stork ne stour,

Ne no levedy so bryht in bour.'

See Starke, above.

<sup>6</sup> Anything used to steer or guide by. Thus we find it used in the *Towneley Myst.* p. 31, for the rudder or rather the tiller. Noah addressing his wife says:

'Wife, tent the stere-tre, and I shalle asay

The depnes of the see that we bere, if I may.'

Wyclif, Proverbs xxiii. 34, uses the form 'steerstaf.' The simple form *stere* or *stere* for a helm is common: see for instance, Purvey's version of Wyclif, Prov. xxiii. 34; Barbour's *Bruce*, iii. 576, iv. 374, 630; Chaucer, *Leg. Good Women*, 2413. Compare Stert and Sterne of y<sup>e</sup> schyfe, below. In *King Horn*, 1421, *stere* is used in the sense of *stern*, the part of the vessel where the steering was done, and in the *Land of Cockayne*, (Early Eng.

a Steresman (Sterisman A.); *vbi a rowere.*

a Sterlynge (A Sterlinge or A Stere A.)<sup>1</sup>; *sturnus, avis est.*

a Steroñ<sup>2</sup>; *Aster grece, Astrum fixum est. Silus mouetur; sylereus, astreus, astralis, astrosus i. lunati-*

*cus; bulla, lira, stella, stellula; stellatus; signum.*

†A takyñ in ye Sternys; *Constellacio, fatum (A).*

\*a Sterne slyme<sup>3</sup>; *Assub.*

a Sterne of ye schype<sup>4</sup>; *Anquiromagus, clauus.*

Poems, ed. Furnivall), p. 160, we have 'wiþ oris and wiþ *stere*,' the meaning being rudder. We find the word also used for the handle of the plough, that by which it is guided, which, judging from the latin equivalent, is most probably the meaning here (see *Plewghē handylle*, above). Thus in the Invent. of Robert Prat, taken in 1562, we find 'one hande sawe, one horse loke xvjd., ij plewghes, j culter, on socke, iij s. iij l., xxij fellows, v donge forkes. x pleugh heads, vi plewe sheares, ij *steretres*, foure showells, two spades vjs. viij d.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 207; so also *ibid.* p. 260, where are mentioned 'iij mould bordes with plew heads, handells. sheirs and *steretres* ijs.' see also *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 138, where, in the Invent. of Francis Wandysforde in 1559, we find 'pleugh heames, heds. shethes, *steretres*, handles, &c.' W. de Bibbesworth mentions amongst the parts of a plough, '*Le chef* (the plou heved) *e le penou* (and the foot), *Le manuel* (the handele) *e le tenou* (the sterete).' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168; and again, in the next page *moundiloun* is glossed by 'the ploustare.' 'Stere for the ploughe. *Trio*.' Huloot.

<sup>1</sup> 'The nuthake with her notes newe,

The *sterlynge* set her notes full trewe.'

*Smyr of Lowe Degre*, 56.

'Staare, a byrde, *estourneur*.' Palsgrave. '*Estourneau*, m. a stare or starling.' Cotgrave; see also s. v. *Sansnet*. This name is still in common use. In the account of the Flood as given in the *Cursor Mundi*, we read, l. 1789—

'Til oþer did na beist vn-querf      þe sparhawk flough be þe *sterling*.'

'Wiþ mouth þan chetereþ þe *stare*.' Trevisa's Higden, i. 239; see also *ibid.* iv. 307. Sir T. Elyot in his *Governour*, p. 40, ed. 1580, says: 'he that hath nothing but language onely, may be no more praised the a popiniay, a pye, or a *stare*, when they speake feately.' A. S. *star*, O. Icel. *stari*. '*Estourneus*, sterlinges.' W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 151.

<sup>2</sup> The regular northern form of the word. Thus in the *Pricke of Cons.* 995, Hampole tells us that in heaven

'Far es na corrupcion, but cler ayre.      And þe planettes and *sternes* shynand.'

See also l. 7571-2, in the former of which occurs the adjective *sternal* = starry:

'Sere hevens God ordaynd for sere thyng, . . .      fare þe planetes and þe *sternes* er alle,

Ane es, þat we þe *sternal* heven calle,

Fat men may se here, on nyght, schyne.'

A. S. *stearra*. Cf. Icel. *stjarna*, Dan. *stjerne*. In Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 66, we find—

'The Lord that syttes heght in troune,

And schepe hath *sterne*, sone, and mone.'

'Fat grete lightnesses maked he;      þe mone and *sternes* in might of night.'

þe sunne in might of daies light,

*Early English Psalter*, Psalm cxxv. 9.

<sup>3</sup> See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 345-357.

<sup>4</sup> Originally the rudder of a vessel. '*Timón*, the sterne wherewith a ship is guided. *Timonar*, to steare at the rudder or helme.' Minsheu, Span. Dict. 1623. '*Aplaster*. A sterel of a shyp. *Remex*. A rothere off a sterysman' Medulla. In P. Plowman, A. ix. 30, we have—

'3if he ne rise þe raper, and raulhte to þe *stearne*,

þe wynt wolde with þe water þe Bot oner-þrowe.'

and in Wyclif, Proverbs xxiii. 34, one MS. has 'the *stearne* ether the instrument of gouernail.'

'Fen hurled on a hepe þe helme and þe *stearne*.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 149.

'How shold a shippe withouten a *sterne* in the great sea be governed.' Chaucer, *Test. of Love*, Bk. i. p. 272, ed. 1560. See also *Hous of Fame*, 437, and Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 109, where, in a poem dated 1401, we read—

'Ne were God the giour and kept the *stern* . . . al schulde wende to wrak.'

This sense remained till the 17th century. In 1565 Churchyard in his *Churchyard Chippes*, p. 192 (ed. 1817), writes: 'Who can bring a *sternlesse* barke aboute?' and in 1647 H. More in his *Poems*, p. 82, has 'withouten *stern*, or card, or Polar starre.' 'Stere or roder in a shyp, *gouernail*; sterne of a shyppe, *gouernail*.' Palsgrave. See also Douglas, *Encados*, p. 131, l. 21. Compare *Stertre*, above. Icel. *stjorn*, a rudder.

Sterne; <i>pertinax</i> , & cetera; <i>ubi</i>	A Sterte <sup>2</sup> ; <i>Manutentum</i> (A.).
Felle.	A Stert <sup>3</sup> ; <i>pendula</i> (A.).
Sternesse; <i>pertinacia</i> (A.).	a Steyned clathe (A Stevenyd clothe
to Stertylle <sup>1</sup> ; <i>Exilire</i> , <i>prosilire</i>	A.) <sup>4</sup> ; <i>polimitus</i> .
(A.).	a Stewe <sup>5</sup> ; <i>ubi</i> A bath.

<sup>1</sup> 'Besyde the fut of ane lital montane there ran ane fresche reueir as cleir as berial, quhar I beheld the pretty fische vantageously *sterland* with there rede vermeil fymnis, ande there skalis lyik the brycht siluyr.' *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 37. Compare Barbour's *Bruce*, iii. 704, where we find the expression, 'a gret *sterling* off schippys.' See Startle in Jamieson. Chaucer, *Legend of Good Women*, l. 1202, speaks of 'a coursere *startlyng* as the fire'; and in Tyndale's version, Mark v. 13 is rendered: 'And the heerd *starteled*, and ran heddlyng into the see.' 'Pere was at Rome a boile of bras in þe schap of Iupiter ouercast and schape to men þat loked þeron; þat boole semed lowynge and *startlyng*.' Trevisa's Higden, i. 225. 'I startell as a man dothe that is amased sodaynly, or that hath some inwarde colde. *Je tressault*. As soone as he sawe me come in a dores, he starteled lyke one that sawe the thyng which lyked hym nat over well.' Palsgrave.

<sup>2</sup> Originally meaning a tail. A. S. *steort*. We frequently find this word used, as here, for a handle or anything resembling a tail. In *Havelok*, l. 2823, Godrich being bound

'Vpon an asse swithe unwraste

His nose went unto the *stert*.'

Andelong, nouht ouerthwert,

Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. Di. uses the word in the sense of a stalk: 'Dernolde groweth vp streyght lyke an hye grasse, and hath longe sedes on eyther syde the *stert*.' We have already had *manutentum* as the latin equivalent of the 'hande staffe' of a flail: see Flayle, p. 133. Compare P. Ploustert. 'Stert of a plow, *quene de la chareue*.' Palsgrave. 'Rough start which the tylan holdeth. *Stira*.' Huloet. The word is still in use in the North. See Stertre, above. '*Stira*, solow-borde.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180. '*Le chef* [the plow-heved] *e le penoun* [and the foot],

*Le manuel* [the handele] *e le tenoun* [and the sterte].'

W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168.

<sup>3</sup> Here probably the meaning is the same as in Palsgrave, 'stert of frute, *quene de fruit*.'

<sup>4</sup> A cloth embroidered or worked in colours. In the Inventory dated 1502 and printed in the Paston Letters, iii. 408, we find: 'Item, a *stereynd clothe*, a crucifix . . . xx<sup>d</sup>.' Amongst the 'gods of Thomas Arkyndalle' in 1499, are mentioned 'a *steyynd clath* vij<sup>d</sup>.' A wyndaw clath iij<sup>d</sup>, &c.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 104. See also Pecoock's *Repressor*, pt. ii. p. 258, where describing some tapestry the author says: 'in this *steynd clooth* King Herri leleth a sege to Harfleur.' John Baret in his Will, dated 1463, printed in *Bury Wills*, &c., p. 33, bequeathed 'to the seid Jone Baret, my nece, ij. sponys of silvir, a long grene coors of silke harneysid with silvir, and my *steyynd cloth* w<sup>t</sup> vij. agys, and a competent bed with ij. peyre shetys and al othir shetys and stuffe longyng to a bed, such as my executours wil assigne and delyuer accordyng to here degre, and othir stuff of houshold as they thinkke necessarye for hire.' '*Pollinita*, a steynd cloth or a chekery. *Pollimitarius*, a motle wevare. *Pollimitus*, diuerse coloure.' Medulla. In the Invent. of the Wardrobe of William Duffield, Canon of York, in 1452, we find the following entries: 'De xij<sup>s</sup>. de pretio ij. eosters pannu linei, *steyynd* [printed *steyynd*] cum ymaginibus Sanctorum Johannis Evangeliste et Sancti Johannis Beverlaci. De xv<sup>s</sup>. de pretio iij. costers, *steyynd* cum angelis. De ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de pretio ij. auterclouthes *steynd* cum ymaginibus Trinitatis et Beate Marie, &c.' *Test. Eborac.* iii. 135; and in 1479, Joan Caudell left 'to Cristian Forman, my servaunt, a halling of white *steynd* with vij. warkes of mercy.' *Ibid.* p. 246.

<sup>5</sup> 'Stewe or hotehouse, *hypocaustum*.' Huloet. 'A stewe, *hypocaustum*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret also gives 'a stewe; *ride* Hot house and Bath. A bathe, stewe or hoate house, *vaporarium*, *hypocaustum*. A Bayne or stewe; a washing place, *nympheum*; the place in the house where the bayne or stewe is, *Balnearium*; the mayster of baynes or stewes, *balneator*. An hoat house or drie bayne or stue, *laconicum*, *hypocaustum*.' Cotgrave has '*Estuves*, f. stews; also stoves or hot-houses.' 'She hyryd suche as were about hym to consent to hir iniquytie, so that vpon a season, whā he came out of his *stewe* or bayne, he axyd drynke, by the force whereof he was poysoned, and dyed soone after.' Fabyan, c. cxv. p. 106. See the directions in Russell's *Boke of Nurture* (Babees Book), p. 182, for 'A bath or *stewe* so called.' 'Secretely he gan himself remue To be bathed in a prieyu *stue*.'

Lydgate, *Bochas*, Bk. ix. c. 5.

a **Sty**<sup>1</sup>; *semita, lines, & cetera*; *vbi*  
A way.

a **Steward**; *economus, vel potius*  
*jeconomus canonicorum est, Mis-*  
*sarius qui regit familiam, satel-*  
*larius, senescallus curiarum est,*  
*vicedominus episcoporum est (so-*  
*cellarius*

a **Stike**; *lignum (ligniola A.).*

**Styffe**; *vbi strange.*

to **Stik**; *herere, Ad-.*

A **Style**<sup>2</sup>; *Scansile (A.).*

to **Stil**[i]e; *Tacere, actiuum est (A.).*

to be **Stylle**; *tacere, silere, vt (vel*  
*A.) qui nondum loqui cepit, tacere,*  
*vt qui desinit loqui, Silescece, con-*  
*ticere, ol-, re-, obticescere, tucescere,*  
*desinere loqui.*

**Stille**; *placidus, pacificus, quietus,*  
*tacitus, taciturnus, tranquillus,*  
*sussensus, vt: ille sedet susspen-*  
*sus.*

**Stilly**<sup>3</sup>; *tacite, quiete, pacifice.*

to **Stille waters**<sup>4</sup>; *stillare, distil-*  
*lare.*

**Stilnes**; *taciturnitas, Silencium (A.).*

a **Stylte**<sup>5</sup>; *calopodium.*

a **Styllatory**<sup>6</sup>; *stillatorium, distilla-*  
*torium.*

to **Stynke**; *fetere, olere, putere, oles-*  
*cere, putrere, -trescere, rancere,*  
*putridure, putrifacere, putrifieri.*

a **Stynke**; *cenositas, pedor pedum*  
*est, fetor, sordes, putredo, sentina;*  
*versus:*

¶ *Polipus est naris, ostedo dici-*  
*tur oris,*

*Ast pedor est (esto A.) pedum,*  
*fetor totidem tibi (malus om-*  
*nium A.) verum,*

*Spirantis bene sit odor, nidor-*  
*que coquine.*

**Stynkande**; *fetidus, hircinus, hir-*  
*cosus, olidus, putridus, putris,*  
*putribilis, & cetera.*

to **Stynte**; *vbi to cese.*

<sup>1</sup> A. S. *styg*. 'He foren softe bi þe *sti*, Til he come ney at grimesbi.' *Harclok*, 2618. Orm describes our Lord as

'Þatt rihhte *stih* Þatt ledeþþ upp till heffne,' l. 12916; though here perhaps the meaning may be ladder: see **Stee**, above. In *Genesis & Exodus*, 3958, when his ass refused to pass the angel Balaam

'Bet and wente it to ðe *sti* Bitwen two walles of ston.'

The author of the Metrical Homilies warns us, p. 52, that

'Satenas our wai wille charre, That we ga bi na wrange *sties*  
Forþi behoves us to be waire, For Satanas ful ȝern us spies.'

'Set forth thyn other fot, sryd over *sty*.' Wright's Lyric Poetry, xxxix. p. 111.

'Ffurth he stalkis a *stye* by þa stille enys, Stotays at a hey strette, studyande hyme one.'  
*Morte Arthure*, 3467.

'I will go never over this *stye* Tylle I have a slepe.' *Coventry Myst*. p. 170.

See also *Allit. Poems*, C. 402.

<sup>2</sup> See **Stele**, above.

<sup>3</sup> In *Genesis & Exodus*, 2287, we are told how when Joseph saw Benjamin

'Kinde hwe gan him ouer-gon, Ðat al his wlite wurð teres wet.'  
Sone he gede ut and *stille* he gret.  
And in Wyclif's version of Daniel iv. 16 we read, 'thanne Danyel, to whom the name Balthasar, bygan with-yn hym self *stilly* for to thenke, &c.' See also *Genesis* xxi. 21, 45; xxxvii. 11, &c.

'This knight hated Generides  
In herte *stillie*.' *Generides* (Roxb. Club), l. 1980.

See also *Allit. Poems*, B. 1778. *Still* occurs as a verb in Wyclif, *Ezekiel* xxiv. 16, *Sir Generydes*, l. 9917, *Genesis & Exodus*, l. 3319, &c.

<sup>4</sup> 'The knowledge of *stilling* is one pretie feat.' Tusser, *Husbandrie*, ch. li. st. 33.

'Stylling or droppying of lycour, *distillation*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>5</sup> '*Calopodium*, a stylte or a paten. *Calopijce*, a maker of patens or styltes.' Ortus.  
'He that goeth on stilts or scatches, *grallator*.' Baret. '*Calopodium*, A stylte or A pateyne.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> 'A stillatory, *elibanus, capitellum*.' Baret. 'Stylltory to styll herbes in, *chappelle, chapul*.' Palsgrave.



to **Styr**; *Agere, Agitare leuia, mouere onerosa, cire, con-, conciere i. raro mouere, con-, cillere i. frequenter mouere, excitare, in-, cenere in coitu, mobilitare, motare, motitare, titillare ad luxuriam pertinet.*

**Styrrande**; *Agitans, excitans, mouens.*

†to **Styr lande**<sup>1</sup>; *barectare.*

**Stird** (**Styrryde** A.); *motus, Agitatus.*

vn **Styrd**; *immutus.*

a **Styroke**; *strigilis, strepa (stropa A.), scansile.*

A **Styrrke**<sup>2</sup>; *Iuenculus, Iuencula (A.).*

a **Styrnge**; *motus, incitacio, incitamentum, titillacio.*

a **Stythy** (**Stidy** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *incus, -cudis producto -cu- in obliquis; iuendineus.*

a **Stok** (**Stoke** A.); *caudex vel caudix, calea, stipes, robur, truncus.*

**Stokkes** for theves; *nervus, cippus.*

a **Stokfych**e (**Stokefysche** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *fungia.*

a **Stole**; *oratorium (ovarium A.), stola.*

A **Stomoke**; *Stomachus (A.).*

to **Stony**; *ubi to Astony (A.).*

**Stonyd**; *Attonitus.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Among husbandmen, the second tilth or fallow called *stirring*.' Florio, p. 273. Ger-vase Markham explains it as 'the second ploughing for barley.'

<sup>2</sup> Still in use in the North of England for heifers from calves to 2-years old, and in Scotland for either male or female cattle. Gawin Douglas, *Eneados*, iii. l. 489, has:

'Ye haif our oxin reft and slane,

Bryttnyt our *sterkis*, and young beistis mony ane.'

See also *ibid.* Bk. v. p. 138. Bellendene in his trans. of Boece, vol. I. p. lv. ed. 1821, says: '*Steirkis* quhen they ar bot young velis, ar othir slane, or ellis libbit to be oxin, to manure the land.' Christopher Phillipson in his Will, 1566, bequeathed 'two stotts, two whies, two whie *striks*, and twoo whie calves.' *Richmondshire Wills*, p. 189; and in the Inventory of John Widdington, taken in 1570, are included 'xxj oxen, price xxj'. xx kyen *stirks*, xxxiij<sup>s</sup>, iiij<sup>d</sup>, viij<sup>s</sup> & vij sheipe, xvj<sup>l</sup>, xiiij<sup>s</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 322. 'To Frances Tonstall one whye *stirke* to make hir one cowe of. To Grace Ward one whye *stirke*.' Will of John Tonstall, *ibid.* ii. 80. 'Stere, *stirke*, or yonge oxe. *Iuenculus, diminut.*' Huloet. Compare P. Hekfere, p. 234.

<sup>3</sup> 'Hauelok his loured umbistode,

And beten on him so doth the smith

See Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 2020, Wyclif, Job xli. 15. 'To Thomas Atkynson, my sone, my best *stydye* wyche I bowghte at Darlyngton, with my beste bellyees. To John Atkynson my sone the worse *stydy* with the bellyees, a hamer with two payre of tongs.' *Richmondshire Wills & Invent.* p. 43. Will of Alysander Atkynson 1543. 'Item I gyue to my sone germayne a *studie* w<sup>th</sup> a pyke, a read cowe & a flanders chist standing in the lofte having a round lidd.' Will of John Tedcastle, 1569, *Wills & Invent.* i. 301.

'Thare wappinnis to renew in all degreis,

Set vp forgis and stele *styddyis* syne.'

G. Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. vii. p. 230.

In the Invent. of John Colan, of York, goldsmith, taken in 1490, we find 'ij *stethez*, iiij<sup>s</sup>, iiij<sup>d</sup>. De ij sparhawke *stethez*, x<sup>d</sup>. De vi grett les forgyng hamers, ij<sup>s</sup>, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 58.

<sup>4</sup> Dried cod, &c. Moffet & Bennet in their *Health's Improvement*, 1655, p. 262, give the following account of it: '*Stock-fish*, whilst it is unbeaten is called Buckhorn, because it is so tough; when it is beaten upon the Stock, it is termed *Stock-fish*. Rondelitus calleth the first Merlucium, and *Stock-fish* Molum; it may be *Salpa* Plinii, for that is a great Fish, and made tender by Age and Beating. Erasmus thinketh it to be called *Stock-fish*, because it nourisheth no more than a dried Stock.' 'As a *stockfish*e wrinkled is my skinne.' Barclay, *Cytizen & Uplondyshman*, p. ix. 'A stocke fish, a kind of fish that will not be sod till it be beaten, *salpa*.' Baret. '*Fungia*, stokfych.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 177. '*Merlus*, a Melwell or Kneeling, a kind of smale Cod, whereof stockfish is made.' Cotgrave. '*Focace*, stokffysch or purpeys.' Medulla.



†A Stowre<sup>1</sup>; *palus, parillus, Sules* (A.).

A Stra<sup>2</sup>; *Stramen, Stramentum* (A.).

a Strabery<sup>3</sup>; *fragum*.

\*a Straberi wythe; *fragus* (*fragum fructus eius* A.).

Strayte; *Anxius, Artus, strictus, cinctus* (*cinctim Aduerbium* A.), *Angustus*; versus:

¶ *Angustum tempus dicetur & locus Artus,  
Ango sit primi caput, Arceo sit-  
que secundj.*

Straytly; *Anguste, cincte, stricte, cinctim*.

a Straytnes; *Angustia, Anxietas*.

A Strake; *vbi Buffett* (A.).

to Strake; *Affilare* (A.).

Strangg; *Alacer, Animosus, compos, fortis, potens, robustus, iskyros grece, valens, validus, vigorosus, virosus, magnanimus, magnanimis, musc[ul]osus, vehemens*<sup>4</sup>,

*noricus, pos, potencialis, virtus* (*viratus* A.), *virulentus* (*corpulentus* A.).

to make Strange; *roborare, cor-, fortificare*.

þe Strapils of breke<sup>5</sup>; *tribraça* (*tribata* A.), *femoralia*.

Strawnge; *Alienus, barbarus, extraneus, forinsecus, peregrinus*.

to make Strawnge; *Alienare, extraneare*.

Strawngely; *extranee, barbare, peregrine*.

a Strawnger (Strayngeare A.); *Ad-uena, Alienigena, proselitus*<sup>6</sup> grece, *Aduenticius, extraneus*.

a Strete; *strata, & cetera; vbi a way*.

a Streme; *gurgis; gurgitinus*.

\*A Stremour of A Shippe<sup>7</sup>; *Cherucus* (A.).

to Strein (Strene A.)<sup>8</sup>; *Arcere, -cescere, addicere, Arture, co-, compescere, stringere, As-, con-*

<sup>1</sup> 'Stowre, sb. a round of a ladder; a hedge-stake.' Ray's Glossary. Mr. C. C. Robinson gives as still in use in Mid-Yorkshire 'Stower, a cross-rail, or bar of wood. Also a natural cudgel, or hedgestake.'

'And at ane vthir side with felloun fere Of heich sting or stoure of the fir tre,  
Mezentius the grym, apoun ane spere, The blak fyre blis of reik inswakkis he.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 295, l. 43.

Stewart in his *Cronicles of Scotland*, iii. 236, tells how a convoy, having no proper arms, fought 'with stark stouris that war baith deip and lang.'

H. Best uses the word for the upright pieces of wood in the side of a cart, to which the planks are fastened: 'putte in stowers wheare any are wantinge.' *Farming, &c. Books*, 1641, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> 'Perofne yaf he nouth a stra.' Havelok, 315. A. S. *streaw*, O. Icel. *strá*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Hic fragus, a strebere wyse. Hoc fragum, a strebere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 226. 'Fraga, strea-berige. Framen, streaberie wisan.' Aelfric's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 31.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *vehemens*.

<sup>5</sup> In the *Ancoren Riwe*, p. 420, we read that a woman may well enough wear drawers of haircloth very well tied, with 'þe strapeles adun to hire net, i-laced ful ueste,' which seems to mean that they are to be tight round the ancles. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 355, says that 'þe Longobardes usede strapeles wiþ brode laces doun to þe sparlyver.' 'Tibiale, strapelyng off breche.' Medulla.

<sup>6</sup> MS. *persclitus*; corrected by A.

<sup>7</sup> 'What meenith thi tipet, lakke, as longe as a stremer?' Wright's *Poët. Poems*, ii. 69. 'Stremer, a baner, estandard.' Palsgrave. Cooper renders '*Ceruchus*' by 'the endes, and as it were hornes of the sayle yarde.' Cotgrave gives '*Guaillardet*, m. a streamer, Penmon, or Pendant, in Ships, &c. *Penmon*, m. a Penmon, Flag, or Streamer.' See also s.v. *Peneau, Bansonin, Banderolle*, &c. Compare *Fayne of a schipe*, above, p. 122.

<sup>8</sup> 'Day and nyst with hoot and coolde Y was streynyd [angwischid P.].' Wyclif, Genesis xxxi. 40. 'If she auowe and bi ooth streyne hir self.' *ibid.*, Numbers xxx. 14.

'Styffe streemes and strejt hem strayed a whyle.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 234.

*dis-, per-, ob-, re-, cohercere, circumscribere, cogere, cohibere, contractare, compellere, distendere, refrenare, sopire, erigere.*

a **Strenour** (**Strenjoure** A.).

to **Streñ iuse of herbis** (or **herbys** A.); *exsuccare*.

**Strenabyll**; *Artabilis, co-, coarctabilis*.

a **Strenght** (**Strenthe** A.); *conamen, conatus, energia, fortitudo, potentia, potestas, nisus, robur, validus (vis A.), alce greve, molimen, valor, vigor, viror, vires*.

to **Strenght**<sup>2</sup>; *vbi* to make strange (A.).

to **Strenkylle**<sup>3</sup>; *spargere, As-, con-, perfundere*.

a **Strenkylle**; *sparsorium, ysopus, productio -o-*.

**Strynkyllinge**; *Aporia, Aspergo, Aspersio, Aspersus, perfusio* (A.).

a **Stresse** (**Strisse** A.); *districcio*.

to **Stresse**<sup>4</sup>; *distingere*.

a **Strete**; *vicus, viculus diminutivum*.

to **Strewe**; *spargere, sternere*.

a **Strewynge**; *stramentum*.

to **Stryde**; *distrigere*.

a **Stryfe**; *Agon, Agonia, Agonizacio, cataplectacio, Altercacio, co-, certamen virtutis est, coartacio, contumelia, contencio, controuersia, decertacio, deliramentum, disceptacio, disconformitas, discordia, dissencio, edicio ciuim, distancia, discrepancia, iurgium, lis, litigacio, litigium, rixa; rixosus; versus*:

¶ *Litem dant homines, obiurgantur mulieres,*

<sup>1</sup> In Sir J. Fastolf's kitchen, according to the Inventory of 1459, were 'j dressyng knyfe, j fyre schowle, ij trays, j *strenour*.' 'Streygnour. *Cola, colum*.' Huloet. 'Et in ij *strenours*, vjd.' Invent. of Archdeacon de Daldy, 1400: *Test. Ebor.* iii. 19.

<sup>2</sup> 'Sigebertus was i-drawe out of þe abbay as it were for to *strengþe* þe knyghtes [*ad milites roborandos*].' Trevisa's Higden, vi. 7. See *Aycubite*, p. 86; P. Plowman, B. viii. 47, &c. 'Strengthyng, *ratification*. I strength. *Je renforce*. Thyse townes be greatly strengthyd syn I knewe them first.' Palsgrave. 'He wardide it for to kepe Bethsura that the peple shulde haue warlyng or *strengtheing* azein the face of Idume.' Wychif, 1 Maccab. iv. 61. 'And thei *strengtheide* a *strengthing* in Bethsura.' *ibid.* vi. 26.

<sup>3</sup> 'Fatt blod tatt þurh þe biscope wass Fatt blod taenede Cristess blod  
Fier o þa þingess *strenkedd*. Fatt 3oteun wass o rode.'

*Ormulum*, 1771.

'Fatt blod tatt he þær hæfde brohht, And warpp itt tær wiþ *strenness*.' *ibid.* 1095.

'Fou sal *strenkil* [on-strigdes] me over alle

With *strenkil* [mid ysopan] and klensid be I salle.'

*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. 1. 9.

'I schal *strenkle* my distresse & strye al togeder.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 307.

Bellendene in his trans. of Boece, ii. 219 (ed. 1821), has the expression '*strenkil* with dust and sweit of battal.'

'Bid hir in haist with water of ane flude

Hir body *strenkill*.'

G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. iv. p. 122, l. 29.

See also *ibid.* Bk. xi, p. 362, l. 53. '*Hoc aspersorium, Aco* strynkylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193. 'Strenkylle, to cast holy water, *aspersion*.' Palsgrave. '*Ysopus*, a sprenkylle; *aspersorium, idem est*.' Nominale MS. 'A strinkle, *spargillum*.' Manip. Vocab. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's effects at Caistor, 1459, we find mentioned 'j haly water stok, with j *sprenkill* and ij cruettes weyng xij unces.' Paston Letters, i. 470. See also *Tale of Beryn*, Prologue, l. 138. John Besely by his will, dated 1493, directed that a priest should 'every daye, when he hath saide Messe, with his vestment upon him, take the holy water *strenkill*, and goe to the grave, and theruppon say *De Profundis*, with the *Colett* . . . and cast holy water on the grave, for the space of a yere afir my decesse.'

<sup>4</sup> According to Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 8543, in hell

'Þe dauned þat with syn er fyled

And despyed and ay schent with-alle,

Fare ogayne salle be revyled,

And *stressed* agayne þair wille als thralle.'

'I stresse, I strayght one of his liberty, or thrust his body to gnyther. *Je estroyse*. The man is stressyd to soore, he can nat styrrer him.' Palsgrave.

*Rixanturque canes, Altercan-  
turque sophiste,  
Pugnant inter se pugiles pro  
laudis honore,  
Militis est bellum, fortis pug-  
lisque duellum,  
Pugnaque pugnorum, sed pre-  
lia sunt mulierum.*

to Stryfe; *Aduersari, Agonizare, Al-  
tercuri, certare, bellare, de-, bellifi-  
care, belligerare, coaltercari, cer-  
tare, concertare. de-, confl[i]gere,  
conflectare & -ri, contendere, con-  
tentare, controuersari, contumeli-  
are, demicare, delirare (decertari  
A.), deponere, disceptare, discord-  
are, distare, discephare, in[r]gari,  
litigari, militari, obiurgari, pug-*

*nare, ex-, ju-, ob-, pro-, ricari,  
teriare.*

to Strike; *rbi to Smytt (A.).*

to Stryke A buschelle<sup>1</sup>; *hostiare*  
(*cohostire* A.).

a Strykylle; *hostorium.*

A Strykell for A buschelle (A  
Strykynge of buschelle A.); *hos-  
tinentum.*

a Stryke of lyne<sup>2</sup>; *linipellus.*

a Strynge; *corda, cordula diminu-  
tium.*

a Strynger; *cordex, correpto -i- in  
obliquis.*

\*a Strowpe; *lien.*

†a Strumme<sup>3</sup>; *qualus, statrum.*

a Strumpett; *rbi comon woman.*

†a Stub<sup>4</sup>; *recidium.*

<sup>1</sup> Palsgrave has 'Stryke to gyve mesure by, *roulet à mesurer.*' *Hostio*, to strike; *hos-  
torium*, a strike to make euen a bushell or other measure.' Cooper. '*Rouleau, m.* The  
round pin, stritchell, or strickle used in the measuring of corn, &c. *Lorgualté, f.* The  
strickle used in the measuring of corne.' Cotgrave. Palladius, *On Husbandrie*, tell us, p.  
21, l. 559, that in feeding pigeons with wheat and millet 'A strike is for vi<sup>xx</sup> oun daies  
mete.' '*Hoc ostorium, Ace. stryke.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. '*Hoc osorium*, a  
strikyllle.' *ibid.* p. 233. 'When wee goe to take up corne for the mill, the first thinge wee  
doe is to looke out poakes, then the bushell and *strickle*, after that a sieve to rye the corne  
with.' *Farming, &c. Books of H. Best*, 1641, p. 103. 'If the miller bee honest you shall  
have an upheaped bushell of tempsed meale of a *stricken* bushell of corne.' *ibid.* p. 104.  
The editor quotes from the Corporation books of Richmond (Yorks.) the following: 'Md.  
that the 10th of July 1608 the Earle of Cumberland's steardes . . . did wryatt and  
send Richard Cootes and William Parke, yeoman, to gett one pecke sealed with our  
standerd . . . but this pecke to conteyne *stryken* with a *strykell* as mutche as our stan-  
derd pecke holdeth upheaped.' '*Hostio*, to strekyn corn. *Hostorium*, a streke.' Medulla.  
'Stryke, or rolle to stryke a bushell or measure euen. *Hostorium.*' Huloet. See also  
Tusser's *Husbandrie*, ch. xvii. st. 1.

<sup>2</sup> 'Stryke of flaxe. *poupee de filace.*' Palsgrave. In the Prologue to the Cant. Tales,  
675, Chaucer describing the Pardoner says he

'Hadde heer as yelwe as wax. But smothe it heng, as doth a *strike* of flex.'

'*Hic linipolus*, a stric of lyne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 217. See also quotation from the  
*Wright's Chaste Wife*, s. v. Swyngil stoke, below, and compare *Lyne stryke*, p. 217.

<sup>3</sup> In A. this word follows the preceding in the same line. '*Strum*, a wicker-work basket  
somewhat like a bottle, used in brewing to put before the bung-hole of a mash-tub, to hinder  
the hops from coming through.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. '*Qualus*, a baskette oute  
of which wine runneth when it is pressed.' Cooper. Baret gives 'Paniers of osiers, *quali.*'  
See P. 'Thede, breuerys instrument.'

<sup>4</sup> 'Thu singst worse þan the hei-sugge, þat flizþ bi grunde among þe *stubble.*'

*Owl & Nightingale*, 506.

'Gawayne . . . stode styll as þe ston, oþer a *stubble* auþer.' *Sir Gawayne*, 2293.

'A *stubble* smote me throw the arme.' *Ipomydon*, 1270. Tusser uses this word several times  
as a verb; thus he says—'Let seruant be readie, with mattock in hand,

To *stub* out the bushes that noieth the land.' Chapt. xxxv. 47.

See also chapt. 33, st. 47 and 56, and Bernardus *De Cura Rei Famil.* B. 107. '*Chicot*, a  
stub or stumpe.' Cotgrave. 'A *stubble*, *stipes.*' Manip. Vocab.

'With knotty knarry bareyne trees olde Of *stubbes* scharpe and hidous to byholde.'

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1120.

A. S. *stybb*, O. Icel. *stubbi*. 'And all about old stockes and *stubs* of trees,' Spenser, *P.*

Stubbylle; *Stipula* (A.).

to Study; *studere, vacare, & cetera*;  
*ubi* to take hede (A.).

†A Stridylyle of the lomys; *telarium*  
 (A.).

a Stule<sup>1</sup>; *scamnum, scabellum, fer-  
 culum*; versus:

¶ *Scamnum, scabellum, subsella*  
*(subsella A.), sella, scamel-  
 lum*;

*Predictis pluteum sedemque (se-  
 dimenque A.), sedilia iungas.*

to Stumbylle; *cespitare, iupingere,  
 titubare, vacillare.*

A Stombyller; *Cespitator, impactor,  
 titubator, vacillator, equus cespit-  
 ans* (A.).

to Stony; *ubi* to Astony (A.).

†Sture<sup>2</sup>; *rigidus.*

Sturdy; *ubi* bustus.

a Sturdynes; *Ambiguitas.*

†A Sturtre<sup>3</sup>; *Duracenus, Duracen-  
 um fructus eius* (A.).

a Sturgeon (Sturion A.); *ipotamus.*

†Stuthe (Stuche A.)<sup>4</sup>; *stipa.*

†to Stuthe (Stuche A.); *stipare (in-  
 stipare A.).*

†Stuthed; *stipatus.*

†to Stutte (Stute A.)<sup>5</sup>; *balbutire,  
 balbere, bescere, blaterare, blutire.*

†a Stuttynge; *balbicies, vel balbu-  
 cies.*

†Stuttynge; *varcus (barcus A.) baur-  
 us, blesus, Balbus.*

*Queene*, i. 9. 34. 'Yf the hedge be olde and be greate *stabbes* or trees and thyn in the bottom that beestes may go vnder or bytwene the trees, than take a sharpe axe and cut the trees or *stabbes* that grow a fote from the erthe or there about in a playn place, within an ynch or two ynches of the syde, and let them slaue downwarde.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xi<sup>bk</sup>. 'Item, payd to the *stubber* of Northffolk, for xi. gret rotys *stubbyng* vs.' Howard Household Books, Roxb. Club, p. 507. Lord Berners, in his *Arthur of Lytell Brytayne*, p. 214, speaks of 'the *stabbe*' of a broken arm. 'I gyve to him the Stubbwodd and that piece of Cassell which he did *stubb*, giving twoe greine coits yearely, with all other things perteyning them upon Good Fridaie.' Will of Solomon Swale, 1594, in *Richmond. Wills & Invent.* p. 175. See also Harrison, *Descr. of Engl.* i. 34, Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, i. 1538. &c.

<sup>1</sup> In the Invent. of John Colan. of York, goldsmith, 1490, are mentioned: 'i ald *stoyll*, vocato a *stoyle* of case j<sup>d</sup>. . . . De j choppyng-*stoyll* cum j bord, j<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 57.

<sup>2</sup> Palsgrave gives 'Stoure, rude as course clothe is, *gros*. Stowre of conversacyon, *estourdy*.'

<sup>3</sup> Cooper explains 'Duracini' as 'kernelles of raisons, or grapes having harde skinnnes or pilles. *Duracina uva*, a grape with a thick skinne. *Duracina persica*, peaches, the meate whereof groweth harde to the stones.' '*Duracenus*: a Sture tree. *Durascenum*: a sture apple.' *Ortus*.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. C. C. Robinson, in his Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire, gives 'Stoath, v. a. to lath and plaster.'

<sup>5</sup> 'But she spake somewhat thycke, Her felow dyd stammer and *stut*.'

Skelton, *Elynour Rummyng*, 339.

In Seager's *Schoole of Vertue*, l. 705, printed in Babees Book, p. 346, we are warned against hastines in speech, which

'wyll cause thee to erre, To *stut* or stammer is a foule crime.'

Or wyll thee teache to *stut* or stammer.

'The tunge of *stuttyng* men schal speke swiftili and pleyntli.' Wyclif (Purvey), *Isaiah* xxxii. 4. 'No man shulde rebuke and -corne a blereyed mā or gogylyed, or toungetyed, or lypsar, or a *stuttar* or fumblar, or blaberlypped, or boñchebacked, or suche other, that haue a blemyshe of nature: for than he blameth god that made them.' Horman. Baret gives 'To *stut*: to stagger in speaking or going: to stumble: *titubo*: *stuttingly*, *titubanter*: a *stutting* or *stammering* in utterance, *titubatio*.' Palsgrave has 'I *stutte*, I can nat speake my wordes redyly, *je besque*.' 'To stoote, *stutte*, *titubare*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Chancelier*, to stammer, *stut*, faulter in speech. *Chancellement*, m. a *stutting*, *stammering*, *faultering* in speech.' Cotgrave. '*Balbutie*. A *stutting* or *stammering*.' *ibid*. Still in use in the North. '*Stuttyng*. *Tertiutia verborum*.' Hulot. '*Begneyer*, to *stut*, to *stammer*. *Begayement*, a *stutting*, a *stammering*.' Hollyband.

## S ante V.

a Subarbe<sup>1</sup>; *subarbiūm*; *suburbanus*.

†A Sudekyñ<sup>2</sup>; *Subliarconus*.

A Substance; *Substancia*; *Substantiuus*; *vsia*; *vsialis* (A.).

a Sucharge; *impomentum*.

Svdane; *vbi* Sodane (A.).

a Sudary<sup>3</sup>; *facitergium*, *sularium*.

†A Svdene; *Subdecanus* (A.).

†A Subdekyñ; *vbi* sudekyñ (A.).

†A Sowe; *Scrophia*, *sus* (A.).

Swet; *Sumen*, & cetera; *vbi* fatnesse (A.).

A Suffragane; *Coepiscopus*, *Suffraganeus* (A.).

to Suffir; *pati breuiter*, *Compati*, *perpeti cum mora*, *Sufferre*, *perferre*, *condolere*, *luere*, *sufficere*, *Suppetere*, *Sustinere*, *tollerare*, *videre* (A.).

to Suffyr; *vbi* to latt (A.).

Sufferabyll; *passibilis* (A.).

Subferabyll; *tollerabilis* (A.).

vn Sufferabyll; *Impassibilis* (A.).

Sufferynge; *perpessinus* (A.).

Sugett; *Subditus*, *Subiectus*, *Subiugalis*, *Subiugatus*, *Suppar*, & cetera; *vbi* meke (A.).

to make Sugett; *Subdere*, *Supponere*, *subicere*, *Subiugare* (A.).

Sugure; *zucura*.

to Submytte (to Summyt; *Summittere* A.); *submittere*, *supponere*.

Sume; *Aliquis*, *quidam*, *quedam*, *quoddam* (A.).

†Sumqwhare; *Alicubi*.

Sumqwat; *Aliquid*, *Aliquantus*, *-tulus*, *Aliquantum*, *-tulum*.

†Svmqwatly; *Aliqualiter*, *utrumque*, *Aliquantulum* (A.).

Sum tyme; *Aliquando*, *Aliquociens*, *Aliquotus*, *dudum*, *interdum*, *intercise*, *interpolatim*, *olim*, *quandoque*, *quondam*, *vicissim*, & cetera<sup>4</sup>.

†to Sunder; *Alternare*, *segregare*, *separare*; *vbi* to parte.

†Sunderly; *Alternatim*, *Alterne*, *separatim*, *cesim*, *dispari*, *diuissim*, *vicissim*, *singillatim*, *segregatim*.

p<sup>e</sup> Sunne; *clarius*, *titan producto -a-*, *luminare maius*; *solaris*; *versus*:  
¶Sol, titan, phebus, titulus venit  
hinc & ephelus.

Suppynge; *Sorbicies*, *Sorbicio*, *Sorbiciuncula* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> In *Morte Arthure*, 4043, Arthur swears that till Mordred be slain he will

'neuer so iourne . . . . In cete ne in subarbe sette appone erthe.'

see also *ibid.* ll. 2466 and 3122, and Pecoek's *Repressor*, pp. 279, 280. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 403, speaks of the 'subarbes of Constantynoble.' See also the Ordinances of Worcester, in *English Gilds*, p. 383, where it is forbidden for wool to be given out to be worked 'but it be to men or women dwellynge w'yn the seid cite or subbarbes of the same.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 119, has 'in þis subarbe was a garden;' see also his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 364. 'Suburbanus, se þe sit buton ðære berig.' A.S. Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 84.

<sup>2</sup> 'The ordre fife Sudeakne hys,  
That chastete enjoyeth;

For Sudeakne bereth the chalys  
To the auter and aolyveth.

See Subdeykñ, below.

W. de Shoreham, p. 50.

<sup>3</sup> 'Sularium, a svetyng cloth.' MS. Harl. 2270, leaf 183. 'Sudary, to wype the face whych sweateth.' Huloet. 'A napkin or handkerchiefe, *cessitium*, *sularium*.' Baret.

'His sudary, his wyndyng clothe, There were thei lafte, I say hem bothe.'

*Cursor Mundi* (Trinity MS.), p. 1015, l. 17963;

where the Cotton MS. reads *fasciule*, the Göttingen *faciule*, and the Fairfax *sudary* (misprinted *fulary*). 'It is sayd for certeyn that he bare alway a sudary in his bosom with whiche he wyped the teres that ran from his eyen.' Caxton, *Golden Legend*, fo. ccii. col. 4. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 95, l. 1049, Peter on reaching the sepulchre exclaims: 'Here is nothyng left butt a sudare cloth.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. adds 'vbi departyngc.' Evidently some word has been omitted between Sum tyme and to Sunder: probably Sundering.

A Supper; *Cena, Cenula*; *Cenaticus* (A.).

to Suppe; *Clere, haurire, Sorbere, con-, ex-, ob-, sorbere, exsorberere, con, ex-, Sorbillare* (A.).

to Suppose; *vbi* to trowe (A.).

Suppabyll; *Sorbulis, Sorbabulis* (A.).

†a Surcote<sup>1</sup>; *supertunica*.

Sure; *securus*.

a Surgeñ (Surionrer A.); *Alipies, cirurgius, chirurgicus, plagius*.

†a Surgyrdylle (A Surecnygylle A.)<sup>2</sup>; *succingula*.

†a Surre<sup>3</sup>; *cicatrix*.

a Surname<sup>4</sup>; *cognomen, quod quis habet Ab origine*.

†to Suspende; *Suspendere* (A.).

Suspendit; *Suspensus, Missaticus* (A.).

to haue Suspeccion; *Susplicere* (A.).  
Suspicion; *Suspicio, zelus, vel Suspeccio* (A.).

to Sustene; *Sustinere, Sustentare* (A.).

Sute; *fuligo; fuliginosus, fuliginus*.

a Sute; *secta, et secta curie*.

Sutelle; *Altus, Affaber* (Effaber A.),  
*Argutus, et eminus vexat fur perspicax, subtilis, & cetera; vbi* wyly.

Suthfast; *vbi* trewe suasit (A.).

S ante W.

†a Swad (Swade A.)<sup>5</sup>; *siliquus, fulliculus, theca*.

to Swage; *mulcere, con-, de-, mitigare, complacere, contumescere*.

Swagyng<sup>6</sup>; *mulcens, de-, mitigans*.

<sup>1</sup> '(1) A short coat worn over the other garments; especially the long & flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armour, & which was frequently emblazoned with the arms of the family: a tabard. (2) A short robe worn by females at the close of the eleventh century, over the tunic, and terminating a little below the knee.' Fairholt, *Hist. of Costume*. Harrison, *Descript. of Eng.* i. 125, tells us that a Knight of the Garter is to wear on St. George's day 'his mantell with the George and the lace, without either hood, collar or surcote.' In *Sir Gawayne*, l. 1929, the knight is described as wearing

'a bleaunt of blwe, pat bradde to be erpe.

His surkot semed hym wel, pat softe wat; forred;'

and in *Emare*, l. 652, we are told

'Her surcote that was large and wyde,

Therwith her vysage she gan hyde,

With the hynther lappes.'

Arthnr in his dream saw

'A duches dereworthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis.

In a surcott of sylke fulle selkounthely hewed.' *Morte Arthure*, 3252.

See also *ibid.* 2434; *Sir Eglamour*, p. 173, &c.

<sup>2</sup> A long upper girth which often went over the pannel or saddle. 'A sursingle, *perizonium*.' Baret. 'Either smote other in the midst of their shields, that the paitrels, *sursingles*, and croupers brake.' Malory's *Arthur* (ed. 1634), ch. 133, p. 244. 'Let the beasts head be tyed vnto a *sursingle*.' Mascal, *Gort. of Cattle*, p. 78. 'Sureynge or girth. *Perizonium*.' Huloet.

<sup>3</sup> A. S. *sār*, O. Icel. *sār*. 'A sore, *morbus, ulcus*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>4</sup> Properly an additional name (*super-nomen*) as in Barbour's *Bruce*, xix. 259:

'And Eduuard hys sone that wes ying,

And surname off Wyndyssor.'

In England crownyt wes to king,

and in the Metrical Chronicle of England. l. 982, printed in Ritson's *Metrical Romances*, ii. 311:

Anon afterward, Reignede ys sone Richard,

Richard queor de lyoun, That was his *surname*.'

The author of the *Catholicon*, however, seems to take the word to mean a family name, a surname in the modern sense, as also does Huloet, who gives 'Surname. *Agnumen, Cognomen, Cognomentum*, whyche is the fathers name. Surnamed, or called after the father's name. *Agnuminatus, Cognominatus*. Surnamen. *Agnumino, Cognominio*.'

<sup>5</sup> 'Swad, in the North. is a pescod shell.' Blount, p. 627. Cotgrave has '*Soussu*, coddly, hully, huskie, swaddy. *Soussu*, f. the huske, swad, cod, hull of beanes, pease, &c.' Still in use.

<sup>6</sup> MS. a Swagyng.



a Swagyng; *mitigacio*.

Swaged; *mitigatus, complacatus*.

a Swaȝ; *cignus, olor*.

a Swalle (Swalge A.) of y<sup>e</sup> see<sup>1</sup>;  
*caribdis, piscis est*.

to Swalowe; *glutire, con-, de-, ju-, trans-, ligurire, vorare, de-, ab-sorbere, gulare*.

a Swalowe; *celido, hirundo*.

a Sware<sup>2</sup>; *quadru*.

to Sware; *quadrare*.

Swared; *quadratus*.

a Swarme of bees; *examen*.

†a Swarthe (Swathe A.)<sup>3</sup>; *orbital falcatoris (falcatorum) est*.

to Swet; *Sudare, persudare, resudare (A.)*.

A Swet; *Sudor; sudorosus (A.)*.

†A Swet hole<sup>4</sup>; *porus, porosus (A.)*.  
to Swepe; *Scobere, verrere, mundare, scopere (A.)*.

Swepinge of a howse; *Scobs (A.)*.

a Swerde; *calculus, gladius (Rum-phea A.), gladiolus ensuculus, Spata, spatula, splendona, sodona (dorena A.) est dea gladiatorum; gladiatorius, spatucus, spatulatus; unde versus:*

¶ *Rumphea vel framea, gladius vel mucro vel ensis;*

*Additur sica, sicarius exit ab illa.*

to strike with a Swerde; *gladiare*.

a Swerde berere; *ensifer, licitor*.

þ<sup>e</sup> Swerde & y<sup>e</sup> bucler (bukiller A.) playnge<sup>5</sup>; *gladiatura*.

<sup>1</sup> A whirlpool. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 65, says: 'pere beep many *swolwrynges* and whirlynges of wates by þe see brynkes; tweyne beep in þe see of myddel erþe bytwene Itali and þe londe Sicilia. Þilke tweie *swolwes* beep i-cleped Scylla and Charybdis, of þe whiche spekeþ Virgil . . . Ofere *sweloues* and perils of wates beep in ocean; oon is in þe west clif of litel Bretayne, and is i-cleped þe naul of þe see; þe toþer is bytwene Bretayne and Gallicia, and it is i-seide þat þese *sweloues* twyes in þe nyȝt and day sweloweþ ynne stremes and flodes, and casteþ hem vp aȝe.' see also v. 139, where we are told that Helena when she found the true cros, 'dede tweyne of þe nayles in here sones bridel, and þe þridde in an ymage of þe roode, and sche þrewe þe fourþe nayl into þe see Adriaticus, þat was toforehonde a *swolow*; ful perilous to seille perþy.' G. Douglas in his *Encados*, Bk. i. p. 16, speaks of a 'sowkand *swelth*,' and Wyclif in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 97, of '*Swolwis* of þe see and helle, þat reseceyuen al þat þei may & ȝelden not aȝen.' See also Job. xxxvi. 27. '*Swolow* is a depe place in a ryuer, and bath that name, for he swolowyth in waters that come therto and castyþ and throwyþ theym vp ayen.' Glanvil, *De Propriet. Rerum*, Bk. xiii. ch. xvii. p. 448. Maundeville says of the Fosse of 'Mennon' that 'somme men seyn that it is a *swelloghe* of the grauely.' See Voiage, p. 33. '*Caribdis*, a swolow off the se.' Medulla. 'Swallow, gulffe or such lyke. *Vorago*.' Huloet.

<sup>2</sup> A square; see **Swyre**, below. In the *Destruction of Troy*, 3967, Meriones, King of Crete, is described as having 'a hard brest . . . & his back *sware*.'

<sup>3</sup> The swathe or row of grass cut down by a reaper. Grose defines it 'grass just cut to be made into hay.' In *Morte Arthure*, l. 2508, we read—

'In the myste mornynge one a mede falles,  
Mawene and vne-made, maynoyrede bott lvttylle,  
In *swathes* sweppene downe fulle of swete floures.'

A. S. *swaðu*. Compare Shakspeare, *Troilus & Cressida*, v. 5. '*De faus* [a ssyshe] *fauchet* [mowe] *une andeyne de pree* [a swathe, a swethe of mede].' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 154. 'Take hede that thy mower mow clene and holde downe the hynder hand of his sith, that he do not endent the grasse, and to mowe his *swathe* cleane throwe to that that was laste mowen before, that he leaue not a mane betwene.' Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, fo. D. 3. 'Swarth of grasse newe mowen. *Gramen*.' Huloet.

<sup>4</sup> A pore in the skin. '*Hic porus*, a swete holle,' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 209.

<sup>5</sup> To play with swords was the usual phrase for fencing and gladiatorial contests. Compare a **Bucler plaer**, above, p. 46. In the *Aneren Ricle*, p. 212, we have the expression '*pleied mid sweordes*.' In Holinshed's *Chronicle*, vol. iii. p. 1333, we read of 'tigres, panthers, beares, and *swordplaiers* incounting one another to the death; and in Giraldus' *Hist. of Ireland*, in Holinshed, ii. 27, is mentioned 'the plaie or game of *swordplaiers* or maisters of defence.' '*Gladiatura*, a bokelere playing,' Medulla.

a **Swerde** man; *condio, gladiator, pinnirapus (rapies A.) correp- tum -ri- (permissarius A.).*

to **Swere**; *fidare, con-, fiduciare, Af-, con-, iurare, con-, e-, deierare, con- spirare.*

a **Swerelle** (**Swyrelle** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *exper- iolus (asperiolus A.), cirogrillus.*

a **Swerynge**; *fulacio, iuracio, iura- men, iuramentum, iusiurandum; iurans participium.*

**Swetly**; *dulciter, dulciffue, ipertirice, & cetera.*

**Swete**; *Armonicus, balsameusis, cune grece, scorte grece, dulcis ut mel (mellis A.), dulceculus, dulciffuus, ipertiricus, ipodoricus, melliffuus, mellisonus, mellicus, suave multi dicunt idem quod dulce, non rtique, dulce enim (ut A.) mel dicimus, & (rt A.) suave acetum quod non est dulce.*

**Swetnes**; *Adon, Armonia, dulcor, dulcoratus, dulcoracio, dulcedo in gustu, dulcitulo (dulcido A.) in anima (animo A.) suauitas.*

to **Swete** (to make **Swete** A.); *delin- ire, dulcorare; -ans, atus.*

to make **Swete** (to be **Swete** A.); *dulcere.*

to be **Swete**; *dulcescere; dulces- cens.*

**Swete**; *dulcoratus.*

†a **Swevyll**<sup>2</sup>; *tribulum.*

**Swyfte**; *ebi wyghte.*

†**Swilkone** (**Swylke** one A.)<sup>3</sup>; *talio.*

to **Swymme**; *nare, nature, tra- nare.*

a **Swymmer**; *nator.*

þe **Swynsy** (ye **Swynacy** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *gut- tura vel gutturina; gutturnosus participium; squinancia.*

a **Swyne**; *Aper, cicuris, porcus, porca, serofa, sus, sucula<sup>5</sup>, suculus, cerres, kirrius; porcinus, suillus, suillin- us & verrinus.*

A **Swyneflesch**; *Suilla (A.).*

a **Swynbely**<sup>6</sup>; *Aqualiculus, Aqua- lica.*

a **Swynhyrde**; *subulcus, subulca.*

a **Swynsty**; *Ara, porcicetum, suari- um; (versus:*

¶ *Est Ara porcorum brevis non Ara deorum A.).*

†a **Swyngilstoke**<sup>7</sup>; *excudia, excudi- um.*

<sup>1</sup> *Cirogrillus*, according to Cooper, is a hedgehog. See **Squyrelle**, above.

<sup>2</sup> See **Flayle**, p. 133, and P. Fleyle **Swyngyl**.

<sup>3</sup> The 'lex talionis,' the law of returning 'like for like,' of which Lydgate speaks in his *Chronicle of Troy*, Bk. ii. c. 12:

'For to perfourme the payne of *talyon*,  
For wronges olde, of which yet the fame

Rehersed is vnto our aldershame.'

The *Ortus* renders *Talio* by 'recompensatio in malis vindicta.'

<sup>4</sup> See **Squynacy**, above, p. 357.

<sup>5</sup> MS. *suculus*.

<sup>6</sup> See **Dregbaly**, p. 108.

<sup>7</sup> 'Excudia, a swingle-head.' Coles. 'This is a Wooden Instrument made like a fauchion, with an hole cut in the top of it to hold it by: it is used for the clearing of Hemp and Flax from the large broken Stalks or Shoves by the help of the said Swingle-Foot, which it is hung upon, which said Stalks being first broken, bruised, and cut into shivers, by a brake.' R. Holme, ch. vi. § iv. p. 285. A. S. *swingele*. 'Excudia, a swyngel-hande.' *Ortus*. See the *Wright's Chaste Wife*, ll. 514-516:

'He wayyd vp a strycke of lyne,

By-fore the *swyngell tre* ;'

And he span wele and fyne

and l. 527—'He herde noyse that was nott ryde

A-nother *swyngelyd* good and fyne

Of persons two or thre ;

By-fore the *swyngyll tre*.'

One of hem knockyd lyne,

'One tempe, two heckells, iiij fannes, and one basket, 3/. Two *swynglinge* stockes withe theire *swynglinges*, two cheise bords, and iiij reales 20d.' are mentioned in the Invent. of John Thompson, 1585. *Wills & Invent.* ii. 78. 'To swyngil hempe, *verberare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'E jo rus pri, dame Muriel,

Le donnez à votre pesset (a swingle stok).

De escucher ou estonger vostre lyn  
(to swingle thi flax).'

Ne ublet pas le pesset (the swingle).

W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 156.

†a Swyngilstre (Swyngyltre A.) of  
a harowe<sup>1</sup>; *protectorium*.

†to Swyngille; *excudiare*.

†a Swyngylhande (Swyngilland  
A.)<sup>2</sup>; *spatula, feritorium*.

þe Swynsoghte<sup>3</sup>; *porrigo, produci-  
tur -ri-*.

†a Swyppylle<sup>4</sup>; *flagellum*.

†a Swyre (Swyrre A.)<sup>5</sup>; *Amussis, perpendicularum*.

†to Swythe (to Swyth gryss A.)<sup>6</sup>;  
*vestillare*.

†Swytheñ; *vestillatus*.

to Swowne; *consternari*.

a Swonynge; *extasis; consternans  
participium*.

### Capitulum 19<sup>m</sup> T.

T ante A.

a Taa<sup>7</sup>; *Articulus, Alux, pro-  
ducitur -lu-*.

a Table; *tabula*.

a Taberde<sup>8</sup>; *collobium, reno, & cet-  
era; vbi a mantelle*.

<sup>1</sup> The bar that swings at the heels of the horses when drawing a harrow. R. Holme, 1688, says: 'These are made of wood, and are fastned by iron hooks, stables, chains, and pinns to the Coach-pole, to the which Horses are fastned by their Harnish when there is more then two to draw the Coach.' Bk. iii. ch. viii. n<sup>o</sup>. 33. 'They [the horses] must have hombers or collers, holmes withed about theyr neckes, tresses to drawe by, and a *swyngletre* to holde the tresses abrode, and a togewith to be bytwene the *swyngletre* and the harowe.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. C 5. 'If it be Horse, then they are two-fold, as single or double; single, as when they draw in length one horse after another, and then there is needfull but the plow clevis, and *swingle-tree*, treates, collers, harness, and cart bridles.' G. Markham, *The Countrey Farme*, 1616, p. 533. 'A swingle-tree. *Projectorium*.' Gouldman. The word was also used for a flail or instrument for dressing flax, as in the quotation from the *Wright's Chaste Wife* given above. 'I bete and *swingile* flex.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 197. 'Swingle-staff, or bat to beat flax. *Scutula*.' Gouldman.

<sup>2</sup> This appears to be the same as Swingle-stock. Hulot gives 'Swynglyngbatte, or staffe to beate flaxe. *Scutula*,' which is also probably the same.

<sup>3</sup> A disease amongst swine, also called swine-pox. Baret renders *porrigo* by 'Scurf or scales of the heade.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. Swynpylle. 'A swipple. The part of a flail which strikes the corn: the *blade* of a flail as it were.' Halliwell. H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Books*, p. 143, says: 'each of them [thrashers] shall have a threave of strawe every weeke, which is supposed to bee allowed for buyinge and furnishing them with *swipples* and flaille bandes.' See the account of the fight in the *Tournament of Tottenham*, 167:

'Of sum were the hedys brokyn, of sum the brayn-pannes, Wyth swyppying of *scepyls*.' And yll were thay besene, or thay went thanns,

<sup>5</sup> A carpenter's square. 'Leauell, line, or Carpenter's rule, *amussis, perpendicularum*.' Baret. 'Squyer for a carpentar, *esquierre*. Squyer, a rule, *riglet*.' Palsgrave. Compare Sware, above. See the account of the building of the Tower of Babel in the *Cursor Mundi*, which, we are told, l. 2231, they intended to raise

'Wit *suire* and scantilon sa enen, þat may reche heghur þan beuen;' and again, l. 1664, God tells Noah to make the ark 'o *sware* tre.' See also *ibid.* l. 8808. 'I squyer, I rule with a squyer, as a carpynter doyeth his worke or he sawe it out. *Je esquare*. Squyer this borde or you sawe it.' Palsgrave.

<sup>6</sup> I can make nothing of this, unless it means to mow grass in swathes.

<sup>7</sup> 'Ilka vayne of þe man's body, Had a rote festend fast þaryb,  
And in ilka *taa* and fynger of hand War a rote fra þat tre growand.'

Hampole, *P. of Cons.*, 1910.

Douglas, *Æneados*. Bk. ix. p. 305, has 'standand on his *tip-tais*.' A. S. tá.

<sup>8</sup> According to Strutt the Tabard was 'a species of mantle which covered the front of the body and the back, but was open at the sides from the shoulders downwards; in the early representations of the tabard it appears to have been of equal length before and behind, and reached a little lower than the loins.' 'Tabard, a garment, *manteau*.' Palsgrave. 'A jaquet or sleeveless coat worn in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now only by heraults, and is called theyr coat of armes in servyse.' Speght's Glossary, 1597. The tabard worn by Chaucer's Plowman was probably like our smock-frock.

A Tabernakille; *Tabernaculum* (A.).

†a Tabylle burde<sup>1</sup>; *tabella*.

†a Tabylle man<sup>2</sup>; *scacrus* (*status* A.), *calculus* (*timpanum* A.).

†a Tabyldormande (Tabylle dormonde A.)<sup>3</sup>; *Assidella*, *tabella* (*tabula* A.), *fixa*, *stipadium* (*stapodium* A.).

\*a paire of Tabylys<sup>4</sup>; *tablelle*.

†Tabylys pendande<sup>5</sup>; *diptice*.

to Taburne<sup>6</sup>; *timpanizare*.

a Taburne; *timpanum*.

a Taburner (Tabernar A.); *timpanista*.

†to Tache<sup>7</sup>; *Attachiure*.

†Tached; *Attachiatus*.

<sup>1</sup> A chess or draught board. '*Aliarum*, a place per tabelys byn. *Aliator*, a tabyll pleyare.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> Men used at the game of Tables, draughtsmen. See the quotation from the Will of Joan Stevens in note to a paire of Tabylys, below.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Burde dormande, above, p. 47. See an Inventory taken about 1500, printed in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 291, where are mentioned 'iij dormondes bordes cum tripote.'

<sup>4</sup> 'A paire of Tables to plaie at dice, or the boxe out of which the dice are cast: a chesse boorde or tables, *alucus*, *alecolus*: They spend whole daies in plaieng at tables or chestes.' Baret. Amongst the articles enumerated in the Paston Letters, iii. 436, as having been taken away at the Duke of Suffolk's attack on Helleston, is 'Item, a *payr of large tablelles* of box, pris vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>.' See *Book of the Duchesse*, l. 50. The author of the *Ayenbite* mentions as 'pe tende boz of auarice . . . kneade gemenes, ase lyef þe gemenes of des and of tables,' p. 45. In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 225, Naymes describing the amusements of the French, says: 'Summe of hem [pleyeh] to iew-de-dame, and summe to *tablecre*.' See also *Life of St. Alexius*, p. 65, l. 989. 'Tables to playe wyth dice and men. *Tabula*. Table playing. *Alca*. Table player. *Aleator*.' Huloet. Francis Pynner in his will, 1639, bequeathed to his son-in-law his 'inlaid playeing tables.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 180; and in the Will of Joan Stevens, of Bury, 1459, occurs, 'vnum par de *tablis* cum chesemen et *tablincens*.' Lib. Hawlee. p. 65.

<sup>5</sup> Compare P. Hand Tablys. Here perhaps the meaning may be the original one, viz., tablets containing the names of the dead for whose souls the priest was to pray, which were hung up in the porch or some other public part of the church.

<sup>6</sup> 'I taboure, I playe upon a tabouret. *Je tabourine*. I will tabour, play thou upon the flute therwhyles.' Palgrave. 'Tymbres and *tabornes*. tulket among.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1414. 'Tabour. *tympanum*, *tympanizo*, to playe on a tabour. Tabourer, *tympanista*.' Huloet. 'Tympanys and *tabernais*.' Douglas, *Encyclos*, Bk. ix. p. 299. See also Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, l. 2505.

<sup>7</sup> 'A buckle: a tache: a claspe, *fibula*. A tache: a buckle: a claspe: a bracelet, *spinter*.' Baret. In the *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 143, the Virgin Mary says—

'In me weore *tached* sorwes two.'

Robert of Brunne says, p. 30, that Charles the king of France sent to Athelstane

'A snerd of gold, in þe hiltē did men hide *Tached* on þe croyce, þe blode þei out lete;'

Two of þo nailles, þat war þorh Ihesu fete

and in *Sir Gawayne*, l. 219, the Green Knight's axe is described as having 'tryed tasseles þerto *tached*:' see also l. 2176:

'Fe knyzt kachez his caple, & com to þe lawe,

Liztez doum lastly, & at a lynde *tachez* þe rayne.'

'Loke what hate ofer any gawle Is *tached* ofer tyzed þy hymnez by-twyste.'

*Allit. Poems*, A. 464.

'Tho thy chyld was an-honge, *I-tached* to the harde tre.' Shoreham, p. 86.

See also G. Douglas, *Encyclos*, i. p. 42. Coverdale in his version of Numbers xxxi. 50, speaks of 'bracelettes, rynges, earinges and *taches*:' and Lionell Wall in his Will, 1547, bequeathed 'to Alyson & Margret my dowghters my ij best *taches* & to Elasethe & augnes other ij *taches* & to Jenet my dowghtter a *tache* and to Alyson my dowghter a pare of beids w<sup>th</sup> ij Ryngs at tham.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 128. 'one *tache* of sylver gylt' is also mentioned *ibid.* p. 229; and in 1558 Alice Conyers bequeathed 'a payre of sylver crooks and a *tache* boythe gylt.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 128. 'Aaron had a broche or a *tache* fastned vnder his breste that was eleped *racionale* in whiche was wryten these wordes, "Dyscrecion in iugement trouthe and trewe doctryne."' Lydgate, *Pylgrymage*, Bk. iv. ch.

a Tade ; *bufo*.

a Tade stole<sup>1</sup> ; *boletus, fungus*.

Tawght ; *Doctus, Instructus, excercitatus, informatus, imbutus* (A.).

\*a Tayle (Taylle A.) ; *Acopa, Anticopa, Apoca, dica, caucio, epimenda* (*Epimerida penis equi est* A.).

a Tayle ; *cauda, penis equi est*.

†a Taylbande (Taylle bande A.) ; *caudile, subtela*.

a Taylyour (Taylore A.) ; *sartor, scissor*.

to Take betweyne ; *Intercipere* (A.).

to Take before ; *Anticipare* (A.).

to Take ; *recipere, Accipere que ab alio dantur, sumere nostra voluntate, apprehendere, con-, e-, excipere, capescere, capiscere, deprehendere que fugiunt, assumere, capere, prendere, recipere rogatus, suscipere sponte, susceptare ;* (versus :

¶ *Excipit in tectum gratanter amicus Amicum* A.).

to Take away ; *Auferre*.

to Take on hande ; *Audere, presumere, usurpare ;* (versus :

¶ *hec tria coniungas presumit, usurpat, et Audet* A.).

to Take away ; *Auferre, Ademere, subtrahere, tollere a volente, accipi-*

*mus ab alio data vel a volente rel que ab alio dantur* (vel voluntate A.) *tollimus a volente, eripimus vi, auferimus quod dedimus, & cetera ; ubi to stele*.

to Take away ; *carpere, Arripere, legere*.

to Take hede ; *Asculture, Attendere, intendere, indulgere, Assidere, insistere, vacare, operam dare, iurigare*.

†a Taket<sup>2</sup> ; *claviculus*.

a Takyñ ; *iudolis est signum probitatis venture, signum, nota, specimen*.

a Takyngge ; *capacitas, Accepicio*.

Takyngge ; *capax, accipiens, & cetera*.

a Tale ; *fabula, mitologiū, mythos grece, mitus, narracio ; fabularis, fabulosus participia*.

a Tale maker ; *fabulo<sup>3</sup>.*

Tale tellere ; *fabulator, fabulo* (A.).

to telle Tales ; *fabulari*.

Talghe ; *cebum, cepum*.

†a Talghe lafe (A Tallow lafe A.)<sup>4</sup> ; *congiarium*.

Tame ; *domitus, domesticus, subiugus, -gatus*.

vn Tame ; *iudomitus, & cetera ; ubi wyld*.

to Tame ; *domare, e-, con-, domitare, subiugare*.

33. 'Tache. *Confibula, fibula, spinther*.' Huloet. '*Spinther*, a clasp or tach.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. 'I tacke a thyng, I make it faste to a wall or suche lyke. *Je attache*. Tacke this same upon a wall. I tacke to with a nayle. *Je affiche*. Tacke it faste with a nayle, and than ye maye be sure it wyll holde. I tache a gowne or typpet with a tacke. *Je agraffe*.' Palsgrave.

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Way's quotation from John de Garlandia in *Introd. to Promptorium*, p. lxviii.

<sup>2</sup> A tack, or little nail. 'A M *taketts*' are included in the inventory of John Wilkinson, 1571, *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), i. 361; see also p. 415, where in the Invent. of Thomas Leddell are included 'vj pounde crosebowe thread iij<sup>s</sup>.—dosen of horne golde ij<sup>s</sup>.—xij thowsand smale *tacketts* x<sup>s</sup>.—xix thowsand great *tacketts* xix<sup>s</sup>.—xix dosen smale toles for Joyners xij<sup>s</sup>.' 'A *tacket, vide* Naile.' Baret. 'A *tacket* or tache. *Vide* Naile.' Minshew. 'A *tacket, clauulus*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *fabulo*.  
<sup>4</sup> I can make nothing of this. Talghe is of course tallow, but the 'lafe' is unintelligible, and the latin equivalent does not help us. '*Congiarium*,' according to Baret, is a 'dole or gift.' O. Dutch *talq*. 'Tallowe of beastes, *seuum* : tallowe candles, *Sebacæe candle*.' Baret. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 17, l. 444, to make a cement to stop holes in a cistern we are bidden to 'Take pitche and *talyh*, as nede is the to spende, And seeth hem tyl thai boile up to the brynke.'

A Tange of A knyfe<sup>1</sup>; *parasinus* (*piramus* A.).

†a Tange of A nedyr; *Aculeus*, *Acus*, *pugio*.

a paire of Tanges; *in plurali numero, tenalia* (*forceps, fabri est, forcipula, formicales, plurales, masculini generis* A.).

a paire of Tanges for A smyth; *forceps, forcicula, formicales pluraliter*.

A Tapett<sup>2</sup>; *Tapetum, Tapeta* (A.).

\*a Tapster; *clipeida*.

to Tappe; *Ceruidare* (A.).

†a Tap tre<sup>3</sup>; *cervida, clipeidra*.

to Tary; *cunctari, per-, morari, re-de-, in-, tardare, habere* (*habere* A.), *tarditare, operiri* (*tedere* A.), & cetera; *chi* to abyde; *versus*:  
¶ *Operior tardos, operit me vestis Amena*.

a Tareynge; *cuncta, cunctacio, mora, tarditas, trica*.

Tarynge; *morosus* (A.).

a Taselle (Tasyll A.)<sup>4</sup>; *carduus, cardo, producto-o-, finicium vel fe-*.

to Taste; *Gustare, libare, de-, pre-,*

*re-, Collibare, degustare, gustitare, & cetera* (A.).

A Tastyng; *gustus, libacio, delibacio, pre-gustacio* (A.).

a Tawern; *caupona, taberna, tabernula, crustaria* (*crustaria, pila* A.), *merotheca*.

a Tawerner; *caupo, canpona, cauponijs, labio, merothecarius, tabernio*<sup>5</sup>.

a Tawern ganger; *Attabernio, Attavernalis*.

a Taxe; *tallagium* (*Tullagium, Taxa* A.).

to Taxe; *taxare*.

a Taxage; *taxacio*.

Taxed; *taxatus*.

#### T ante E.

Techeabyll; *docibilis*<sup>6</sup>, *qui facilliter docet alios, docilis, qui facilliter docetur*; (*versus*:

¶ *Esto puer docilis liber atque docibilis esto* A.).

vn Techeabyll; *Indocibilis* (A.).

to Teche; *caterizare* (*caterizare* A.), *docere, inbuere, in-formare, magistrare, instruere, prestruere, predicare, didasculare, disciplinare,*

<sup>1</sup> See P. Tongge of a knyfe. That part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft or handle.

<sup>2</sup> A hanging cloth of any kind, as tapestry, the cloth for a sumpter-horse, &c. 'Tappet, a cloth, *tappis*.' Palsgrave. 'Tapestry, or hangings, in which are wrought pictures of diuers coloures: a carpet, *tapetum*.' Baret.

'Alle his hallys

And *tapite* hem ful manyfolde.'

I wol do paynte with pure golde,

*Boke of the Duchesse*, l. 258.

In *Sir Gawayne*, 77. over Guenevere's head is said to have been fixed

'A selure . . .

Of tryed Tolouse, of Tars *tapites* innoghe.'

and at l. 568, the knight when about to arm stands on 'a tule *tapit* tyst oner þe flet' see also l. 858. Wyclif in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 246, complains that the ladies in his time preferred for the parish priest 'a trippere on *tapitis*, or hunttere or haukere, or a wilde pleiere of sonneres gamenes.'

<sup>3</sup> See *Spygott*, above.

<sup>4</sup> 'Cardo, a thystelle or a tasell.' Nominale MS. 'Tasyll whyche towkers do use.' Huloet. 'Tasle, *virga pastoris*.' Manip. Vocab. See Prof. Skeat's notes to P. Plowman, C. xii. 15 and B. xv. 446. A. S. *tasel*. Cotgrave gives '*Chardon*, m. a thistle: *chardon à foulon*, The Tazell, Fullers Thistle, Card Tazell. *Chardonner le drap*, to raise, or lay the nap thereof, to dresse it, with the Tazell.' '*Chardon*, teysyll.' Palsgrave. Compare to Tese, below. 'A cardue, ether a *tasil*, which is in the Liban sente to the cedre of the Liban and side.' Wyclif, 2 Paral. xxv. 18 P.

<sup>5</sup> In A. the last three latin equivalents are inserted wrongly under *Tavern*.

<sup>6</sup> A. reads only *Techeabyll*; *docibilis*, wrongly putting the rest of the article under to *Teche*.

*discipulare, doctrinare, dogmatizare, erulire.*

a **Techer**; *catherista* (*catherizista* A.), *cathexizeta* (*catherizeta* A.), *didasculus, magister, gignasarcha* i. *principalis magister, gignosophista, doctor, magistra*; (*ecrusus* A.) *unius doctor sit* (*est doctor* A.) *multorumque magister.*

**Techynge**; *Doctrina, Aleph, aqua, Informacio, Disciplina; Disciplinaris; Disciplinatus, document, documentum, Dogma, Elementum, rudimentum, magisterium, tradicio* <sup>1</sup> (A.).

to **Tedyr**; *restringere, retentare.*

a **Tedyr**; *restricorium, retinaculum.*

**Tellabylle**; *vbi spekabylle* (A.).

vu **Tellabylle**; *inenarrabilis, Ineffabilis* (A.).

a **Tele stane** <sup>2</sup>; *tegula.*

a **Teler**; *cenofaciarius* (*scenofactorius* A.), *teplutor.*

to **Tele**; *teglare, tegulis operire.*

to **Telle**; *retractare, referre, retere, recensere, narrare, enarrare, narritare* (A.).

†A **Teme**; *temo* (A.).

to **Teme** <sup>3</sup>; *Euacuare, defercire, haurire, exhaustire, fundere, effundere* (A.).

A **Tempest**; *Tempestas* (A.).

†A **Tempylle** of A **wefere** <sup>4</sup>; *virgula* (A.).

to **Tempyr**; *Temperare, distemperare, diluere* (A.).

A **Tempylle**; *templum* <sup>5</sup>, & *cetera*; *vbi Kirke, Abbay* (A.).

A **Tempylle** of **ye hede**; *tempus, tempora in plurali* (A.).

A **Tempyr**; *Temperancia animorum est, temperacio rerum, temperies Aeris est* (A.).

\*a **Tempse** <sup>6</sup>; (*taratantorium* A.) *taratantarum, setarium, setacium.*

\*to **Tempse**; *taratantarizare* (*Taratantizare* A.).

to **Tende** <sup>7</sup>; *decimare.*

<sup>1</sup> Here follow *restricorium, retinaculum*, inserted wrongly by the scribe from **Tedyr**.

<sup>2</sup> See **Tyle**, below.

<sup>3</sup> To empty.

<sup>4</sup> See the quotation from Randle Holme in Halliwell.

<sup>5</sup> MS. *tempylle*.

<sup>6</sup> 'In the Gardener. A borde w<sup>th</sup> ij trestes & ij *temses* ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ix seves and ryddels & j greet bolle iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. & saks and ij walletts xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.' Invent. of Jane Lawson, 1557, *Wills & Invent.* i. 159. 'In the bowlinge house. One *temsing* troghe, j mouldinge board, j leauen tubb, iiij sakes, and j poake, 9<sup>s</sup>.' Invent. of R. Widington, 1599, *ibid.* ii. 287. See also *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. p. 42, and *Test. Ebor.* iii. 46. 'The course which wee take, to try the millers usuage, is to take the same bushell or scopp that wee measured the corne in, and to measure the meale therein, after it is brought hoame, just as it cometh from the milne-eye, and afore it be *temsed*; . . . If the miller bee honest you shall have an upheaped bushell of *tempsed* meale of a stricken bushell of corne; and of meale that is undressed, an upheaped bushell and an upheaped pecke.' *Farming, &c. Books* of H. Best, 1641, p. 103. Tusser speaks of a 'temmes-loaf,' ch. xvi. 11, by which is meant a loaf made of a mixture of wheat and rye, out of which the coarser bran only is taken.

<sup>7</sup> See the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 17, where in the allegory of the blind and the lame men we read, 'þe blind, *scil.* þe lewde men most holde vp þe laame men, *scil.* men of holy chireh, thorow almesse offeringys and *tendingys*,' where the word is wrongly explained in the Glossary. Roger Thornton in his will, 1429, bequeathed 'to the vicare of seint Nicholas kyrk for forgetyn *tendes* c<sup>s</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 78.

'Oure fader us bad, oure fader us kend

That oure *tend* shuld be brend.' *Townley Myst.* p. 9.

In the A.-S. version of Luke xviii. 12 (Hatton MS.), the Pharisee is represented as saying, 'ic feste twige on wuca. ic gife *teondunge* ealles fæs þe ich hrebbe.' In the *Cursor Mundi*, 1062, we are told of Noah that

'Rightwis he was, and godds freind, And leli gaf he him his *tend*.'

see also ll. 515, 968 and 978. 'The *teyndis* of my cornis ar nocht alkerly hychtit abuse the fertilite that the grond maye bayr, bot as veil thai ar tane furth of my handis be my tua tirran brethir.' *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 123; see also *ibid.* p. 168.

y<sup>e</sup> Tende; *Decima, Decimula* (A.).

Tendir; *tener, tenellus* (A.).

a Tendroñ of a tree<sup>1</sup>; *turio*.

A Tenement; *Tenementum* (A.).

þ<sup>e</sup> Ten commawndmentis; *decem precepta, decalogus* (*decem mandata* A.).

Tene; *decem, deca, decades* grece; *decimus, decius, decies, denus, denarius, decuplus*; *Abar* (A.).

tof Tene stringis; *Decacordus* (A.).

A Tent; *Castrum, papilio, tensorium, tentorium* (A.).

A Tenour; *Succentus* (A.).

A Tere; *lacrima, lacrimilla*; *lacrimosus* (A.).

A Tergett; *Pelta* (A.).

Ter<sup>2</sup>; *Bitumen* (A.).

A Terselle; *tercellus, auis est* (A.).

†to Tese wolle<sup>3</sup>; *carpere, elicere*.

†a Teser; *carponarius*.

a Testament; *testamentum*.

with oute Testament; *Abintestato*.

to make Testament; *testamentari*.

to drawe oute Tethe; *edentare*.

†a Tewelle of A chymnay<sup>4</sup>; *epicasterium*.

A Tewelle; *vbi towelle*.

a Tewaterofskynnes<sup>5</sup>; *candidarius, coriarius* (*et cetera*; *vbi Barkare* (A.).

A Text; *Textus* (A.).

T ante H.

Thakke (Thake A.)<sup>6</sup>; *culmus, tegmen, tectura*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Tendron, m. a tendrell. or the tender branch or sprig of a plant.' Cotgrave.

<sup>2</sup> The author of *Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 2596, how the mother of Moses made

'An fetles, of rigesses wrogt, Terred, dat water dered it nogt?' see also l. 662. In the *Richmondshire Wills, &c.* p. 228, is a charge: 'Johne Gaunte beyonde byer for terre and a chesse, v<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.' See Paston Letters, iii. 212.

<sup>3</sup> See Taselle, above. 'I toose wolle, or cotton, or suche lyke. *Je force de la laine*. It is a great craft to tose wolle wel.' Palsgrave.

<sup>4</sup> A pipe or funnel: a louvre. 'In the back of the smith's forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it about five inches long which comes through the back of the forge, and into which is placed the nose of the bellows: this pipe is called a tewel, or a tewel-iron.' Kennett MS. leaf 411.

'And soch a smoke gan out wende,

Out of the foule trumpes ende,

Blacke, blue, grenishe, swartish, rede,

As doth where that men melt lede,

Lo, all on hie from the tewell.'

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, v. 1654.

See also the *Sompuoner's Tale*. 2148. 'Swellyng of the tewell or fundament. *Condyloma*, Huloet. In the directions given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum* for 'lampruns baked,' the cook is directed to make 'in myddes þo lydde an tuell.' 'Condyloma. A swelling of the tuell or fundament.' Cooper. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 271, says that Dill 'burnit or parched, taketh away the swelling lumps and rittes or wrinckles of the tuell or fundament, if it be layde thereto.'

<sup>5</sup> A tanner. More commonly spelt tawer. Lydgate in his *Bochas*, Bk. viii. ch. 13, says—

'His skin was take

Tawed after by precept and byddlyng, Souple and tendir as they coulede it make.'

Wyclif in his version of Acts ix. 43 speaks of 'Symound, sum coriour or tawier.' Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xlix. b. applies the word to flax: 'but how it [flax] shold be sowe, weded, pulled, repeyled, watred, wasshen, dryed, beten, braked, tawed, hekled, spon, worden, wrapped, & wouen, it nedeth nat for me to shew.' Palsgrave gives 'I tewe leather, *je souple*. I tawe a thyng that is styffe to make it softe, *je souple*.' 'To tawe leather, *alutam operari*; to tew ledder, *pelles condire*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A tawer of leather, *alutarius*.' Baret. 'Megissier, m. a tawer or tawyer: a Fell-monger, a Leather-dresser: *megisserie*, f. the tawing or dressing of (thin) skins for gloves, purses, &c.' Cotgrave. See also s. v. *Courroyer*.

<sup>6</sup> Still in common use. 'Nam ic wyrðe þat ðu ga under þacu minne.' Rushworth Gospels, Matth. viii. 8.

'The toune of Tyre  
In furious flambe kendlit and birnand schire,  
Spredand fra thak to thak, baith but and ben,  
Als wele ouer tempillis as housis of othir men.'

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. iv. p. 123. l. 40.



That of; *quamois, si et, quamquam, licet* (A.).

to **Thanke**; *varistiare, gratulari, con-, grates Agere, gratificari, gratari, regraciari.*

to addylle **Thanke** (to **Thanke** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *mereri, demeritare*; -*ans* participium.

to addyl **Thanke**; *demereri, demerare*; -*ans* participium.

a **Thanke**; *meritum, emericio, emericium, grates deo aguntur. Iterum gratias agimus, grates referimus; gratulacio, gratulamen.*

vn **Thanke**; *demericio, demeritum.*

**Thañ** (**Thanne** A.); *quam, tum, tunc.*

**Thare**; *Ibi, Ibidem, illic, Illo, Inibi* (A.).

**Tharfe**<sup>2</sup>; *Azinus, nonfermentatus.*

**Thayr Away**; *Illic* (A.).

See also *ibid.* Bk. vii. Prol. l. 137, where he speaks of

‘Scharp halstansys mortfundit of kynd,

Hoppand on the *thak* and on the causay by.’

‘Sanct Androis kirk, as that my author sais,      That *thakit* wes with coper in tha dais.’  
Stewart, *Cronic. of Scotland*, iii. 190.

‘In Sommersetshire, about Zelcestre and Martok, they doo shere theyr wheate very lowe, and all the wheate strawe, that they pourpose to make *thacke* of, they do not thresshe it, but cutte of the eares, and bynde it in sheues, and call it rede: and therwith they *thacke* theyr houses.’ Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. D v<sup>b</sup>. ‘*Hee tectura, thak.*’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 237. ‘*Sartilector, a thakkare.*’ Medulla. ‘Thacke of a house, *chaume*. Thacker, *conneur de chaume*. I thacke a house. *Je couvres de chaume*. I am but a poore man, sythe I can not tyle my house, I must be fayne to thacke it.’ Palsgrave. Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Points*, ch. lvii. st. 14, says—

‘In champion countrie a pleasure they take,  
To mowe up their hawme for to brew and to bake.  
And also it stands them in steade of their *thack*,  
Which being well immed, they cannot well lack.’

See also chapt. liii. st. 12, *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 34, and Halliwell s. v. Thacke. A. S. *pæc.* H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 147, has the following: ‘Many will (after a geasting manner) call the thatcher hang-strawe and say to him—

“*Thacker, theaker, theake a spanne,*      Come of your ladder and hang your man:”

the mans answeare—

“When my maister hayth thatched all his strawe

Hee will then come downe and hange him that sayeth soe:”

and again he tells us: ‘Thatchers allwayes beginne att the eize, and soe *thake* upwards till they come to the ridge:’ *ibid.* p. 139; see also p. 138. In Barbour’s *Bruce*, iv. 126, the word *thak-hurd* occurs, that is the ridge-board of a thatched roof. ‘Strawe for thacke. *Stipula*. Thacke a house. *Sarcire tecta, teco*. Thacke irye, holme or strawe. *Stipula*. Thacked houses. *Cannitice*. Thacker, *tector*.’ Huloet. By the Act 17 Edw. IV, c. 4 ‘for the regulation of the true, seasonable, and sufficient making, whiting and annealing of Tile, called plaine Tile, otherwise called *Thaktile*, Roofetile, or Creastile, Cornetile & Guttertile . . . every such plaine Tile shall containe in length ten inches and an halfe, and in breadth sixe inches and a quarter of an inch, and in thicknes halfe an inch and halfe a quarter at the least.’

<sup>1</sup> There is a confusion in this and the following words. Compare to adylle **Mawgry**, p. 231.

<sup>2</sup> This word occurs in P. Plowman, A. vii. 269, where Piers says he has only ‘a *therf* cake.’ In Mandeville, p. 121, we read, ‘They make the sacrament of the Awtier of *therf* breed;’ and in Wyclif’s Works, ii. 287, ‘Fadris maden *perfe* brede for to ete *per* Pask lomb.’ ‘*Panis sine fermento, therf* breed.’ MS. Gloss. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 6.

‘With *therf*-breed and letus wilde,      Which that groweth in the filde.’

*Cursor Mundi*, p. 353, l. 6079.

‘And hem goon into his hows, he made a feest, sethede *therf* breed, and thei eten’ Wyclif, Gen. xix. 3; see also Exodus xii. 8, Luke xxii. 1, &c. In the later version of Matthew xxvi. 17 Purvey has, ‘in the firste dai of *therf* looues the disciplis camen to Ihesu, &c.’ Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 9, says, ‘be oyst schulde be of *perf* brede [*de azymo*

Tharme<sup>1</sup>; *intestinum, podex, lien, decausa, zibus (in posteriori A.), omasus, profectum, extum (textum A.), extalis, enteria, viscus.*

Tharof; *hinc, Inde (A.).*

Tharovte; *sublimo i. sub nudo Aere.*

That; *Quatenus, et, vti, quin (A.).*

That is; *hoc est, id est, quod, scilicet, videlicet (A.).*

That not; *quin (A.).*

Thee (Theghe A.)<sup>2</sup>; *crus, crusculum, femen, femur; versus:*

¶ *Dic femur esse viri, sed dic femen mulieris (mulierum (A.).*

*Item coca, cocula.*

a Thefe<sup>3</sup>; *Auctor, clepes, cleps, grassator, fur, furculus, furunculus, verres, pirata super mare, stratilles, raptor, lanterna est deus latronum, latro; rapinosus, reticularius.*

†a Thefe of bestis; *Abigeus, Abiges, Abiger.*

†Thefyische (A Thefis place A.); *crebrifurus, spoliatorium.*

a Thefte; *furtum, furtulum, latrocinium (latronium A.).*

†A Theker<sup>4</sup>; *Architector, Tector (A.).*

\*a Thethorne<sup>5</sup>; *rampnus (Rampnum fructus eius A.).*

a Thewe<sup>6</sup>; *tripotheum (Collistrigium, et cetera A.).*

Thidyre; *Illo, Illuc (A.).*

Thyke; *creber, densus, spissus, nota quod rarus & densus ponuntur in partibus contiguus et in panno, grano, vel silua (sed A.). Spissus vel (et A.) tenuis ponuntur in partibus continuis et in vino, ceruisia, & (in A.) similibus; (versus:*

¶ *Est lucus densus, spissum dic esse liquorem:*

pane<sup>7</sup>. In the *Ormulum*. 1590. we are told that

‘*Fergflinnug bræd iss clene bræd,*

*Forr þatt itt iss unbermedd,*

*& itt bitacneþþ clene lif,*

See also l. 997: ‘*bræd all þecorþ wieþþuten berrme.*’ ‘*Derf-brood, panis azymus, non fermentatus.*’ Kilian. See the note in Mr. Holt’s ed. of the *Ormulum*, ii. 575. ‘*Avena Vesca*, common Otes, is . . . used in . . . Lancashire, where it is their chiefest bread corne for Jannocks, Hauer cakes, *Tharffe* cakes.’ Gerarde, Herball, Bk. i. ch. xlvi. p. 68.

<sup>1</sup> Still in use in the North. In *Sir Ferumbas*, 787, the French in pursuing the Saracens

‘*Of sum þe heuedes þay gerde,*

*And summe þay stykede þorþ guttes and þearmes.*’

‘*A, my heede!* The dewille knock outt thare harnes.’

A house fulle of yong tharmes, *Townley Myst.* p. 108.

A. S. þearm. ‘*Hoc trutum, An<sup>te</sup> a tharme.*’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 247. ‘*Lumbricus*, a Worm in the tharmins. *Macia*, a tharme.’ Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 316. l. 5425. Jacob says to Joseph—

‘*If I euer fandte any grace wiþ þe,* þon lay þi hande vnder my the.’

See also *ibid.* 3940. Levit. xi. 21, and Isaiah xlvi. 2. A. S. þeok.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Hic fur, An<sup>te</sup> a nyte thefe. Tempore nocturno fur aufert, latro diurno.*’ Wright’s

Vol. of Vocab. p. 275.

<sup>4</sup> See Thacke, above.

<sup>5</sup> Probably the Buckthorn. In the version of Psalms lvii. 10 in the *Early Eng. Psalter*

we have ‘*Ar-til þai undre-stande biþorn* Of youre thornes of thevethorn;

where Wyclif has, ‘*befor that youre thornes shulden vnderstonde the theue thorne,*’ and Purvey, ‘*before that youre thornes vnderstoden the ramme.*’ ‘*Ramnus.* A whyte thorne

or A thepe (*sic*) bushie.’ Medulla. ‘*Morus*, thew-thorn.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 181.

‘*Ramnus*, coltetrepe, þefundorn.’ Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 76. *ibid.* p. 285.

‘*Rhamnus*, þefe-þorn.’ *ibid.* p. 68.

<sup>6</sup> See Mr. Way’s note to *Kukstole*, p. 282. The *there* was properly a sort of pillory reserved for women. Thus in the *Liber Albus*, p. 458, it is appointed as the punishment for bawds and prostitutes; at p. 602, for false measures and *pro putridis piscibus venditis*; and at p. 603 for any quarrelsome and foul-tongued woman.

*Est paries Creber, sic distant  
hec tria verba A.).*

to make **Thyke**; *densare*, con-, *stipare*, con-, *spissare*.

to be **Thyke**; *densere*, con-, *constipare*.

a **Thyknēs**; *densura*, *densitas*, *spissitudo*, *spissitas*.

a **Themelle** (A **Thymbylle**, A **Thymle** A.)<sup>1</sup>; *digitale*, *digitabulum*, *parcipollex*, *pollicium*, *theca*.

A **Thinge**; *Res*; *Realis*; *Racula* (A.).

to **Thinke**; *cogitare unius est*, *ex-*, *commemorare deliberare consilio*, *aliorum*, *meditari*, *rememorare* & *-ri*, *recolere*, *recordari*, *reminisci*, *memini*, *-isti -it*, *memento -tote*, *meminisse*; *meminens*, & *cetera*.

a **Thynker**; *memor*.

**Thynkyng**; *Cogitacio*, *ex-*, *commemoracio*, *deliberacio*, *delibituius*, *Meditacio*; *medituius* (A.).

to make **Thinne**; *Attenuare*, *debilitare*, *tenuare*, *subtiliare*.

**T[h]ynne**; *tenuis*, *exilis*, *rurus*.

made **Thinne**; *Attenuatus*, *debilitatus*.

to **Thirle**<sup>2</sup>; *crabrare*, *forare*, *per-*, *fodere*, *per-*, *cauare*, *palare*, *pen[e]trare*, *pertundere*, *transfigere*.

**Thirleabylle**; *penetrabilis*.

vn **Thyrleabylle**; *inpen[e]trabilis*.

**Thyrlede**; *foratus*, *per-*, *penetratus*.

a **Thystelle**; *cardo*, *medio* *productus*.

†a **Thyvelle**<sup>3</sup>; *spatula*, *vertimella*.

\*A **Thyxille**<sup>4</sup> (A.).

A **Thoght**; *Cogitacio*, *cogitaciuncula*, *Cogitatus*, *mens*, & *cetera*; *vhi Mynde* (A.).

†to **Thole**<sup>5</sup>; *pati*, & *cetera*; *vbi* *to suffer*.

†A **Thome**; *pollex* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> 'A thimble, or anie thing couering the fingers, as finger stales, &c., *digitale*.' Baret. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xlviij, advises farriers to carry with them 'penknyfe, combe, *thymble*, nedle, threde, point, lest y<sup>e</sup> thy gurth breke.' 'Thymble to sowe with, *deql*.' Palsgrave. In the Invent. of Thomas Passmore, of Richmond, taken in 1577, are included 'thembles and nedles. iiij<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 269.

'Save nedle & threde, & *thynnelle* of lether,

Here seest thou nought.'

Oocleve, *De Regim. Principum*, p. 25.

A. S. *þjmel*. Compare a **Fyngyr stalle**, p. 131.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 10, we read, 'if ony *thirle* or make an hole in a feble walle of a feble hous, in entent þat þe lord of þe hous make þe wall strengre for perill of thefis, þat þei entre not so listely if thei come;' and in Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*. 1851—

'Al were they sore hurt, and namely oon, That with a spere was *thirled* his brest boon.'

A. S. *pyret*, a hole; *pyrlan*, to pierce, *drill*. 'I thrill, I peere or bore thorowe a thyng. *Je penetre*. This terme is olde and nowe lytell used.' Palsgrave. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. 74, p. 576, gives the following curious derivation: 'a stone hyghte *Petra*. a name of grewe. and is to vnderstonde sad or stedfast. and a stone bath this name of *penetrando*. *thyrling*. for he *thyrlth* the fote when he is harde thruste in the throte.'

<sup>3</sup> According to the Latin equivalents this would mean a slice, or spatula. See *Seliceo*, above, p. 322. 'A *thyuil*, *rubicula*.' Manip. Vocab. But Ray gives it as another form of *dibble*: 'Thible, Thivil, a stick to stir a pot. Also a dibble, or setting stick.'

<sup>4</sup> '*Hec acia*, a thyxylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 234. '*Hec acia*, a tyxhyl.' *ibid*. p. 275.

'Als in wodes of trees þat are

þaire yhetes with axes þai doune-schare;

In him selven, at þe laste,

In ax and in *thicil* [hatchet, Wyclif, a brood fallinge ax, Purvey] þai it doun-caste.'

*Early Eng. Psalter*, Psalm lxxiii. 6.

In 1542 'Edward Pykerynge of Seelmisyer' bequeathed *inter alia*, 'a *tiwelt* and a chysell, iiij<sup>d</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 35. '*Ascia*. A thyxyl or a brod ex. *Asciola*, a lytyl thyxy.' *Medulla*.

<sup>5</sup> 'To thole, suffer, *sustinere*.' Manip. Vocab.

†a Thomelle too<sup>1</sup>; *Allar*, producto  
-lu-.

Thonour<sup>2</sup>; *tonare*, *tonitruare*.

a Thonour; *tonitruus*, *tonitruum*,  
*tonitruum* indeclinabile.

†a Thonour bolte; *cerania*.

a Thornebake<sup>3</sup>; *uranoscopus*, *cerna-*  
*ceptus piscis* est.

a Thorne; *spina*, *spinula*, *sentis*.

†to Thorne; *dumare*, *spinare*, *du-*  
*mere esse vel fieri*, -escere.

†a Thorne buske; *spinetum*.

†a Thorne tree; *mespala*, *ramp-*  
*nus*.

†to drawe oute Thornes; *despinare*,  
*ex*-.

†Thorny; *spineus*, *spinosus*, *spinu-*  
*lentus*, *senticosus*, *sentosus*.

to Thowe<sup>4</sup>; *degelare*.

Thowe; *gelicidium*, *degelacio*.

a Thowsande; *Millenarius*, *Millenus*,  
*Millacies*, *mille* indeclinabile & *hec*  
*milia-lum* differentia (inter *mille*  
*et millia* secundum *Ugonem*) *mille*  
*notat unum millenarium*, & *milia*  
*notat plures millenarios indeter-*  
*minate, unde recepit adiectiva, et*  
*duo milia*, & *potest esse oratio &*  
*cetera*; *construitur cum genitivo*  
*plurali*.

to make Thralle; *captivare*, *subiu-*  
*gare*, *subicere*, *in servitutem re-*  
*digere*.

Thrall; *captivus*, *servilis*, *subiectus*,  
*subingus*.

a Thraldom; *servitus*, *illibertas*.

†a Thrave (A Threfe) of corne<sup>5</sup>;  
*traua*.

†to Thrawe<sup>6</sup>; *tornare* (*tornere* A.),  
*torquere*, *con*-.

<sup>1</sup> The great toe. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. 'Thane blede one the fute on the same syde, and one the veyne that is bitwix the *thomelle* twa and the nexte.' lf. 301.

<sup>2</sup> 'Hytraynyd and lygnyd and thouyrd fast And alle we were sore agaste.'

*Seven Sages*, ed. Wright, 2213.

A. S. *puerian*, *puarian*, to thunder; *puor*, thunder.

<sup>3</sup> Harrison in his *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 20, divides the fish of this country into five sorts, the first of which, the flat-fish, he again subdivides into three classes, and says 'of the third are our chaits, maidens, kingsons, flash and *thornbacke*.' Cooper renders '*uranoscopus*' by 'a certaine fishe, hauing one eye in his heade.' 'A thornbacke, fish, *achantia*.' Manip. Vocab. Probably the ray, for which we have had the same latin equivalent, see p. 299. '*Uranoscopus*, a plays or a thornbak.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> 'To thawe, or resolute that which is frozen, *regelo*.' Baret. 'I thawe, as snowe or yce dothe for heate. *Je fons*. Sette the pottle to the fyre to thawe the water. It thaweth, as the weather dothe, whan the frost breaketh. *Il desgele*.' Palsgrave. 'Degelat, thawes.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

<sup>5</sup> Still in use in the North, and generally taken as a measure of twenty-four sheaves or two stooks of corn. The word occurs in the *Townley Myst.* p. 12—

'I wille chose and best hafe This hold I thrift of all this *thrafe*.'

In the Invent. of William Lawson, taken in 1551, are mentioned 'An c *thre* of wheit and rye at ijs. vi<sup>d</sup>. a *thraue* xv<sup>d</sup>. A cxx *Thraue* of otts at xij<sup>d</sup>. a *thraue*, vi<sup>d</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 34; and in the Invent. of Christopher Thomson, 1544, we find, 'Item ten *thrafs* of rye, vijs. viij<sup>d</sup>. Item, three *thrafs* of wheat, iijjs. Item xxij *thrafs* of owtts, vijs.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 53. 'Hee agreed with the threshers againe the 8<sup>th</sup> of November, 1629 . . . every one of them to have a *thraue* of strawe a weeke, if they threshed the whole weeke, or else not.' *Farming, &c. Books* of H. Best, p. 132. See also P. Plowman, B. xvi. 55.

<sup>6</sup> To twist or turn. Still used in Scotland, where a perverse or obstinate person is said to have a *thraw* or *twist*. 'To thraw or turne, *tornare*.' Manip. Vocab. Mr. Peacock in his Glossary of Manley, &c., gives 'Thraw, a turning lathe.' See also Halliwell, s. v. The verb *thraw* is still used for the winding or twisting of silk, and the person who winds or twists the silk is termed a *thrawster*. 'And yit thair is hæretiks . . . quha quhen thay may nocht comprehend be thair dull sensis yis maist heighe mysterie, (quhilk is rather reuerentlie to be adored, van curiouslye discussed) dar deny it, maliciouslie *thrawing* and wresting ye words of ye Gospell albeit thay be meast plane . . . ' Adam King's trans. of Canisius' Catechism. 1588, fo. 77. Thrawin in the sense of stern or grim occurs in G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*. p. 221. l. 32—'Alecto hir *thrawin* vissage did away.' Hislop gives amongst the proverbs of Scotland, 'A *thrawn* question should hae a thrawart answer.'

†a **Thrawer**; *tornator*.

†a **Thrawynge**; *to[r]atura*; *tornans participium*.

†**Thrawen** (**Thrawne** A.); *tornalis, tornatilis, tornatus (tornus A.)*.

**Three**; *tres & tria*; *ter, tercius, ternus, trinarius, triplus, & cetera*.

**Thre** *cornarde*; *triangulus*.

a **Threde**; *filum, mitos grece*.

**Thredbare**; *cincinnosus, xeropellinus (pannosus A.)*.

a **Thredbare** *clathe*; *cicinnus, xeropellina*.

**Threfald**; *Triplex, triplus (A.)*.

**Threhundrethe**; *Tricenti*; *tricesimus, tricesies, tricentenus, tricentenarius (A.)*.

**Threhalpenys**; *Trissis (A.)*.

of **Thre** *schappes*; *triformis*.

to **Thresche**; *triturare*.

a **Threscher**; *flagellarius, tribulator, triturator*.

a **Threschyng**; *tritura*; *trituran participium*.

a **Threschewalde**<sup>1</sup>; *limen, luminare*.

to **Threte**; *minari, con-, correpto mi-, minitare*.

a **Threthyng**; *minacio, mine*.

**Threthyng**; *minans, minax*.

**Threttene** (**Three tene** A.); *tresdecim*; *tercius decimus (tredecies A.)*, *terdenus (tredenens A.)*, *terdenarius (tredenarius A.)*.

**Thretteñ** *sythe*; *tricesies*.

**Thretty**; *Triginta*; *tricesimus, tricesies, tricenens, tricenarius (A.)*.

†<sup>pe</sup> **Thryd** *parte* of a *halpeny*; *trissis*.

†to **Thryfe** (**Thryve** A.); *vigere, re-*.

†to not **Thryfe** (**Thryve** A.); *devigere*.

a **Thryfte**; *vigencia*.

†<sup>wn</sup> **Thryfte**; *deuigencia*.

**Thryfty**<sup>2</sup>; *vigens*.

†<sup>wn</sup> **Thryfty**; *deuigens*.

†to **Thryngyn downe** (to **Thryngdowne** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *premere, Ap-, de-, op-, prissitare*.

†a **Thryngyn downe**; *Articulus, pressura*.

<sup>1</sup> See P. Plowman, B. v. 357, where we are told how Glutton 'stumbled on þe *thresshe-wolde*, an *threwe* to þe *erthe*.' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 170 says: '*a l'entre del hus est la lyme [the therswald]*.' 'Dame tonge the maystresse is pute oute of hyr place, by cause of her ryote, and not by the dore but vnder the *threshfold* drawen oute.' Lydgate, *Pygremage of the Sowle*, ed. 1483, Bk. iii. c. ix. fol. 56. Wyclif uses the forms *threhold*, *threswald*, &c., as in Exodus xii. 23: 'whanne he seeth the bloode in the *threswald*.' and verse 7: 'in the *thresshwoldes* of the howses.'

'Tho to the dur *threswald* cummin are thay.' G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, p. 164, l. 7.

<sup>2</sup> In the Will of John Baret, 1463, we find the expression 'sum *thrifty* man,' the meaning being well-to-do. *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 26. The use is not yet obsolete in the provinces.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. lxxii. 22 is thus rendered—

'And I am to noghte for-þi *Thringen*, and na-thing wist I;

see also v. 20. In the *Owl & Nightingale*, 794, we have—

'Tweie men goth to wrasinge An either other faste *thringe*.'

Chaucer, *Troilus & Cressid*, iv. 10, has: 'He gan yn *thringe* forth with lordis old;' see also *Merchant's Tale*, 1105. In *Sir Eglamour*, 1023, the hero, we are told,

'Waxe bothe bolde and stronge; Ther myzt no man with-sytt hys dynte

Yn yustynge ne yn tournament, But he to the erthe them *thronge*.'

Wyclif's version of Luke viii. 43 runs: 'And Ihesus seith, Who is it that touchide me? Sothli alle men denyng, Petre seide, and thei that weren with him, Comaundour, cumpanyes *thringen*, and turmentyn thee, and thou seist, Who touchide me?' In the *Song of Roland*, l. 290, the word is used apparently in the sense of cover, load: 'his thies *thryngid* with silk, as I say.'

'My guttys wille outt *thryng*, Bot I this lad hyng.' Towneley Myst. p. 145.

See also G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. i. p. 21, l. 10.

†a Thomelle too<sup>1</sup>; *Allux*, producto  
-lu-.

Thonour<sup>2</sup>; *tonare*, *tonitruare*.

a Thonour; *tonitruus*, *tonitruum*,  
*tonitruum* indeclinabile.

†a Thonour bolte; *ceraunia*.

a Thornebake<sup>3</sup>; *uranoscopus*, *uranos-*  
*ceptus piscis* est.

a Thorne; *spina*, *spinula*, *sentis*.

†to Thorne; *dumare*, *spinare*, *du-*  
*mere* esse vel fieri, -escere.

†a Thorne buske; *spinetum*.

†a Thorne tree; *mespula*, *ramp-*  
*nus*.

†to Thrawe oute Thornes; *despinare*,  
*ex*-.

†Thorny; *spineus*, *spinus*, *spinu-*  
*lentus*, *senticosus*, *sentosus*.

to Thowe<sup>4</sup>; *degelare*.

Thowe; *gelicidium*, *degelacio*.

a Thowsande; *Millenarius*, *Millenus*,  
*Milleries*, *mille* indeclinabile & *hec*  
*milia*-lium differentia (inter mille  
et millia secundum Ugonem) *mille*  
notat unum millenarium, & *milia*  
notat plures millenarios indeter-  
minate, unde recepit adiectiva, ut  
duo milia, & potest esse oratio &  
cetera; *construitur* cum genitivo  
plurali.

to make Thralle; *captivare*, *subiu-*  
*gare*, *subicere*, in *servitutem* re-  
*digere*.

Thrall; *captivus*, *servilis*, *subiectus*,  
*subiugus*.

a Thraldom; *servitus*, *illibertas*.

†a Thrave (A Threfe) of corne<sup>5</sup>;  
*traua*.

†to Thrawe<sup>6</sup>; *tornare* (*tornere* A.),  
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<sup>1</sup> The great toe. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. 'Thane blede one the fute on the same syde, and one the veyne that is bitwix the *thomelle* *taa* and the nexte.' lf. 301.

<sup>2</sup> 'Hytraynyd and lygnyd and thouryd fast And alle we were sore agaste.'  
*Seven Sages*, ed. Wright, 2213.

A. S. *þuncrian*, *þunrian*, to thunder; *þunor*, thunder.

<sup>3</sup> Harrison in his *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 20. divides the fish of this country into five sorts, the first of which, the flat-fish, he again subdivides into three classes, and says 'of the third are our chaits, maidens, kingsons, flash and *thornbacke*.' Cooper renders '*uranoscopus*' by 'a certaine fishe, hauing one eye in his heade.' 'A thornbacke, fish, *achantia*.' Manip. Vocab. Probably the ray, for which we have had the same latin equivalent, see p. 299. '*Uranoscopus*, a plays or a thornbak.' Medulla.

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'I wille chose and best hafe This hold I thrift of all this *thrafe*.'

In the Invent. of William Lawson, taken in 1551, are mentioned 'An c *thre* of wheat and rye at ijs. vi<sup>d</sup>, a *thrave* xvi<sup>s</sup>. A cxx *Thraue* of otts at xij<sup>d</sup>. a *thraue*, vi<sup>s</sup>.' *Hills & Invent.* i. 34: and in the Invent. of Christopher Thomson, 1544, we find, 'Item ten *threffes* of rye, vijs. viij<sup>d</sup>. Item, three *threffes* of wheat, iij<sup>s</sup>. Item xxij *threffes* of oytts, vijs.' *Richmond. Hills*, &c. p. 53. 'Hee agreed with the threshers againe the 8<sup>th</sup> of November, 1629 . . . every one of them to have a *threave* of strawe a weeke, if they threshed the whole weeke, or else not.' *Farming, &c. Books* of H. Best, p. 132. See also P. Plowman, B. xvi. 55.

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†a Thrawer; *tornator*.

†a Thrawynge; to[r]natura; *tornans participium*.

†Thrawen (Thrawne A.); *tornalis, tornatilis, tornatus (tornus A.)*.

Three; *tres & tria; ter, tercius, ternus, trinarius, triplus, & cetera*.

Thre cornarde; *triangulus*.

a Threde; *filum, mitos grece*.

Thredbare; *cincinnosus, xeropellinus (pannosus A.)*.

a Thredbare clathe; *cicinnus, xeropellina*.

Threfald; *Triplex, triplus (A.)*.

Threhundrethe; *Tricenti; tricentessimus, tricesies, tricentenus, tricentenarius (A.)*.

Threhalpenys; *Trissis (A.)*.

of Thre schappes; *triformis*.

to Thresche; *triturare*.

a Threscher; *flagellarius, tribulator, triturator*.

a Threschyng; *tritura; triturans participium*.

a Threschewalde<sup>1</sup>; *limen, luminare*.

to Threte; *minari, con-, correpto mi-, minitare*.

a Threthyng; *minacio, mine*.

Threthyng; *minans, minax*.

Threttene (Three tene A.); *tredecim; tercius decimus (tredecies A.), terdenus (tredenarius A.), terdenarius (tredenarius A.)*.

Thretteñ sythe; *tricesies*.

Thretty; *Triginta; tricesimus, tricesies, tricenens, tricenarius (A.)*.

†þe Thryd parte of a halpeny; *trissis*.

†to Thryfe (Thryve A.); *vigere, re-*.

†to not Thryfe (Thryve A.); *de-vigere*.

a Thryfte; *vigencia*.

†twn Thryfte; *deuigencia*.

Thryfty<sup>2</sup>; *vigens*.

†twn Thryfty; *deuigens*.

†to Thryngyn downe (to Thryng-downe A.)<sup>3</sup>; *premere, Ap-, de-, op-, prissitare*.

†a Thryngyn downe; *Articulus, pressura*.

<sup>1</sup> See P. Plowman, B. v. 357, where we are told how Glutton 'stumbled on þe *thresshe-rolde*, an threwe to þe erthe.' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 170 says: '*a l'entre del hus est la lyme [the therswald]*.' 'Dame tonge the maystresse is pute oute of hyr place, by cause of her ryote, and not by the dore but vnder the *threshfold* drawen oute.' Lydgate, *Pylgremage of the Sowle*, ed. 1483, Bk. iii. c. ix. fol. 56. Wyclif uses the forms *threhold, threswald, &c.*, as in Exodus xii. 23: 'whanne he seeth the bloode in the *threswald*;' and verse 7: 'in the *thresshwoldes* of the howses.'

'Tho to the dur *threswald* cummin are thay.' G. Douglas, *Æneados*, p. 164, l. 7.

<sup>2</sup> In the Will of John Baret, 1463, we find the expression 'sum *thrift* man,' the meaning being well-to-do. *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 26. The use is not yet obsolete in the provinces.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. lxxii. 22 is thus rendered—

'And I am to noghte for-þi *Thrunge*, and na-thing wist I;'

see also v. 20. In the *Owl & Nightingale*, 794, we have—

'Twee men goth to wraslinge

Chaucer, *Troilus & Cresseid*, iv. 10, has: 'He gan yn *thringe* forth with lordis old;' see also *Merchant's Tale*, 1105. In *Sir Eglamour*, 1023, the hero, we are told,

'Waxe bothe bolde and stronge;

Ther my3t no man with-sytt hys dynte

Yn yustyng ne yn turnament,

Wyclif's version of Luke viii. 43 runs: 'And Ihesus seith, Who is it that touchide me? Sothli alle men denyunge, Petre seide, and thei that weren with him, Comaundour, cumpanyes *thringen*, and turnmentyn thee, and thou seist, Who touchide me?' In the *Song of Roland*, l. 290, the word is used apparently in the sense of cover, load: 'his thies *thryngid* with silk, as I say.'

'My guttys wille outt *thryng*, Bot I this lad hyng.' Towneley Myst. p. 145. See also G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. i. p. 21, l. 10.

†to Thrynge owte; *expremere*, &  
*cetera*; *ubi* to schewe.  
 †Thryse; *ter*, *tercies*, *tricies*.  
 to Thryste<sup>1</sup>; *sitere*, *re*.  
 a Thryste; *sitis*, *sitacula*.  
 Thyrsty; *sitibundus*, *siticulosus*.  
 to Thryste downe; *oppremere* (*con-*  
*culcare*, *Subpeditare* A.).  
 Thriste downe; *oppressus*.  
 a Thyrsting downe; *oppressio*, *op-*

*pressura*, *oppressum*; *opprimens*  
*participium*.  
 a Throstelle<sup>2</sup>; *mauisus*, *Auis est*.  
 a Throte; *guttur*, *jugulus*, *gula est*  
*anterior pars gutturis*.  
 \*a Throte bolle (Throte bole A.)<sup>3</sup>;  
*frumen hominis est*, *rumen ani-*  
*malis est*, *ipoglotum*.  
 a Thrughe (Throghe A.)<sup>4</sup>; *mause-*  
*olum* (*mausorium* A.), *cippus*;

<sup>1</sup> See Hampole's *Pricke of Conscience*, 6165, where the righteous are represented as saying to Christ, 'When myght we þe thyrsty se And gaf þe drynk with herte fre;' and again, l. 3254, where we are told that in Purgatory sinners

'Sal haf þare bathe hunger and threst.'

'And drinc to the thristere he shal don awei.' Wyclif, Isaiah xxxii. 6 See *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 64, 317.

<sup>2</sup> This word seems to be used indifferently for the thrush or the blackbird. '*E ment chaunte mavis* (a throstel-kok) *en boysoun* (bosc).' W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 164. In the *Owl & Nightingale*, 1657, are mentioned 'thrusehe, and throstle, wudewale.' In the *Handlyng Synne*, 7481, 'a prostyl' is used as the English equivalent for *merle*:

'As seynt Benet sate yn his celle,  
 To tempte hym eom a fend of helle,  
 In the Land of Cockayne we are told

'Per bep birddes mani and fale,  
 Prostil, pruisse, and nizingal,

See also Gower, i. 54, Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 203, &c., and *Rime of Sir Thopas*, 1959.

'Thrustell cocke, *maulcis*.' Palsgrave.

'The nystyngale, the *throstylcocke*,

The popejay, the joly laverock.' MS. Porkington 10, leaf 55.

'*Mauris*, f. a Mavis: a Throstle or Thrush.' Cotgrave.

'They threpede wyth the *throstillis*, thre hundreth at ones.' *Morte Arthure*, 930.

'Thenne I bethought me vpon the byrdes as thrusses, and *thrustels*, and stares, whiche I haue sene syttinge in assemble vpon an hye tre.' Lydgate, *Pylgrimage of the Sowle* (repr. 1859), Bk. v. ch. v. p. 76. '*Thyrstyll*es and nyghtyngales synge in tyme of loue.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. i. p. 406.

<sup>3</sup> The ball or apple in the throat, commonly called Adam's-apple. See Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, 353, where the Miller is described as having

'By the *throte-bolle* caught Alleyn, And on the nose he smot him with his fest.'

And he hent him dispiteously ageyn,

Barnabe Googe in his trans. of Heresbach's *Husbandrie*, ed. 1586, p. 144<sup>bk</sup>, says: 'The hee goate would bee softer heared, and longer, his necke short, his *Throatboll* deeper, his legges fleshy, his eares great and hanging.' See also *Sir Bevis*, 2703, *Ywaine & Gawaine*, 1993, &c.

'þi make and þi milte, þi liure and þi lunge, And þi *prote bolle* þat þu mide sunge.'

Poem on Death in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* p. 178.

'*Herbiere*, f. The throat-bole, throat-pipe, or gullet of a beast. *Gucneau*, m. The throtle, or throat-boll.' Cotgrave. 'The throtte bolle, *le gargate*.' W. de Bibbesworth's Gloss, in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 78. In Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 584, we have the form *throppil*, and as *thrapple* it still survives in Scotland. Our modern *throtle* is evidently merely a shortened form of *throat-boll*, as shown in the quotation from Cotgrave. '*Centrum*, *protbolla*.' MS. Harl. 3376.

<sup>4</sup> The author of the life of St. Juliana tells us how her body was placed in 'a stanene, þruh hehliche as hit deh halhe to donne.' ed. Cockayne, p. 77. l. 16. '*Sarcofagum*, þruh.' Suppl. to Aelfric's Gloss, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 49. '*Sarcofagum*, *ðurh*.' *ibid.* p. 85.

'Hi wende to þulke stede: þer as heo was ileid er  
 & heuede vp þe lid of þe *þron*; & foude hir ligge þer



& cetera; *vbi* a grawe (*Aluus*,  
*Aluiolus*, *linther* A.).  
**A Thrwme**<sup>1</sup>; *licium* (A.).  
 \*hobb **Trusse** (A **Thrwse** A.)<sup>2</sup>; *pre-*  
*pes*, *negocius*.  
**A Thrvsche**; *prepes* (A.).

to **Thrusche**.

\*a **Thunwange** (**Thwnwynge** A.)<sup>3</sup>;  
*tempus*.

**A Thownyr**; *Tonitrus*, & cetera; *vbi*  
*thonyr* (A.).

**Thursday**; *dies iouis*, *feria quinta*.

Faire & euene as heo dude er: so lute lyme þer nas  
 þat ne lai as he furst dude: fair miracle þer was.'

*Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 70.

In the *Ancien Riwe*, p. 378, we have 'ine stonene þruh biclused heteueste.' In the *Early English Psalter*, *Psalm lxxii*. 7 reads—

'Als-swa þai þat smertes ai,  
 þat herde in *throgthes*, night & dai;'

where Wyclif reads *sepulchra*. See also *Destruction of Troy*, l. 11820.

'The cors that dyed on a tre was berid in a stone,  
 The *thrughe* beside fande we, and in that graue cors was none.'

Towneley *Myst*. p. 290.

'A through of stone, of paper, *quadratus lapis: integra charta*.' *Manip. Vocab*.

'The thridd day he aros aþeyn

Of the *throug* ther men him leide.' W. de Shoreham.

Sir W. Scott uses the phrase '*through-stane*,' in the sense of a grave-stone, in the '*Antiquary*,' chap. xvi and xxiii. '*Mausoleum*. A graveston or A throw.' *Medulla*. A. S. *þruh*. See Jamieson, s. v. *Thruch stane*.

<sup>1</sup> 'The extremities of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long, which cannot be woven.' Halliwell. Horman says, 'The bauldy thrummes of the carpettes toke me faste by the feet, *Sordidi tapetum et gausapium fratelli pedes mihi implicuerunt*.' In the *Manners and Household Expences of England* (1466), p. 346, the word is used for coarse yarn: 'Item, paid for *throwmnes* for hyche mapolles, ijd.' Lyte, Dodoens, p. 203, applies the term to thread-like appendages of flowers: 'out of the midst of this flower [Dogges Tooth] there hange also sixe smal *throwmnes* or short threads, with little titles or pointed notes like as in the Lillies.' In the Will of Edmund Lee, executed in 1535, the testator bequeaths 'to Alys Mannyng . . . iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. and on new *thrombyd* hate.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 126. Here the meaning probably is a hat with a very long nap, resembling shaggy fur. A 'sylke *thrummed* hatt' occurs in the Will of Eliz. Bacon of Hesselst. in 1570. '*Irto*, *thrommed*, rough, heavie.' Thomas, *Ital. Dictionary*, 1548. In the Invent. of Sir J. Byndley, 1565, we find 'ij *thrommed* quishings.' *Wills & Invents*. i. 220.

<sup>2</sup> See the description of the giant in *Morte Arthure*, 1100, where he is said to have had

'Thykke theese as a *thursse*, and thikkere in the hanche.'

'Ichabbe isehen þene þurs of helle.' *Seinte Marherete*, p. 11. See also *Ancien Riwe*, p. 280. J. R., in his translation of Mouffet's *Theater of Insects*, p. 1048, says of the wood-louse: 'The Latines call it *Asellum*, *Cutionem*, *Porcellionem*; *Pliny* said not well to call it *Centipes*, since it hath but fourteen feet: the English from the form call them *Sowes*, that is, little Hogs: from the place where they dwell, *Tylers-louse*, that is, Lice in roofs of houses: they are called also *Thurstows*, or Jovial Lice, from a spirit that was not hurtful, to whom our Ancestors superstitiously imputed the sending of them to us. In some places also they call them *Cherbugs*, and *Cheslips*, but I know not why.' According to Halliwell the millipede is called a *Hob-thrush-louse*. I can offer no suggestion as to the origin or meaning of the latin equivalents here given.

<sup>3</sup> '*Timpus*, þunwang.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of *Vocab*. p. 42. Compare Walter de Biblessworth, as quoted by Mr. Way in note to *Thun wonge*:

'*mon haterel* (nol) *oue les temples* (þonewonggen),'

of which a different version is given in Wright's Vol. of *Vocab*. p. 144—

'*moun haterel* (my nape) *ouweke les temples* (ant thonewon[ggen]).'

In the Romance of *Roland and Otuel*, 82, Naymes describes Charles as

'Faire of flesche & fell,

With a floreschede *thunwange*.'

†to Thwange (Twange A.)<sup>1</sup>; *corrigiare*.

†a Thwange (Twange A.); *corrigia*, *corrigiola*; (*corrigiatus*, *corrialis* (A.)).

to Thwyte (Twyte A.)<sup>2</sup>; *dolare*.

\*A Thwytelle; *dolabrum*.

T ante I.

Tygyr; *quidam fluvius*; *tigris*, (-*gris*, in genitivo A.).

a Tigr; *quedam bestia* (animal A.), *tigris*, -*gridis* (in genitivo A.).

A Tylestane<sup>3</sup>; *later*, *lateralis*, *tegula* (A.).

to Tyle or to make Tyle (Tele A.); *tegulare*.

a Tiler; *cenofaciarius*, *tegularius*, *tegularia*.

to Tylle; *colere*, *per-*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to plughe (plwe A.).

a Tyllynge (of lande A.); *cultura*, *cultus*.

†a Tylle man<sup>4</sup>; *Agellarius*, *Agricola*, *Agricolonus*, *Agricolator*, *Agricultor* (*Agricultator* A.), *colonus*, *colo*, *gello*, *gillo*, *glebo*, *rusticus*, *ruricola*, *terricola*; *rusticanus* *participium*.

Tymber (Tymmyre A.); *meremium*.

Tyme; *timum* *epitimum*; *flos eius* est.

a Tyme; *tempus*, *tempusculum* *nominatio*, *caret genetiuo huius vicis*.

†Tymely (Tymly A.); *mane*, *catamane*, *tempestive*; *tempestiuus*.

†Tymely rype (Tymly ryppe A.); *temporaneus*, *prematurus*.

<sup>1</sup> 'A thwange, *lorum*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A thong, a latchet, *corrigia*.' Baret. In Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 10. St. John the Baptist says—

'I me self es noht worthi  
So in the *Ormulum*, 10412—

'Pa sholde an oferr cumenn forþ  
Off all þat illke ma33þe,  
and *Cursor Mundi*, 12823—

'i am noght worthe to Lese þe *thuanges* of his sco.'

'A rone skyne tuk he thare-of syne, And schayre a *thwayng* all at laysera.'

Wyntoun, *Chronicle*, viii, xxxii. 51.

See also *Sir Gawayne*, ll. 194, 579. 'To hym [Hengist] was i-graunted as moche londe to bulde on a castel as a *þwonge* myzte by cleppe.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 267. A. S. *þwang*.

<sup>2</sup> 'I *thyrte* a stycke, or I cutte lytell peeces from a thyng. *Je coppelle*.' Palsgrave. Chaucer in the Reeve's Tale, 3933, describing the Miller of Trumpington says—

'A scheffeld *thwitel* bar he in his hose.  
'To thwite, *exciderc*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *þwitan*. 'Trencher, to cut: carve: slice, hack, hew: to thwite off, or asunder. *Trenchant*, slicing, hewing, thwiting off or asunder.' Cotgrave. In the Babees Boke, p. 256, we are told—

'Kutte nouhte youre mete eke as it were Felde men,

That to theyre mete haue suche an appetyte

That they ne rekke in what wyse, where ne when,

Nor how ungoodly they on theyre mete *twyte*.' l. 176.

See Trevisa's Higden, iv. 329: 'Ober dayes þay wolde digge þe erpe wiþ a chytelle [*dolabro*],' where one MS. reads *pwitel* and Caxton *thwytel*.

'A Scotts *thewtill* undir thi belt to ber.' Wallace, i. 219.

'Kytte the graf and *thyrte* it on bothe sydes euyn in maner of a wedge as fere as it shall goo into the clyfte of the stokke. it must be so euen *threten* that the eyer may not come bytwene the clyfte and the graf.' Arnold's *Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 169.

<sup>3</sup> The author of *Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 662, how Ninrod advised his subjects to build the tower of Babel,

'Wel heg and strong, Of *tigl* and ter, for water-gong.'

See also *ibid.* ll. 461, 2552 and 2891; Wyclif, Isaiah xvi. 11 and Genesis xi. 3; and the *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 59. *Telers* are mentioned in the list of workmen in Troy, *De-struction of Troy*, 1586.

<sup>4</sup> 'Cain. Mother, for south I tell yt thee, A *tylle man* I am, and so will I be.'

*Chester Plays*, i. 37.

'*Agricultor*. A tyلمان.' Medulla. 'Tylman, *laboureur de terre*.' Palsgrave.

**Tynne**; *Stannum*, *vt*, *pocius stannum* quam *stagnum*; versus:

¶ *Est Aqua stans arte Stagnum, Stannumque metallum* (A.).

†a **Tynde**<sup>1</sup>; *cremale*.

†A **Tynde of A beste**<sup>2</sup> (A.).

to **Tynne**; *Stannare* (A.).

**Tynned**; *Stannatus* (A.).

A **Tipett**; *liripipium* (A.).

†to **Typpe**; *cornutare*; *-tor*, *-triv*, & *-cio*.

†a **Typpyng** of A **boltt**; *presertum*, *cornutamentum* (*Cornumentum* A.).

†**Typpyd**; *cornutatus*.

†A **Tyrrand**; *Tirannus*, *tirannulus* (A.).

†**Tyrandry**; *Tirannides* (A.).

**Tysañ**; *ptisana*, *producto medio* (A.).

**Tysike**; *Tisis*; *tisicus qui patitur illam infirmitatem* (A.).

to **telle Tythyng**; *remificare* (*rumositare* A.), *remigerare*.

**Tythyng**; *rumor*, *rumiculus*.

†**Titter**<sup>3</sup>; *cicinus*, *maturius* (*maturius* A.), *Aduerbia sunt*.

a **Tytille** (**Titylle** A.)<sup>4</sup>; *titulus*, *Aper*, *epigrama*.

a **Tytille of a buke**; *titulus*, *elencus*, *vt sequencia sancti euangelij secundum lucam*.

#### T ante O.

to **Toche** (**Towche** A.); *tangere*.

a **Tochyng** **Towchyng** A.); *tactus* (*contactus* A.); *contiguus*, *tangens*.

**To day**; *hodie posterius*; *hodiernus*.

†**To day threday** (**Today thrydday** A.); *nudius tertius*.

A **Tofte**<sup>5</sup>; *toftum* (A.).

**Toghe**; *Tenax* (A.).

**Togedyr** (**Togyddyr** A.); *in vicem*, *ad-*, *vna*, *simul*, *pariter*, *alterutrum*, *mutuo* (*conjunctim*; *conjunctus*, *vicinus* A.), *vicarius*.

a **Tolle**; *emollimentum*, *molimentum*, *talliagium* (*Tallagium*, *victigal* A.).

<sup>1</sup> 'Cremailere, f. A hook to hang anything on: especially a pot-hook, or pot-hanger.' Cotgrave. Compare **Bekande**, above, p. 302.

<sup>2</sup> The branches of the horns. Markham in his *Countrey Farme*, 1616, p. 684, says, 'You may likewise judge of their age by the *tynes* of their hornes.' The word is still in common use in the West and North for the teeth of a harrow, as well as for the branches of a deer's antlers. In *Allit. Poems*, A. 76, we find it used for a branch of a tree:

'As bornyst syluer þe lef onslýdeþ,      þat þike con trylle on vcha *tynde*.'

In Lydgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 203, we have—

'Maale deer to chaase and to fynde . . .      Vndir hire daggyd hood of green;'  
That weel can beere with a *tynde*

and Douglas, *Æneidos*, vii. p. 224, speaks of a

'hart of body bayth grete and square,      With large hede and *tyndis* birnist sare.'

see also *ibid.* p. 402, l. 22, and *Syr Tryamour*, 1085—

'The thrydd hounde fyghtyng he fyndys,      The herte stoke hym wyth hys *tyndys*.'

'Theez stauies by their *tynes* seem naturallie meete for the bearing of armour.' *R. Lanc-ham's Letter*, 1575, ed. Furnivall, p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Of not uncommon occurrence. See Barbour's *Bruee*, iv. 269; v. 529. In the *Allit. Poems*, C. 231, we are told that when Jonah was thrown overboard

'He wat; no *tytter* out-tulde þat tempest ne sessed.'

'And had i noght bene *titter* boun . . .      The water sone had bene my bane.'

'Pharao. Go, say to hym we wylle not grefe,      Bot they shalle never the *tytter* gayng.'

*Ywayne & Gawin*, l. 1852.  
Towneley *Myst*, p. 62.

<sup>4</sup> 'A *tittil*, *aper*.' Manip. Vocab. See quotation from Lyte, s. v. **Thrwme**, above.

<sup>5</sup> According to Ep. Kennett, 'a field where a house or building once stood.' The word occurs in the Prologue to P. Plowman, l. 14—

'I seigh a toure on a *toft*, trielich y-maked.'

†a Tolle buthe (Tolbuth A.)<sup>1</sup>; *toloneum*.

a Toller<sup>2</sup>; *tolonarius, telonarius*.

†Tomorne<sup>3</sup>; *Cras, Crastinus* (A.).

a Toppe; *trocus, turbus*.

†Top ouer tayle<sup>4</sup>; *precipitanter*.

†to cast Tope ouer tayle; *precipitari* (A.).

a Top of a tree<sup>5</sup>; *cima*.

a Torche; *torticius, torchia*.

a Toppynge; *cirrus; cirritus; crista, coma, cincinnus*.

to Torment; *Cruciare, crucifigere, torquere, ex-, re-, tormentare, & cetera; vbi to punysche* (A.).

A Torment; *Tormentum, cruciatus,*

*cruciamen, -tor, -tura, flagicium; flagiciosus; supplicium, tormen* (A.).

A Tormentowre<sup>6</sup>; *Tortor, spiculator, tormentator, lanista, Carnifex, lictor, plagiator, multator* (A.).

†Tormentyll<sup>7</sup>; *tormentilla, harba est*.

a Tornament; *tirocinium, torneamentum*.

†a Toste yreñ (Tostyrne A.)<sup>8</sup>; *assatorium (Ossatorium A.)*.

to Toste; *torrere*.

\*A mery Totyr (A Totyr A.)<sup>9</sup>; *pe-taurus, & cetera; vbi A mere takyr (merytoytir A.)*.

<sup>1</sup> A town-hall, prison or gaol. 'And when Ihesus passide thennis he seiz a man sittynge in a *tolbothe* [*telonium* V.], Matheu by name.' Wyclif, Matthew ix. 9. '*Hoc toloneum, a tol-boythe. Qui mausoleum producit, aut canopeum*

Seu toloneum, non reor esse reum.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 236.

See also *ibid.* p. 274.

<sup>2</sup> A receiver of tolls.

'Tutivillus. I was youre chefe *tollare*,  
And sithen courte *rollar*,

'A gode ensample now 3e here

Now am I master Lollar,  
And of sich men I meke me.'

Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 310.

Of Pers jat was a *tollere*.'

R. de Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, 5572.

Langland, in *P. Plowman*, B. Prol. 220, speaks of 'taillours and tynkeres & *tolleres* in marketis.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Go, pray alle the religiis of this cite

*To-morne* that they wold dyne with me.'

'Gud king, forouten mair delay,

*Sir Amadace*, ed. Robson, xxiv. 10.  
Ordane 3ow hail for the battale.'

*To-morn*, als soyn as 3e se day,

Barbour's *Bruce*, xii. 201.

See also *Morte Arthure*, 1587, *P. of Conscience*, 4666, &c. The word is still in use in Yorkshire.

<sup>4</sup> In the Romance of *Roland & Otuel*, 556, we read how

'3e Sarazene 3an a lepe he made,

& hit hym on 3e hede,  
3at almoste *top ouer tayle* he rade.'

A stroke to Roland for sothe he glade,

See also *ibid.* ll. 923, 1301.

'He lap till ane and can hym ta

Till *top our taill* he gert hym ly.'

Richt be the nek full felony.

Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 745.

'For to distrubil the foresaid mariage

*Latinus* houshald, purpois, and counsale.'

And quyte peruert or turnit *top ouer tale*

Gawin Douglas, *Æneados*, vii. p. 221, l. 18.

See also *William of Palerne*, l. 2776, and Robert of Brunne, p. 70.

<sup>5</sup> See *Croppe*, p. 83.

<sup>6</sup> An executioner. In the *Seconde Nonne's tale*, of St. Cecilia, we read—

'Thre stokes in the nekke he smoot hir tho,

The *tormentour*, but for no maner chaunce,

He myghte nought smyte at hir nekke atwo.' l. 526.

Compare *Tormentor* in Matt. xviii. 34, and see Eastwood and Wright's '*Bible Word Book*.'

<sup>7</sup> '*Tormentil, heptaphyllon*.' Manip. Vocab. The plant 'setfoil.'

<sup>8</sup> A toasting iron or fork. 'To toste, *torrere, assare*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>9</sup> See *Merytotyr*, above, p. 235, and *P. Wawyn or waueryn yn a myry totyr*, p. 518. In *Trevisa's Higden*, ii. 387, we are told how the Athenians, having in accordance with the oracle, sought the bodies of Icarus and his daughter everywhere on earth in vain, 'for

a Towmbe (Towme A.); *piramis* & cetera; *vbi* A grave.

a Towelle; *manitergium*, *facitergium*.

†a Towneschyppe; *villata*.

†A Townesange<sup>1</sup>; *Commedia*; *Comedus scriptor carum* (A.).

a Towne; *pagus*, *pagulus*, *pagos* grece, *villa*, *villula*.

a Towre; *Arcicula*, *Arx* (Ars A.), *turris*, *turricula* diminutivum.

\*a Towre of a tree<sup>2</sup>; *fala*.

Towryde; *Turritus* (A.).

†Toyat; *Eatenus* (A.).

†To y<sup>e</sup> lyknes; *jnstar*, *Adinstar*, *Ad similitudinem*.

†To 3ere; *horno*; *hornus*, *hornotin-us*.

#### T ante R.

†a Tracte (A Tratt A.); *sistema*, *tractus*.

to Trayle; *segmentare*.

a Trayn (A Trayle or Traine A.); *simia*, *segmentum*.

to Trayse; *vbi* to seke.

a Trayse (A Trayse for horse or trayl A.); *traha*, *trahe*.

to Trayste<sup>3</sup>; *fidere*, *con-*, & cetera; *vbi* to trowe.

a Trayste; *fiducia*, *spes*, & cetera; *vbi* faythe.

a Traytour; *proditor*, *traditor*.

to Trappe with a gylder<sup>4</sup>; *illaqueare*.

a Trapp (Trape A.); *decipula* (*decipula* A.), *pedica* (*medio correpto* A.) *tendicula* (*et cetera*); *vbi* gyldyr A.).

\*Trave for to scho horse jn<sup>5</sup>; *fer-ratorium*, *ergasterium*, *traue*.

to Travelle; *itenerare*, & cetera; *vbi* to ga.

a Travelle; *labor vel -bos*, *sudor*, *vexamen*, *operia* (*Aporia* A.), *Angor*, *laboramen*, *opera*.

Travelos; *laborosus* (*laboriosus* A.).

to schewe þe deuocion and wil þat þey hædde forto seeke, and forto beseie besiliche in anoper element þat þey myzte nouȝt fynde in erpe . . . . heng vp ropes in þe ayer and men *totrede* þeron, and meued hider and þider . . . . And whan men fel of þe *totres* and were i-herte sore, it was i-ordeyned among hem þat images i-liche to þe bodies schulde be sette in þe *totros*, and meue and *totery* in stede of hem þat were a-falle. þat game is cleped *ocillum* in Latyn, and is compowned and i-made of tweyne, of *cilleo*, *cilles*, þat is forto mene *toterynge*, and *os*, *oris*, þat is a mouþ; for þey þat *totered* so mouede aȝenst men mouþes.' In the play of *Queen Esther*, 1561 (Collier repr. 1862), we read:

'Even as honestly,  
As he that from steýlyng goth to sent Thomas watryng  
In his yong age;  
So they from pytter pattour, may come to *tytter totur*,  
Even the same pylgrinage.'

<sup>1</sup> Compare *κωμῳδία* from *κῶμη*, village (Bentley, *Phalaris*, p. 337). '*Comedia*, a toun song. *Comedio*, a wrytare of toun songys.' Medulla. In Aelfric's Glossary *comedia* is rendered by 'racu, tunlic spæc.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 27. Compare Play in P. p. 404.

<sup>2</sup> These words are repeated in A. on the next leaf.

<sup>3</sup> Arthur in entrusting to Neordred the regency of England during his absence says—  
'As I *trayste* appone the, be-traye thouwe me neuer.' *Morte Arthure*, 669.

See also *P. of Conscience*, 1359, 6297, 7339, &c.

<sup>4</sup> See Gilder, above, p. 155.

<sup>5</sup> 'A *traue*, *numelli*, *numella*.' Manip. Vocab. Phillips gives '*Traves*: a kind of shackles for a horse that is taught to amble his pace.' Reginald Hynmer, in 1574, bequeathed 'ix hogesheads in the buttrie with the gantrees and *traves* there.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. p. 251. In the *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, pref. p. 13, the author says: 'After that he [the Deuill] had fettred the worlde in the *trawers* of his toies . . . he trained it whole to a wicked worship.'

a Tre<sup>1</sup>; *Arbor dicitur esse (omne A.) lignum, arbos tantum fructifera, lignum; lignarius; dris grece vel dicitur dea arborum; versus: ¶ Arbor dum crescit, lignum dum crescere nescit.*

\*Treakylle (Tryakylle A.)<sup>2</sup>; *tiriaca.*

a Trebylle; *precentus.*

Trecherus; *ubi fals (A.).*

to Trede; *Calcere (A.).*

†A Tredylle of y<sup>e</sup> lummys; *Suppodium (A.).*

a Treleswyndowe (A Trelese of A wyndowe A.); *cancellus, festra, fenestra cancellata, exedra.*

to Trembylle (Tremylle A.); *frigutire, & cetera; ubi to qwhake.*

\*a Trenchour (Trenschowre A.)<sup>3</sup>; *secarium, scissorium, minvitorium.*

\*a Trenkett<sup>4</sup>; *Ansorium, sardocopum (Sardopotum A.).*

Treson; *facinus, facineris.*

to Trespas (Trespasse A.); *delinquere, forisfacere, prevaricari, transgredi, transgressio admittere, & cetera; ubi to syñ.*

a Trespas; *delictum, demeritum, forisfaccio, prevaricacio, transgressio; reatus, prevaricatorius (transgressorius A.), & cetera [ubi] syñ (synne A.).*

a Tresour (Tresure A.); *thesaurus.*

a Tresory; *corbanan sacerdotum est, gazophilacium populorum, erarium, musach regum (est A.) repositorium, pecuniarium.*

to gedyr Tresowre; *Thesaurizare (A.).*

A Tressowre<sup>5</sup>; *trica, tricatura (A.).*

Tretabylle<sup>6</sup>; *Exorabilis, tractabilis (A.).*

†vn Tretabylle; *Inexorabilis (A.).*

A Trety; *Tractatus (A.).*

<sup>1</sup> '3e bileouep on þis Maumet3: ymaked of treo & ston  
þat no miracle ne mowe do: namore þan so moche *treo*.  
Of mie louerdas Miracles some: bi mie staf þu schalt iseo.'

*Early Eng. Poems*, p. 63.

So also in Trevisa's Higden, iii. 235: 'he wroot al þe kynges purpos in tables of *tre*.' See also the *Sege of Melayne*, l. 448. The adjective *treen*=wooden is not uncommon: thus Trevisa, in his trans. of Bartholomew *De Propr. Rerum*, xvii. 112, has: 'Oyle þrollep and spredlep it selfe, and is þerfore better kepte in glasen vessel, þan in *treen* vessel, with many holes and pores.' [In vasis vitreis, quam in *lignosis* melius custoditur]. 'Item, for ij. *tren* platers, j.d.' Howard Household Books (Roxb. Club) p. 392. See also Tusser, Five Hundred Points, ch. lxxxv. 10; Trevisa's Higden, vi. 295, where he speaks of 'þe *treen* brigge . . . ouer þe Ryne'; Palladius *On Husbondrie*, pp. 137, l. 916, and 153, l. 120; and Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 39.

<sup>3</sup> 'My baselard hath a *trencher* kene,      Fayr as rasour scharp and schene.'

Songs and Poems on Costume (Percy Soc.), p. 50.

Here the meaning evidently is *blade*, that which cuts.

<sup>4</sup> Halliwell gives '*Trenket*, A shoemaker's knife,' and Palsgrave has '*Trenket*, an instrument for a cordwayner, *batton a torner*,' which is probably the meaning here. *Ansorium* is explained in Diefenbach's Suppl. as a scraping knife of shoemakers and leather-dressers, and as *sardo* occurs for *cerdo*, a leather-dresser, perhaps *sardocopum* may be a barbarous compound to signify a similar tool.

<sup>5</sup> See A. Trissouire, below.

<sup>6</sup> In the Will of Cristofer Dodisworth, executed in 1551, we find the following paragraph: 'Also I will (by the lycence of my M<sup>r</sup>) that my *tractable* wyfe Maybell, after my deceasse, shall have full enter in all suche fermeholding as I have in ferme and occupation at this daye in Jolbie, accordinge to the trewe effect and menyng of my lease.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. p. 72.

'Heil, trewe, trouthfull, and *tretable*,

Heil cheef ichosen of chastite.'

Hymn to Virgin, in Warton, ii. 108, st. 1.

Wyclif, in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 305, uses this word to render the latin *suadibilis*. Horman says: 'A colde and a *treatable* man is well loued.' See also *Ayenbite*, p. 94, and Douglas, *Encados*, p. 115, l. 18, where the word is used to translate the latin *tractabilis*.

to Trete<sup>1</sup>; *Tractare* (A.).

Trett<sup>2</sup>; *tractura, Emplastrum* (A.).

†A Tre worme<sup>3</sup>; *Teredo* (A.).

Trewe; *fidelis (fidens A.), verax, verus, veridicus, seruus, filius amicus, fide dignus, fiduciarius, fesus, perfidus (producto -fi- A.) pisticus.*

vn Trewe; *infidelis, infidus qui fide caret, descre[d]ens, hereticus, paganus, didimus, incredulus, infidelis qui firmitate caret, perfidus correpto -fi-; (versus:*

¶ *Perfidus est falsus, perfidus valde fidelis A.).*

to Trybylle; *tripolare, triplicare* (A.).

Trewysse<sup>4</sup>; *Inducie, Inficie, treunga.*

Trews taker (A Taker of Trewys A.); *trevarius.*

†a Trybute; *tributum de omni tribu & regione exigitur, vectigal de rebus vectis per mare vel terram; vectigulis.*

Trybutary; *tributarius, vectigal.*

Tributry; *tributarius, vectigalis* (A.).

A Tributir; *tributarius* (A.).

a Trydelle; *ruder.*

a Trype; *vbi A panche (paynche A.).*

a Tryndelle of A webster<sup>5</sup>; *insubulus (infusillus A.), troclea.*

Triste; *fiducia ex bona consciencia est, confidencia temeritatis est, & cetera* (A.).

†a Tryste (A Tristylle A.)<sup>6</sup>; *tripos, tristula.*

†Ttrystyre<sup>7</sup>; *Staciuncula* (A.).

Ttristy; *vbi trewe* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> In the translation of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, the farmer is advised, when desirous of finding out the nature of the soil,

‘a clodde avisely to take, and with gode water weel it wete,

And loke if it be glewy, tough to trete.’ Book i. l. 75. See also iii. 741.

<sup>2</sup> A plaster. See the recipe for the preparation of ‘a whyte trett that is callyd plature istia or syne,’ printed by Halliwell in his Dictionary, p. 479, from a MS. of the 15th century. Turner, speaking of the ‘Myrt tre,’ says: ‘The raw leues or elles burnt with a trete made of wex heal burnyng whit flames and agnayles.’ Herbal, pt. ii. lf. 61.

<sup>3</sup> ‘A litle worme that eateth wood: sometime a moth that eateth garments, *teredo.*’

<sup>4</sup> ‘The *trewis* on his half gert he staud And gert men kep thame lelely.’

Apon the marchis stabilly,

Barbour’s *Bruce*, xix. 200.

Here the word is used as a plural, but it is constantly used as a singular; see *ibid.* xiv. 96, xv. 126, &c. O. Fr. *trunce, triuwe, triuve, trive* (see *trive* in Burguy); whence *trèves* in mod. French. ‘A trewece, league, *foedus.*’ Manip. Vocab.

<sup>5</sup> The turning beam of a spindle. ‘Trendle of a mil, *molverum*: to trendle, *rotare*: a trendil, *rota.*’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Insubulus*, a webster’s trendyl.’ MS. Harl. 1738, ‘The author of the *Destruction of Troy*, describes Medea as having ‘me as a trendill turned full rounde.’ l. 453. ‘*Insubulus*, a webstare’s trendyl.’ Medulla. Compare a *Weffer tryndylle*, below.

<sup>6</sup> See the description of the preparations for the feast in *Sir Gawayne*, 884, where we read—

‘Sone wat3 telded vp a tapit, on *trestes* ful fayre;’

and again, l. 1648— ‘penne pay teldet table3 on *trestes* alofte.’

In the Inventory of John Comefurth, taken in 1574, are included ‘fourre swawles and fourre *trists* v<sup>s</sup>.’ *Richmond. Wills*, p. 249.

‘Thai set *trestes* and bordes on layd.’ *Seuyn Sages*, 3874.

‘Item j mete-burde with ij par of *trystylls*.’ Invent. of J. Carter, of York, 1485, *Test. Ebor.* iii. 300. ‘A trestle; a treuel; a three footed stoole, or anie thing that hath three feet, *tripus.*’ Baret. ‘A tristil, *tripes.*’ Manip. Vocab. See *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 102: ‘they sette *tresteles*, & layde a borde;’ and Wyclif, Exodus xxvi. 20 (Purvey): ‘twenti *trestles*, hauynge fourti silueren foundementis or *trestles.*’

<sup>7</sup> Posts or stations in hunting: see Strutt, *Sports & Pastimes*, ed. 1810, p. 19. O. Icel. *treysta*. ‘*Trista*, a station or post in hunting.’ Bailey. In the *Aneren Riwle*, p. 332, the word is explained as follows: ‘*Tristre* is þer me sit mid þe greahundes forte kepen þe hearde, oðer tillen þe nettes a3ean hem.’ In the *Anturs of Arthur*, iii., Arthur calls his

†A Trissoure of A woman<sup>1</sup> hedde<sup>1</sup>;  
Cincinnus; Cincinnosus; trica,  
tricatura; Cincinnaculus (A.).

Trod (Trodde A.); tritus.

a Troghe (Trowghe A.)<sup>2</sup>; Alueus,  
Alueolus.

Troy; troia, jlion, pergama; troian-  
us.

A Trone; tronus (A.).

to Trotte; succussare (succussare A.).

a Trotter; successarius, succussator.

Trowabylle; credibilis cui creditur;  
credulus qui credit aliquid (sive  
sit verum, sive falsum A.).

vn Trowabylle; Incredibilis, Incredu-  
lus, didimus, Inopinabilis, Inopin-  
atus (A.).

\*a Trowa<sup>3</sup>; discolus, trutannus.

\*to be Trowa<sup>3</sup>; trutannizare.

\*Trowannes; Trutannitas (A.).

to Trownog<sup>3</sup>; Inopinari (A.).

to Trowe; Arbitrari, Autumare, fi-  
dere, con-, coniecturare, conuincere,  
reri, opinari, coniectari, suspicari  
(est male A.), estimare, fiduciare,  
con-, af-, sperare, supponere, pu-  
tare.

a Trowelle<sup>4</sup>; bachio, trolia.

Trowthe; vbi faythe (A.).

to Trowtheplight; fideiubere, dis-  
pansare (A.).

Trowinge; Credulus (A.).

A Trowynge; Arbitracio, Autuma-  
cio, coniectura, putumen (A.).

nobles together 'To teche hom to hor tristurs, quo truly wille telle;

To hor tristurs he hom taste, quo truly me trowes.

penne wat; he went, er he wylt, to a wale tryster,

þer þre þro at a þrich þrat hym at ones.' *Sir Gawayne*, 1712.

See also *ibid.* ll. 1146 and 1170. We have the word also in R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, ed. Furnivall, p. 30, l. 856; ed. Hearne, p. 94; and the *Squyr of lowe Degre*, 767—

'A lese of grehound with you to stryke,

And hert and hynde and other lyke,

Ye shal be set at such a *tryst*,

That herte and hynde shall come to your fyst.'

'I stande at my *tristur* when othere men shoues.' Towneley Mysteries, p. 310.

<sup>1</sup> 'A bush of haire crisped, or curled; *cincinnus*.' Baret.

<sup>2</sup> In Chaucer's *Miller's Tale* we are told how the Carpenter, in order to save his wife from the predicted flood 'goþe and geteþ him a knedeinge troughe.' *C. T. A.* 3620. '*Alueus*, A<sup>6</sup> a trowh.' Medulla. A. S. *trog*, O. Icel. *trog*.

<sup>3</sup> The primary meaning of this word [*trutannus*] has not been accurately ascertained, but it seems to have been most generally used for a person who wandered about, and gained his living by false pretences, or passed himself under a different character to that which really belonged to him. It is applied sometimes to abbots and priors who lived abroad, and neglected their monasteries, or to monks who had quitted their houses, as in a passage of Giraldus Cambrensis (Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, vol. iii. p. 575). Note by Mr. Wright in *Political Songs*, Camden Soc. p. 376, on the following line from a song on the Scottish Wars, *temp.* Edw. I: 'Fallax die prælii fugit ut *trutannus*.' Caxton, in the *Golden Legend*, fo. 359, col. 4, applies the term to vagrancy: 'There were thenne two felawes one lame and that other was blynde The lame taught the blynde man the weye and the blynd bare the lame man and thus gate they moche money by *truandysse* [*mendicantes*].' Cotgrave gives '*Truand*, m. a common beggar, vagabond, rogue, a lazie rascall, an upright man [see Audeley & Harman, ed. Furnivall, p. 4]; also a knave, varlet, scowndrell, filthy or lewd fellow. *Faire le goupillon*, to play the Truant.' Baret has 'Truand, he that loitereth, wandering abroade, or lurking in corners, *emansor*, *vagus*.' Wyclif in his *Controversial Tracts*, Wks. iii. 421, has, 'þer is no witte in þo wordes þat *trouantis* casten oute in þis mater.' In the *Ancien Riele*, p. 330, the author says, 'mid iseli *truandisc* heo [humility] hut euer hire god, & scheaweð forð hire pouerte.' In the *Ayenbite*, pp. 174, 194, we have *troun* used for a beggar. '*Discolus*, a tront or an ydyot. *Trutannus*, a trawnte.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> 'A trowell, truell, *rotula*, *thrulla*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret renders *Trulla* by 'a Treie, or such hollowe vessell occupied about a house, that laborers carrie mortar in to serue Tilers, or Plasterers.' '*Trudle*, f. a trowell.' Cotgrave.



to Trowtt<sup>1</sup>; *Coagulare* (A.).

Trowttis; *Coagulum* (A.).

to Trubbylle; *Tribulare*, *contribulare* & *-ri*, *deponens*, *conturbare*, *de-*, *perturbare* (A.).

a Trufeler (*Truffilere* A.)<sup>2</sup>; *gerro*, *con-*, *gerronus*, *gerronacens*; *nugator*; *nugax*, *nugas indeclinabile*, *nugicans*, *nugidicus*, *nugiger* (*nugifer* A.), *nugigerulus*.

to Trufylle; *nugari*, *de-*, *neniari*, *trufare*.

Truffillis; *Nuge*, *gerra* (A.).

a Trumpe<sup>3</sup>; *classis* (*Classus* A.), *lituus*, *buccina*, *fistula*, *tibia*; *tibialis*; *tuba* (*tubia* A.), *tessara est tuba qua bellantes animantur*<sup>4</sup> *ad pugnam*, *sambucus*, *sambuca*.

to Trumpe; *buccinare*, *tubare*.

a Trumper; *buccinator*, *classicarius* (*Classarius* A.), *tibicen*, *tibicena*.

a Trunke<sup>5</sup>; *gurgustum* (*gustum* A.).

to Trusse<sup>6</sup>; *manticare*.

<sup>1</sup> 'Trouts, sb. pl. curds taken off the whey when it is boiled: a rustick word. In some places they call them *trotters*.' Ray's Glossary.

<sup>2</sup> 'Wanne me seyde hym of suche wondres, þat God anerpe sende, þat yt was hys lupernesse, to *trufle* he yt wende,' Robert of Gloucester, p. 417. 'þanne sayde Ogier þe Deneys: "Hit nys bote *trufle* þat þou seys."'*Sir Ferumbras*, 3459. 'þe clergie of cryst counted it but a *trufle*.' P. Plowman, B. xii. 140.

'For trygetours and *tryflours*, that taunens haunte  
Haue trouth and temperaunce, troden under foote.'

W. de Worde, Treatyse of a Galaunte, 1520, repr. 1860, p. 16. 'Truffer, to mock, deride, frown, jest, or gibe at.' Cotgrave. 'All these are butt *triffolys* and delays.' *Generides*, 4664.

<sup>3</sup> 'And the seuene aungels, that hadden seuene trumpis, maden hem redi, that thei schulden *trumpe*' [syng in trumpe W.]. Wyclif, Purvey, Apocalypse viii. 6. 'And the thridde aungel *trumpide*.' *ibid.* v. 10.

'On the morn sum-deill airly,

Intill the host syne *trumpit* thai.'

Barbour's *Bruce*, xix. 428.

Glanvil, in his trans. of Bartholomew *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiv. ch. xxxv. p. 480, says: 'Mount Synay hyghte also the mount of *trompes* and of *trompyng*.'

'There herd I *trumpen* Messenus,  
Of whom that speketh Virgilius:  
There herd I *trumpe* Joab also,  
Theodomas and other mo,

And alle that usede Clarioun  
In Cataloigne and Aragoun,  
That in her tyme famous were  
To lerne, saugh I *trumpe* there.'

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, pt. 2, l. 153.

See also *Arowynge of Arthur*, lxvii. 12. 'Buccino, to 'Trumpeyn.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> MS. *amicinatur*.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. F. K. Robinson, in his Whitty Glossary, gives '*Trunking*, lobster and crab catching with trunk-shaped framings of wand-work covered with netting, having sufficient ingress for the captured but no return. Baited inside, they are sunk in the sea with lines and weights. *Trunker*, a crab or lobster catcher.' *Nassa*, which the Prompt. gives as an equivalent for *Trunke*, is, according to Baret, 'a weele or bowe net to take fish.' See A. Welle, hereafter.

<sup>6</sup> In *Morte Arthure*, l. 3592, we read—

'Nowe bownes the bolde kyng with his beste knyghtes,  
Gers tromme and *trusse*, and trynes forth aftyre;'

and in *Havelok*, l. 2016—

'Soth was, þat he wolden ruin bynde  
And *trusse* al þat he mithen fynde

Of hise in arke or in kiste.'

See also *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 1667, 4189, and 4193. 'I *trusse* stuffe to cary it. *Je trousse*. *Trusse* up al my bookes, for I can wante none of them. I *trusse* in a male. *Je enmalle*. *Trusse* up my geare in the male, for I wyll ryde to morrow.' Palsgrave. '*Trousser*, to *trusse*, tucke, packe, bind or girt in: *trousseau*, *m.* a little *trusse*, fardle, bundle or bunch.' Cotgrave. '*A trusse, sarcina*.' Manip. Vocab. 'He was halowid and y-huntid, and y-hote *trusse*.' *Richard the Redeles*, iii. 228. See the *Song of Roland*, l. 48. In *Generides*, 4399, the word is used in the sense of a bundle: 'their *trusses* on ther hedis all redy bounde.' 'To lade, or burden; to *trusse* up; to stuffe up, *suffarcino*.' Baret. In Barbour's *Bruce*, v. 395 and xvii. 859, the word is spelt *turs*.

to Trusse vp; *subligare*.

\*a Trusselle; *trussula*.

a Trussynge cofer<sup>1</sup>; *citella* (*clitella* A.).

a Trute; *truta*.

T ante V.

to Tuche; *tangere*, *contingere*, *contiguare*, *agi* (*ag[er]e* A.) *jñ pas-siua significacione ã. tangi*.

to Tvke vpe; *Succingere* (A.).

†A Tumrelle of A wele<sup>2</sup>; *Appodencium*, *Ciconium*, *Ciconia*, *Tollinum* (A.).

A Tumyllere; *Saltator*, *-trix*, *saltrix*, *Saltriela* (A.).

†A Tumnelle (A.).

Tundyr<sup>3</sup>; *jncentinum*, *Araula*, *napta*, *receptaculum ignis*, *ignicippium*.

a Tune (Tvyn A.); *tonus*, *modulus*.  
oute of Tune; *dissonus*, *delirus*, *med-  
dis correpto*, *discors*; *versus*:

¶ *Deliro discordo*, *deliro deuio  
dicas*.

a Tunge; *lingua*, *glos*, *glossa*, *glos-sula*; *linguosus*, *linguatus*, *lin-guax*; *plectrum est anterior pars  
lingue verbum formans*.

a Tunge of a balañ (*balance* A.)<sup>4</sup>;  
*examen*, *momentum*.

a Tunge of y<sup>e</sup> belte; *lingula*.

A Tunge of A beste; *lingula*.

†A Tunge in the throte; *vua*;  
or y<sup>e</sup> palase of y<sup>e</sup> mowthe  
(A.).

Tungles; *elinguis*, & *cetera*; *vbi  
dumme* (*dome* A.).

dowbylle Tungyd; *bilinguis*.

a Tunyele (*Tunacle* A.); *dalmatica*,  
*tunica*, *tunicula*.

a Tun; *dolium*.

†a Tuppe<sup>5</sup>; *Aries*, *veruex*.

a Turbut<sup>6</sup>; *turtur*, *turdus*.

†a Turde; *stercus*.

a Turfe; *cespes*, *gleba* (*terricidium*,  
*turba*, *glebella* A.).

†Turfe grafte; *turbarium*.

<sup>1</sup> A basket used for conveying large parcels of goods. Called also a *trussing-basket*. In the Paston Letters, iii. 432, Margaret Paston writes to her husband—'I can not ner Daubeney nowther, fynd your wyght boke: it is not in the *trussynge-cofyr*, ner in the sprucheste nothyr.' 'There few men here dessyre his retorne hythir agayne. He came hythir with a smale male, but he comyth whom with his *trussynge cofers*.' State Papers, 1535, Henry VIII, vol. ii. p. 244. In the Invent. of the goods of W. Duffield, Canon of York, taken in 1452, are mentioned 'j paris Gardeviance iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>l</sup>.; et j paris *trussynge-cofers* ij<sup>s</sup>.' *Testam. Ebor.* iii. 134; see also *ibid.* p. 163.

<sup>2</sup> '*Ciconia*; *machina lignea ad hauriendam e puteo aquam; machine à puiser l'eau dan sun puit*.' D'Arnis. '*Tollenon* is the engyne to draw water wyth, hauynge a greate payse at the ende.' Huloet. '*Cimbula*, a tomerel.' Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> 'Tunder, tinder, or burnt rag.' Whitby Gloss. See P. Plowman, B. xvii. 245. The word also occurs in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, &c. p. 134. O. Icel. *tundr*. Still in use. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 29, says: 'Som make *tunder* [of todestoles] bothe in England and Germany for their gunnes.' 'Tunder boxe—*boytte de fusil*. Tunder to lyght a matche—*fusil*.' Palsgrave. '*Napta*, a chene or herdys or tundere.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> 'Tong of a balounce, *languette*.' Palsgrave. '*Examen*, wæge-tunge.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 37.

<sup>5</sup> 'Tuppe, *aries*.' Manip. Vocab. See Jamieson s. v. In his directions for July, the translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, viii. 71, says—

'Nowe putte amonge the shepe thaire *tuppes* white;  
see also ll. 76, 77, and 95. 'Soe soone as our sheepe beginne to ride wee fetch hoame our riggons and young *tuppes*.' Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 28. The word is used as a verb. *ibid.* p. 3: 'some of the ewes will *tuppe*, and come later.' It is still in use.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. Wedgwood, judging from the latin equivalents, suggests that the meaning here is a kind of pigeon, as given by Webster, '*Turbit*, A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak;' but in Neckam's *De Uensilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 98, I find in a list of fishes, *turtur* glossed by *turbut* as here.

'He tok þe sturgium, and þe qual, And þe *turbut*, and lax with-al.' *Havelok*, 753.

†A Turfe grauer<sup>1</sup>; *glebarius, turbarius* (A.).

A Turment; *Tormentum, & cetera; ubi torment* (A.).

to Turment; *ubi to punysche* (A.).

A Turmentour; *ubi tormentour* (A.).

A Turnament; *ubi tornament* (A.).

to Turne; *vertere, diuertere, re-, e-, inuoluere, voluere, volutare, Circumdare, girare, versare, vergere, cedere, ut cedit michi in honorem* (A.).

Turneabyll; *conuertibilis, tropicus, versilis, versatilis, volubilis* (A.).

to Turne agayn to gudnes; *conuerti, recipiscere, conuertere, conuerti deponens, conuersare, reuertere, reuerti, receptare, redire, remeare* (A.).

to Turne agayn y<sup>e</sup> gudnes; *Apostrophari, aduertere, recidicare, elabi, vertere, deuertere* (A.).

†A Turnyd cloth<sup>2</sup>; *Interpolas; jnterpolus* (A.).

Turnynge agayn; *Apostropha vel -phes, regressus, reuersus, reciprocatio; Reciprocus, strophos grece* (A.).

†to Turne y<sup>e</sup> ryght ordir; *prepositerare* (A.).

†a Turne grece<sup>3</sup>; *troclea* (A.).

Turne seke<sup>4</sup>; *vertiginosus; vertigo est illa infirmitas.*

†A Turnour<sup>5</sup>; *Corbio, Tornator* (A.).

†A Turne of a turnour; *tornus; tornabilis* (A.).

to Turne vp so down<sup>6</sup>; *Euertere* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Robinson, in his Whitby Glossary, gives 'Turf-greaving, the cutting of turves.' Cf. P. Turvare. 'He dalf up *torres* of þe ground, and made up an hiz wal, so þat tofore þe wal is þe diche þat *torres* were i-dolve of.' Trevisa's Higden, vol. v. p. 45. See also *ibid.* i. 263, where the author says that 'Men of Frisia . . . makeþ hem fyure of *torues*.' Trevisa, in his trans. of Bartholomew *De Propriet. Rerum*, Bk. xv. c. lviii. p. 509, states that 'there ben in Flaundres in some places marises and mores, in whyche they dygge *turues*, and make fyre therof in stede of wood.' See Tusser, *Husbandrie*, ch. lii. st. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives 'Garments new dressed; *vestimenta interpola*: renewed; redressed; new dressed; new soured; polished; *interpola*: to dresse new as fullers do; *interpola*: to furbush, renew, or dresse, *interpola*.'

<sup>3</sup> A spiral staircase. '*Coclea*, a wyndyng steyr.' Nominale in Way's note to Tresawnce, and see a *Vyce*, below. 'This tournyng stayre gothe so rounde that it maketh me tourne sicke, if I go up hastily: *Ceste vis ra si ront quelle me bestourne si je monte hastiuement*.' Palsgrave. Jamieson quotes from Wallace, ix. 510:

'A cruell portar gat apoun the wall,  
Powit out a pyn, the portculys leit fall—  
Rychard Wallace the *turngreys* weill has seyn:  
He folowit fast apoun the portar keyn.'

and he also gives *Turn-pylke* or *Turnepek* as used in the same sense:

'Synne the colis and crelis wyth-all      A-poun the *turne-pyk* lete he fill.'

Wyntoun, viii. xxxviii. 74.

<sup>4</sup> Wyclif, in his version of Isaiah xix. 14, has: 'The Lord mengde in his myddel the spirit of *turnegidy*' [*vertiginis* Vulg.].

<sup>5</sup> '*Tournoir*, m. A turne, a turning wheele or Turner's wheele, called a Lathe, or Lare.' Cotgrave. In the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 1586, we find mentioned, 'Taliours, Telers, *Turners* of vesselles.' Wyclif, in 3 Kings vi. 18, speaks of the Temple as 'hauynge his *turnours* [*tornaturas* V.] and his iuncturis forgid.'

<sup>6</sup> In the Prologue to the *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 623, we read that the Canon was so clever that

'Al this ground on which we been rydinge,      He coude al elene *turne* it up so down,  
Til that we come to Canterbury toun,      And pane it al of siluer and of gold;  
and in *P. of Conscience*, 7230, 'þai sal be turned *up-swa-downe*.' See also P. Plowman, B. xx. 53. Wyclif, in his Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 229, has, 'Cristis hous is turned amys *up so down*.' See also Exodus xxiii. 8, Luke xv. 8, and *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 99: 'þei sawe þe eradill i-tornid *vp-sodowne*.'

A Turne; *tornus*, *ut* *turnus* *vice-*  
*comitis* & *fit tantum bis in anno.*  
*Toreuma* dicitur *tornatura* & *pro-*  
*prie illa rasura que proicitur de*  
*torno vel vas tornatile.*

†To Turre<sup>1</sup>; *Arietare*, *est enim Ari-*  
*etum* & *aliorum animalium* (A.).

a Turtylle dowe (dowfe A.); *turtur*;  
versus:

¶ *Est hec turtur Avis, hic turtur*  
*sit tibi piscis.*

a Tuske<sup>2</sup>; *colomellus*.

\*a Tute hylle; *Arvisium montarium*  
(*montorium* A.), *specula*.

to Tuthe; *dentare* (A.).

A Tuthe; *dens*, *dentulus*, *precisor*  
*Anterior dens*, *Maxillaris*, *mo-*  
*laris*; versus:

¶ *Dentem molarem, lapidem* [dic]  
*esse molarem* (A.).

a Tuthe yreñ; *dentaria*, *dentariola*  
(*Tentaria*, *Tantariola* A.).

Tuthed (Tuthehede A.); *dentatus*,  
*dentosus*.

Tutheles for 3onge; *edentulus*.

Tutheles for Age; *judentulus*, *eden-*  
*tatus*, *judentosus*, *vnde* versus:

¶ *Qui dentes habuit nec habet*  
*nec habebit,*  
*Est edentatus; edentulus est*  
*modo natus.*

T ante W.

Twa; (*in plurali numero* A.), *duo*;  
*binus*, *binarius*, *duplus*, *dia* (*bis*,  
*duplex*, *dia* *grece* A.).

Twa hundrethe; *ducenti*; *ducentu-*  
*plus*.

Twa days space (Twazere A.);  
*biennium*, *diennium*.

Twelwe; *duodecim*; *duodecim*, *duo-*  
*denus*, *duodecies*, *duodenarius*  
(A.).

Twelwe 3ere space; *duodecennium*  
(A.).

Twenty; *viginti*; *vicesimus*, *vicesies*,  
*vicens*, *vicenarius*, *duodecades*  
(A.).

A Twybylle<sup>3</sup>; *Biceps*, *Bipennis*, *bis-*  
*cuta* (A.).

a Twigge; *Aborigines*, *frutex*, *vibex*,  
*rimen*, *vitulamen*; *vimineus*.

þe Twylyghtyng<sup>4</sup>; *vespere*.

<sup>1</sup> 'To butt as a ram.' Halliwell. Compare also to Jur, which occurs in the same sense.

<sup>2</sup> 'Colomellares, the cheeke teeth.' Cooper.

'He rushes vppe mony a rote

With tasshes of iij fote.' *Acwypnge of King Arther*, xii. 14.

'þe froþe femed at his mouth vnþayre bi þe wykes Whette; his whyte tassche.'  
*Sir Gawayne*, 1573.

In the description of an 'ypotame' in *Alisaundre*, 5189, we are told that

'Y-potame a wonder beest is, More than an olifaunt, I wis:

Toppe and rugge, and croupe, and cors Is semblabel to an hors,

A short beek, and a crokyd tayl He hath, and bores tassh, saunz fayle.

Blak is his heued as pycche.'

and again, *ibid.* l. 6546, the rhinoceros is described as having 'croked tasshes as a dog.' See also *Octouian*, 929, *Eglamour*, 383, &c.

<sup>3</sup> 'A twibill, wherewith Carpenters do make mortasies, *bipennis*.' Baret. 'Twyble, an instrument for carpenters, *beruago*.' Palsgrave.

'3e, 3e, seyð the twybylle

Thou spekes ever ageyne skylle,

I-wys, i-wys, it wyll not bene,

Ne never I thinke that he wyll thene.'

MS. Ashmole, 61, in Halliwell.

A.S. *twibill*. 'Twyble or Twybil, *bipennis*.' Manip. Vocab. Amongst the farmer's tools mentioned in Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 42, l. 1153, are 'The mattok, *twyble*, picoy, &c.'

'*Bipennis*. A twybyl or An ex.' Medulla. '*Bipennis securis*, twilafte æx, uel twibile.' MS. Harl. 3376.

<sup>4</sup> 'An that with torche in *twylyghtinge* he treads the romye streets.' Drant's *Horace*, Sat. iv. p. c.

a **Twynlynge** (**Twyndyllyng** A.)<sup>1</sup>;  
*gemellus, -la; gemellipera que  
 parit gemellos.*  
 a **Twynne** (**Twyne** A.); *bilix.*  
**Twyse**; *Bis* (A.).

†to **Twyste**; *defrondare.*  
 †a **Twyste**<sup>2</sup>; *frons* (*Ramus, & cetera;  
 ubi bowghe* A.).  
 †a **Twyster** of trees; *defronda-  
 tor.*

Capitulum 20<sup>m</sup> V.

a **Vagabunde**; *vacabundus* (*ocio-  
 sus* A.), *gerovagus.*

a **Vaile**; *velum, & cetera; ubi a  
 sayle; versus:*

¶ *Si transire velis maris  
 vndas vtere velis.*

A **Valay** or A **Dale**; *vallis* (A.).

a **Vayne**; *fibra, sophena, varica,  
 varix, vena, venula; versus:*

¶ *Varice curvate (succisa* A.)  
*claudicat omnis homo.*

**Vayne**; *cassus, vanus, vacuus, friuo-  
 sus, jvanis, frustra, cassum quasi  
 cassatum (quassatum* A.). *Vanum  
 est quod similitudine decipit;  
 irritus, nugax, nugas*<sup>3</sup> *inde-  
 clinabile, nugaculus, nugiger,*

*nugigerulus, sup[er]sticiosus, va-  
 nidicus, superfluous, supervacuous  
 (vaniloquus* A.).

to wax **Vayn**<sup>4</sup>; *juanescere.*

a **Vayn** ioy; *cenodoxa, vana gloria.*

a **Vanyte**; *vanitas, inanitas.*

to make **Vayne**; *jncassare, Adnichilare, frustare, irritare, euacuare.*

\*a **Vampett** (**Vampethe** A.)<sup>5</sup>; *pe-  
 dana, jmpedia.*

\*to **Vampet** (**Vampethe** A.); *pedan-  
 are.*

to **Vansche Away**; *Euanare, Euanescere, Inanescere* (A.).

to **Vary**; *variare* (A.).

**Varily**; *eciam, vel, vere, veraciter.*

<sup>1</sup> In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3445, we are told of Rebecca that

‘Of twynlynges hir pouzte no gamen    þat fauhte ofte in hir wombe samen.’

Wyclif, in his version of Genesis xxv. 24, has: ‘Now tyme of beryng was comen, and loo! *twynlyngis* in the wombe of hir weren foundun.’ Tusser, in his *Husbandrie*, &c. ch. 35, st. 28, says—

‘Ewes yeerly by twinning rich maisters doo make,  
 The lamb of such twinnars for breedars go take,  
 For *twynlyngs* be twiggers, encrease for to bring,  
 Though som for their twigging *Peccavi* may sing.’

‘*Gemellus, Gemella.* A twynlyng.’ Medulla.

<sup>2</sup>

‘He stoupeþ doun, and on his back she stood.  
 And caught hire by a *twist*, and up she goth.’

G. Douglas, *Encados*, vi. p. 167.

See also *Squyeres Tale*, l. 434, and Barbour’s *Bruce*, vii. 188. Stubbes, in his *Anatomic of Abuses*, p. 76, says: ‘So long as a sprigge, *twiste*, or branche is yong, it is flexible and bowable to any thing a man can desire.’

‘Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a goldin beuch.

With aureate leuis, and flexibil *twistis* teuch.’

See also *ibid.* pp. 242, 414, and the *Palace of Honour*, Prol. pt. i. st. iii., and *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 37— ‘The birdis sat on *twistis* and on greis.’

In the King’s Quair, ii. st. 14, we have—

‘On the small grene *twistis* sat                    The lytil suete nyghtingale.’

‘*Frondator.* A branche gaderyd [*? gaderer*] or a tosemose.’ Medulla.

<sup>3</sup> MS. *nugax*; corrected in A.

<sup>4</sup> Here A. incorrectly gives the latin equivalents for to make **Vayne**, which occurs just below.

<sup>5</sup> In the *Ancren Ricle*, p. 420, is a direction that anchoresses may have ‘ine sumer . . . leawe uorto gon and sitten barnot; and hosen wiðuten *uaumpeþ*; and ligge ine ham liwoso likeð.’ Strutt gives a drawing showing the sock worn over the *campeys*, both being

†**Varmid** <sup>1</sup>; *Scutulatus* (A.).

a **Vauntage**; *emolumentum*.

†a **Vawte**; *Arcus, sinus, volta*.

V ante E.

a **Velany**; *delicis*.

†fulle of **Velany**; *dedicorosis*.

to **Venge**; *vleisci, vindicare*.

a **Vengeance**; *vindicta, ultio, framea, Aversio* (*Aduersio, gladius, Manus* A.).

a **Venger**; *vindex, vindicator, ultor* & *-trix*.

**Venome**; *venenum, virus indeclinabile* (A.).

to make **Venome**; *venificare* (A.).

to **Venome**; *venenare, de-, jutoxicare* (*toxicare* A.), *jnficere*.

**Veneson**; *ferina; ferinus*.

**Venomous**; *veniferus, toxicus* (*toxicosus* A.), *venenosus, venificus, virulentus*.

\*A **Verelle** of A **knyffe** <sup>2</sup>; *Spirula, uel virula secundum quosdam* (A.).

A **Verbe**; *verbum* (A.).

**Verejouse** <sup>3</sup>; *viridis succus* (A.).

**Vermiloun**; *Minium, vermilion* (A.).

†A **Vermylon wrytter**; *Minographus* (A.).

†A **Ventosynge boxe** (A **Ventisyng** box A.) <sup>4</sup>; *guma, gumis, ventosa*.

\***Vernysche** (A.).

†**Vernakylle** <sup>5</sup>; *veronica* (A.).

within the shoe. In J. Russell's *Boke of Nurture* (*Babees Book*, p. 177), l. 894, the servant is directed to be careful to have his master's

'Stomachere welles y-chaffed to kepe hym fro harme,

his *vampes* and sokkes, þan all day he may go warme.'

'*Hee pedana. Anglice wampe.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 196; '*hoc antepedale. Anglice wampe.*' *ibid.* p. 197; '*Pedana, vampey.*' *ibid.* p. 182. '*Pedula, a Vampey or a lytyl ffoot.*' Medulla. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's Wardrobe at Caistor, in 1459, we find 'Item, j payre of blake hosyn, *vampayed* with lether.' Paston Letters, i. 477; see also p. 486. '*Vampey of a hose, auant pied.*' Vauntpe of a hose, *uantpie.*' Palsgrave. '*Fore vaunpyng* of a payre for the said Lew vj<sup>d</sup>.' Howard Household Book, 1467, p. 396. 'Item, the same day mastyr payd to hys cordwaner in Sothewerke ffor *ravnpayng* of his botys, viij<sup>d</sup>.' *Manners & Household Exps. of Eng.* 1464, p. 255.

<sup>1</sup> Compare **Flekked**, above, p. 134.

<sup>2</sup> The ferule of a knife. Compare **Vyrelle** of a knyfe, below. '*Tulus, the bolle of a stepyl, or the Verel, or the pomell off a knyff.*' Medulla. '*Virole, f.* An iron ring set about the end of a staffe, &c., to strengthen it, and keep it from riving: *virollé*; bound about with an Iron ring or hoop.' Cotgrave. '*Vervelled or varvelled*—having small rings attached.' Boutell's Heraldry. See *Morte Arthure*, l. 2568.

<sup>3</sup> '*Verduice* made of unripe grapes or other fruit, *omphaeium.*' Baret. '*Verjus, m. verjuice.*' Cotgrave. '*Verjuice*, or green juice, which, with vinegar formed the essential basis of sauces, and is now extracted from a species of green grape, which never ripens, was originally the juice of sorrel; another sort was extracted by pounding the green blades of wheat.' Lacroix, *Manners, Customs and Dress*, p. 167. See P. Plowman, A. v. 70, and *Verjuice* in the Index to *Babees Boke*, and compare P. Veriowce and Vertesawce. Tusser, in his *Husbandrie*, &c., xix. 42, recommends the farmer—

'Be sure of *vergis* (a gallond at least) so good for the kitchen, so needfull for beast,

It helpeth thy cattel, so feeble and faint, if timely such cattel with thou acquaint.'

See also ch. xviii. st. 48. 'I serve of vinegre and *vergeous* and of greynes that ben soure and greene.' De Deguileville, *Pilgrimage*, p. 134. The Invent. of W. Duffield, in 1452, includes 'ij barelles pro *vergust* xij<sup>d</sup>.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 139; and in that of John Cadeby, about 1450, we find 'j *verjons* barell cum le *verjons.*' *ibid.* p. 100.

<sup>4</sup> Cotgrave gives '*Ventose, f.* a cupping-glasse: *ventoser*, to cup, or apply cupping glasses: *rentoussé*; with a cupping-glasse.' See additional note to a **Garse**.

<sup>5</sup> A copy of the huddkerchief of St. Veronica with which our Lord is said to have wiped His face, when His likeness remained imprinted on it. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. viii. 168, for a full account of the origin of the term. Such copies were frequently worn by pilgrims; thus Chaucer, in the Prologue to the Cant. Tales, l. 685,

**Vert** sawse<sup>1</sup>; *viridis salsa*, *Agretas* (A.).

**Verse**; *versus*, *Metrum*, *metricus*, *numerus*, *versiculus* (A.).

**A Versifier**; *versista*, *versificator*, *Comaticus*, *Metrista* (A.).

to **Versifye**; *versificare*, *versiculare* (A.).

a **Vertew**; *virtus*, *Alce* grece, *Apo-doxis*, *mores*, *nomen*.

to be **Vertuose**; *morigerari*; *versus*:

¶ *Virtutes anime, dic vires corporis esse.*

**Vertuose**; *virtuosus*, *virulentus*, *Morosos*, *Morigerosus*, *Moralis*, *Moriger*, *morigeratus*.

**A Vesselle**; *vas*, *labrum*, *vasculum* (A.).

ta **Vesselle** for oyle (*Ale A.*)<sup>2</sup>; *lenticula*.

to **Vex**; *vbi* to noy (A.).

V ante G.

\*to **Vge** (*Vgg A.*)<sup>3</sup>; *Abhominari*, *detestare*, & cetera, *et in h litera*.

\***Vgsome**; *Abhominabilis*.

\*an **Vgsomnes**; *Abhominacio*, *delectacio*, & cetera.

V ante I.

a **Vicari**; *vicarius*.

a **Wycari** (*Vicary A.*); *vicaria*.

\*a **Vyce**<sup>4</sup>; *vbi A* turne grece (*turn-gre A.*).

represents the Pardoner as wearing 'a *vernicle* sowed on his cappe.' In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 18859, we have the form *verony*:

'Like his modir was that childe

Sene hit is by the *verony*,

With faire visage and mode ful mylde; And bi the ymage of that lady.'

In *Morte Arthure*, 297, Aungers vows vengeance on the Romans by 'Criste, and þe haly *vernacle*, vertuus and noble.' See *Legends of the Holy Road*, pp. 170-1 (where two old drawings of a *vernacle* are reproduced), the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 318.

<sup>1</sup> Compare *Verejouse*, above.

<sup>2</sup> '*Lenticula*; a littell vessell out of which Princes were anoynted; a *Chrysmatorie*.' Cooper.

<sup>3</sup> '*Ugely, horridus*: *Uged, fedus*.' Manip. Vocab. In describing the pains of hell Hampole says they

'er swa fel and hard, þat ilk man may *ugge*, bathe yuunge and alde,  
Als yhe sal here be red aftirward, þat heres þam be reherced and takle.'

*P. of Cons.* 6416.

See also *Ancien Rible*, p. 92. Compare to *Huge*, &c. In the *Story of Genesis & Exodus*, l. 2826, Moses, when bidden by God to go to Pharaoh, says:

'Louerd, sent him ðat is to cunnen, *Vgging* and dred me haueð numen.'

See also l. 950. In l. 2850 we have *vglike*=ugly. 'And last by the *vgsonnes* of our synnes many trybulacyons be engendred in our soules.' Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 53; see also p. 69. Wyclif, in his Treatises (Select Works, iii. 34), speaks of a person '*uggynge* for drede and wo.' See also *ibid.* p. 117.

'And doun ane tempest sent als dirk as nicht, The streme vox *vgsum* of the dym sky.'

G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. v. p. 127, l. 37.

'A thoner and a thick rayne prublet in the skewes,

With an *vgson* noise, noy for to here.' *Destruct. of Troy*, 12497.

Stubbes, in his *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 72, uses the form *ugglesome*. In Lord Surrey's Translation of the Second Book of the *Æneid*, p. 144, in Bell's edition, *Æneas* describing his escape from Troy, says—

'In the dark night, looking all round about,

In every place the *vgsonne* sights I saw.'

Lauder, in his *Godlic Tractate*, ed. Furnivall, p. 18, l. 469, says—

'I *vg* þour Murthour and Hirschip to declare.'

See Wedgwood, *Dict. of Eng. Etymology*, Introd. p. xxxvii.

<sup>4</sup> See the quotation from Rokewode's Hist. of Suffolk in Mr. Way's note to Fane, p. 148, and Trevisa's Higden, ii. 71: 'buldes wiþ *rice* arches' [*coeleata*]. '*Vis*, m. The vice or spindle of a presse; also a winding staire: *vis brisie*; a staire, which having foure or five steps upright, then turnes and hath as many another way.' Cotgrave. Caxton, in his *Description of Brittain*, p. 16, says: 'There were somtyme houses with *vyce* arches and

A Victory; *victoria, palma, tropheum, triumphus, victoriola* (A.).

Vile; *vbi fowle* (A.).

Vyneger (Vynagre A.); *Acetum*.

to sett Vines; *pastinare*.

a Vyne lefe; *pampinus*.

a Vyne tree; *Argitis, propago, vitis* (A.).

a Vyne jerde; *vinea, vinetum*.

a Vyntner (Vyntyner A.); *vinitor, merothecarius*<sup>1</sup>.

†Vynbynd; *Cornubus* (A.).

†A Vyne knyfe; *fulc, falcicula* (A.).

†A Vyrelle of A knyfe<sup>2</sup>; *Spirula* (A.).

Virgille; *proprium nomen virgilius, Maro* (A.).

a Vyserne<sup>3</sup>; *larva*.

†to Vyserne; *larcare*.

to Vysett; *visitare, visere, re-, reformare*; versus:

¶ *Visitat inf[ir]mum, sed Amicus visit Amicum*.

A Visyōñ; *visus, visio, oremā* (A.).

A Visitoure; *reformator proprie in religione, visitator* (A.).

A Vyner; *vinarium* (A.).

A Violence; *violencia* (A.).

Violently; *Raptim*.

A Violet; *viola, violarium locus ubi crescit* (A.).

#### V ante M.

†to Vmbelappe<sup>4</sup>; *circumvoluere*; *circumvolutus participium*.

†to Vmbesett<sup>5</sup>; *circumsepere* (*Circumcapere* A.); *circumseptus participium*.

voutes in the maner of rome.' 'Vyce, a tournyng stare, uis.' Palsgrave. See the Will of John Baret, executed in 1463, who directs the 'Seynt Marie preest to haue a keye of my cost of the *vys* dore goyng vp to the candilbem.' *Bury Wills, &c.*, p. 29. Cf. the editor's note at p. 244. See a Turne grece, above, p. 397. 'Then an aungell came downe from the stage on hygh by a *vyce*.' Caxton, *Chronicle of England*, pt. vii. p. 136<sup>b</sup>, ed. 1520. In the description of 'The Bird Mary's Cage,' from the Porkington MS. ed. Halliwell (Warton Club, 1855), p. 4, it is said that

'the pynaculs schalle go alle by *vyssse*, Within and withowte.'

Hornan has, 'I go into my chambre by a wyndyng stayre [*per coctium*].' Fabian tells us that amongst the presents sent to Charlemagne by the King of Persia 'was an horologe or a clocke of laten, of a wonder artyficiall makyng, that at every oure of the daye & nyght, when the sayde clocke shulde stryke, imagys on horse backe aperyd out of sondrye placis, and after departyd agayne by meane of sertayne *vyces*.'

<sup>1</sup> A. incorrectly adds *propago*.

<sup>2</sup> Compare Verelle, above.

<sup>3</sup> 'A visor, *laruale*; visored, *laruatus*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Anturs of Arthur*, xxxii. 5, we read— 'Then he auaylit vppe his *viserne* fro his ventalle.' This I take to be the meaning here, but compare a Scarle, above, p. 321. Neckam, *De Uens.*, gives '*laruum, visere*,' which he explains by '*laruatum ymaginem priapi*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 113.

<sup>4</sup> See Lappe, above, p. 208. The *umb-* is the A. S. *yube*, O. Icel. *umb-, um-*, around, after. Hampole tells us that as for the wicked vermin shall

'In þam fest þair clowes full depe; þai salle *undapp* þam alle aboute.'

P. of Cons. 6936.

'Saiand, God forsokē him ai;

And *undappes* him on ane,'

Filiyhes bathe be night and dai,

For þat outakes es it nane.'

Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxx. 11.

See also *ibid.* xxxix. 13. In *Sir Gawayne*, l. 628, a pentangle is described as

'a figure þat haldeþ fyue poynteþ, & vche lyne *umbe-lappeþ* & loukeþ in oþer.'

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 426, we have '*embellapped* with so many synnes.' Compare also *Ranf Coilsyear*, l. 412.

<sup>5</sup> 'þis king sal be *umset* wit sele.' *Antichrist*, l. 277. Hampole, *Pricke of Consc.* 5420, has—

'þai sal be *umset* swa on ilka side,

þat þai may nouthir fle ne þam hide.'

In Barbour's *Bruce*, ix, 331, we read how Bruce

'Til Perth is went with all his rout And *umbeset* the toune about.'

See also l. 706.

'pe Mirmydons to Menon myghtily pronge,

'*Umbset* hym on yche side.' *Destr. of Troy*, 10433.



†to Vmbethynke<sup>1</sup>; *recoitare*; *re-*  
*cogitans participium.*

V ante N.

Vn Abylle; *inabilis.*

Regula { Nota quod omnia hu-  
iusmodi idiomata jn-  
cipiencia ab vn sunt  
requiendia ad sua  
simplicia; verbi gra-  
tia vnabylle vbi  
abylle.

Vn boxum; vbi buxum & sic de  
similibus (et cetera de similibus  
(A.).

an Vnce; *uncia.*

halfe A Vnce; *semuncia (est media*  
*uncia A.).*

Vncothe (Vncowthe A.)<sup>2</sup>; vbi  
strange.

†Vnnes (Vnese A.)<sup>3</sup>; *vix.*

†Vnwernyschit; *Ex inspirato, ex*  
*inprouiso (A.).*

an Vnycorne; *egloceros, capricornus,*  
*rinoceron, unicornis.*

†Vntyd; *unctus, junctus, delibitus,*  
*Aromatizatus (A.).*

†an Vntement (Vyntment A.); *ce-*  
*roma, Aroma, foliatum, guttum,*  
*unguentum.*

†to Vynte<sup>4</sup>; *Aromatizare, in-, per-,*  
*ungere, delibuerere, linire, per-,*  
*exungere (A.).*

Vnto; *Apud, ul, tenus, vsque, quo-*  
*usque (A.).*

V ante O.

Voyde<sup>5</sup>; *vacare*; Anglice to be  
voyd. to be Vode; *vagare (A.).*

Voyde (Vyde A.); *vacuus, jnanus*  
& cetera; vbi vayne.

to make Voyde (Vode A.); *irritare,*  
*vacuare, e-, haurire, & cetera;*  
*vbi vayne (A.).*

†Voydnes; *Inanitas (A.).*

A Voce; *vox; vocalis (A.).*

‘Whan the Steward was thus *vubesette* with thise iij bestes he was right sory.’ *Gesta Ro-*  
*manorum*, p. 281.

<sup>1</sup> ‘Sathanas. Nay, I pray the do not so, *Umthynke* the better in thy mynde.’

Towneley Mysteries, p. 251;  
see also pp. 4 and 327. Hampole, *Short Prose Treatises*, p. 10, has: ‘*Vmbethynke* the þat  
thou halowe þi halydaye.’

‘A! schir *vmbethinkis* þow,” said he, “How neir to þow that I suld be.”’

Barbour’s *Bruce*, v. 613.

See also *ibid.* xvi. 84, xvii. 40, 771, &c.

<sup>2</sup> A. S. *uncēð*.

<sup>3</sup> After death, Hampole tells us, all shall turn

‘Til pondre and erthe and vyle clay;  
And wormes sal ryve hym in sondre;  
And þarfor haf I mykel wondere

þat *unnethes* any man wille se  
What he was, and what he sal be.’

*P. of Cons.* 888.

A. S. *unæðe*. ‘Scantly, hardly, *unth.*’ Earet. In the Paston Letters, i. 182, we read:  
‘The lord is so out of tylthe that *undes* any man wol geve any thyng for it.’ The form  
*unnethes* is not uncommon, but I know of but a single instance of *unnes*, which is the  
Northumbrian form.

‘*Unnes* youre mynnyng make, if ye be never so wrothe.’ Towneley Myst. p. 325.

<sup>4</sup> ‘Quhy dred thou nocht to put thy handis in the *vnctit* kyng of the lord?’ *Compl. of*  
*Scotlund*, p. 120. Wyclif uses the verb *ointen*, to anoint, in Mark xvi. 1. ‘*Oinet, m.*  
*ointe, f.* anointed, greased, besmeared: *ointre*, to anoint, &c.’ Cotgrave. In  
Lord Surrey’s Fourth Book of the *Æneid*, ed. Bell, p. 156, we read—

‘Paris now, with his unmanly sort,

With mitred hats, with *ointed* bush and beard,’

Major Moor, in his Suffolk Glossary, gives ‘*Aaint, aint*, to anoint.’

<sup>5</sup> See *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 3131 and note. Wyclif, in his version of 1 Corinth. i. 17, has:  
‘that the cros of Crist be not *royldid* away.’ ‘Holowe diches and dennes ben lefte vnder  
the erthe whan stones and metall ben *royded* and take thens.’ Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*,  
Bk. xiv. ch. lv. p. 487.

†A Vokett<sup>1</sup>; *vbi* A plettere (A.).  
 a Volyper<sup>2</sup>; *calendum*.  
 to Vouchesafe; *dignari* (A.).  
 to not Vouchsafe; *dedignari* (A.).  
 A Vowe; *votum*;  *votiuns* (A.).  
 to Vowe; *conuere*, *conuouere*, *deuotari* (A.).  
 to breke Vowe; *deuotare*, *deuouere* (A.).  
 A Vowelle; *vocalis* (A.).  
 A Vowte<sup>3</sup>; *lacunar*, *lacunarium*,  
*Arcus*, *volta*; *Arcuatus*; *Testudo*  
 (A.).  
 ¶ V ante P.  
 Vppe; *Ana grece*, *sursum*, *susum* (A.).

to Vppebrade (Vpbrayde A.); *improperare*, *exprobrare*, *obictere*,  
*obicere*, (*et cetera*; *vbi* to blame  
 (A.).  
 Vpbradynge; *improprium*, *exprobracio*,  
*obprobrium* (A.).  
 to Vpphalde; *sustentare*, *supportare*.  
 †to Vppehepe; *consarcire* (*consertire*  
 A.), *cumulare*.

## V ante R.

\*an Vrchon (Vrchion A.)<sup>4</sup>; *ericius*;  
*erinaeus*.  
 †an Vryñ; *vrina*, & *cetera*; *vbi* pis-  
 syng.

<sup>1</sup> An advocate. Halliwell quotes—  
 'To consente to a fals jugging,

Or hyredyst a *volet* to a swyche thyng.'

MS. Harl. 1701, leaf 36.

In the fable of the Cat and the Fox in *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 372, we are told that 'bi the foxe are vndirstondyn *vokettes* . . . . þat han xvij<sup>en</sup> sleightes, and wiles passyng tho a pokefull.' 'Vokettys ten or twelfe may none help at this nede.' Towneley Mysteries, p. 305. '*Causidicus*, a Voket.' Medulla.

<sup>2</sup> Baret gives 'a woman's cap, hood, or bonet, *calyptra*, *calendrum*.' In the description of Alison given in the *Miller's Tale* we read—

'The tapes of hir white *colupere* Weren of the same sute of hire colere.' l. 3241.  
 See also the *Reeve's Tale*, 4303: 'She wende the Clerke had wered a *colupere*.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Voute, f. A vault or arch; also a vaulted or embowed rooffe.' Cotgrave. '*Hec archus*, a vovt.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 236. In Trevisa's Higden, i. 221, we have the curious form *fo*: 'adamant stones þat were in the *fo* [*in arcubus*].' In the *Destruct. of Troy*, 1607, we have the word used for an underground passage or channel: 'the water . . . . gosschet through Godardys and other great *voutes*.' See Vawte, above, p. 400, and the quotation from Caxton s. v. Vyce, above.

<sup>4</sup> 'The *hyrchon* . . . . yf he mete any beste that wold doo hym harme, he reduyseth hym self as rounde as a bowle.' Caxton. *Myrrour of the World*, pt. ii. ch. xv. p. 100; and again, 'The *Hyrchon* whan he fyndeth apples beten or blowne doun of a tree he waloweth on them tyl he be chargid and laden with the fruyt stykyng on their prykes.' *ibid*. Horman says: '*Vrchyns* or hedge hoggis full of sharpe prykyllis whan they know that they be hunted make them rounde lyke a balle; and again, 'Porpyns haue longer prykles than *yrchyns*.'

'Hilles hegh til hertes ma, And þe stane, bi dai and night  
 Vntil *irchouns* es toflight.'

Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. ciii. 18.

Lyte, Dodoens, p. 729, says that chestnuts are enclosed in 'very rough and prickley huskes lyke to a Hedgehogge or *Vrchin*.' '*Irucius*, an *Vrchin*.' Medulla. See the curious remedy 'for hym that haues the squynansy,' given in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 51, the principal ingredients of which are the guts of a 'fatte katte and the grees of an *urcheon*, and the fatte of a bare, &c.' '*Histric est animal spinosum*, an *vrchen*.' Ortus. '*Echinus*, *erchon* fische is, as I gesse.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 58, l. 404. Wyclif, in his version of Isaiah xiv. 23, has: 'I shall putte it [Babylon] in to the possessioun of an *irchoun* and in to myres of wates;' and again, Psalm ciii. 18: 'the ston refut to *irchounes*.' In the description of Danger in the *Romanet of the Rose*, 3135, it is said that 'like sharpe *urcheons* his haire was grow.' See the burlesque poem from a 15th cent. MS. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81: 'A *urchon* by the fyre rostyng a greyhownde.' At p. 302 of the same volume in the 'Booke of Hawkyng, after Prince Edward, Kyng of Englande,' c. 1450, is given the following recipe: 'For the cramp in hawkes legges. Fede hym with an *Irchyn*, and but that awayle, take the hote blade of a lambe, and amoynt his leggs unto the tyme he be hole;' see also p. 304.

an Vre<sup>1</sup>; *Minera*.

an Vrynalle<sup>2</sup>; *vrinaria, vrinarium, vrinale* (et cetera; *ubi* Jordane (A.).

V ante S.

an Vschere; *hostiarius*.

an Vse; *Assuetudo in corpore & in opere* (*Similitudo in corpore, Assimilitudo et in opere, A.*), *consuetudo in opere & (in A.) animo, exercitium, exercitacio, frequentacio, vsus; vsualis, consuetudinarius, functorius & perfunctorius.*

to Vse; *vti, con[u]ti, rescī, frui, per-, fungi, per-, potiri, con-, exerrere, exercitare, vritare (visitare A.), & cetera.*

†to mys-Vse; *Abuti*.

†a Mys-Vse; *Abusio*.

an Vsure; *vsura, & cetera; ubi okyr.*

V ante T.

†Vtterly; *prorsus, penitus, funditus, fundo tenus.*

to þe Vttermaste; *ultimatim.*

Vttermaste; *ultimus.*

### Capitulum 21<sup>m</sup> W.

¶ W ante A.

†Way<sup>3</sup>; *re, euge euge* (A.).

to Wache; *excubare, excumbare, vigilare, per-*.

a Wachynge; *decubie, ex-, vigilie, pervigilium.*

to Wade; *vadare.*

\*Wadde<sup>4</sup>; *tinctura, venenum.*

A Wafyre; *Nebula* (A.).

to lay Wageoure; *vadiare, con-, depone.*

to Wagge<sup>5</sup>; *palare, tedere, & cetera; ubi* to styre.

a Wagsterd (A Wagstert A.)<sup>6</sup>; *toda, Auis est.*

a Way; *semita est semis via, callis, est parua via a (cum A.) calle pedum durata, trames, orbita, limes, vicus, viculus, strata, platea,*

*binium, trivium, quadriuium, compotum, metodus, eda (oda A.), via.*

oute of Way; *deuius, delirus producto, -li-, auis, iuius, vnde versus:*

¶ Delero discordo, deliro deuio dicas.

Waybrede<sup>7</sup>; *Arnoglossus, Arnoglossa, plantago, herba est.*

†a Way maker or mender; *portitor, correpto -ti- (Importator A.).*

†A Wayfaryng man; *hostiator, viator* (A.).

Wayke<sup>8</sup>; *bassus, inpos, inpotens, inbecillis, inbecillus, debilis, exilis, inualidus, lentus vt archus (artus A.) flexibilis, flexuosus, fragilis, effeminatus.*

<sup>1</sup> An ore.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Vrynalle, corrected by A.

<sup>3</sup> Commonly used in the expression *weylaway*, i.e. woe! lo! woe! A.S. wa. See Walaway, below.

<sup>4</sup> 'Wad, an herbe wherewith cloth is died blue, *glastum*.' Baret. 'Wadde, or woad, *glastrum*.' Manip. Vocab. A.S. *wad*.

<sup>5</sup> 'To wag, or wauer, to moue unconstantlie, not to stand sure, to be vnconstant, *vacillo*.' Baret. 'þey gnoue at þe Rote of þe tree with alle theire myght . . . in so muche that the wrecchid man felt it *wagge*.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 110. See also P. Plowman, B. xvi. 41. 'Thou must suffre thyself to be holde whyle the arrowheed is plucked out, for the leste *wagging* in the worlde is jeopardous.' *Horman*, p. 239.

<sup>6</sup> 'A wagtaile, or waterswallowe, *motacilla, motacula*.' Baret. Cooper, on the other hand, gives 'Todi, littell birdes; it may be the titmouse; in which he is followed by Halliwell.' The Manip. Vocab., however, is clear on the point, for it has 'Wagsterte, *motacilla*.' A.S. *scort*, a tail.

<sup>7</sup> Plantaine or waibred. *Plantago*.' Baret. 'Plantain, m. Plantaine, Way-bred.' Cotgrave.

<sup>8</sup> 'Wayke, *imbecillis*.' Manip. Vocab.

to make **Wayke**; *Attenuare, bassare, debilitare, effeminare, inbecillare.*  
**Waykly**; *basse, debilitate, effeminare.*  
**Wayknes**; *debilitas, inbecillitas, inbecillia, impotencia, fragilitas, janilitudo* (A.).  
 a **Wayne**<sup>1</sup>; *planstrum, plastellum, & cetera*; *vbi* A carte.  
 a **Waynge** tothe (**Vange** tothe A.)<sup>2</sup>; *geminus, maxillaris.*  
 A **Wayt**<sup>3</sup>; *Arcubius* (A.).  
 to **Wayt**; *insidiari, observare* (A.).  
 A **Waytynge**; *insidie* (A.).

A **Wake**<sup>4</sup>; *vigilia* (A.).  
 to **Wake**; *vigilare, per-, re-, deuigilare, e-, noctare, pernoctare* (A.).  
 A **Wakynge**; *vbi wachynge* (A.).  
 A **Waykman**; *Noctivagus, pervigill, pernox, vigil* (A.).  
**Walaway**<sup>5</sup>; *infundum* (A.).  
 y<sup>e</sup> **Walde**<sup>6</sup>; *Alpina* (A.).  
**Waldgode**; *osi, utrum, Si vt* (A.).  
 to **Walke**; *vagari, con-, spaciari, & cetera*; *vbi* to gae (A.).  
 tto **Walke** (to **Walke** clothe A.)<sup>7</sup>; *fullare.*

<sup>1</sup> A. S. *wagn*, O. Icel. *vagn*, a waggon.

<sup>2</sup> A cheek-tooth, from A. S. *wang*, a cheek. It occurs in Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, 3234: 'And of this asses cheke that was dreye, Out of a *wang-tooth* sprang anon a welle.' 'Molares, vel genium, wang-tep.' Aelfric's Gloss, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 43. 'En bouche sut les mellelers [wang-tep].' W. de Bibbesworth, *ibid.* p. 146. 'Maxillaris, a Wangtoth.' Medulla. Wyclif, in his version of Judges xv. 19, has, 'And so the Lord opened a *woong tooth* in the cheek boon of the asse.' See also Prov. xxx. 14.

<sup>3</sup> MS. Watt. Neckam, Treatise *De Utensilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 106, says that in a fortress there should be

veytes veliables      noyse      noyse      sun  
 'ercubie vigiles, cornibus suis strepitum et clangorem et sonitum facientes.' The word now only survives in the Christmas carols. 'Hic erubus, A<sup>o</sup> wayte,' *ibid.* p. 194. 'The lady that þou herde play with instrumentes and that heres a horne, that es the *wayte* that wakens the kyngde alle tymes by hir blawynge.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, St. John's MS. ff. 136<sup>bk</sup>. 'Archibius: ille qui cubat in arce, Anglice, waytynge in a towre.' Ortus. 'A kuyghte þat highte Strabo stode in a *weytes* place [c. *specula*].' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 191. See *Tale of Beryn*, ll. 856, 903. 'At the last by fortune he came to a castell, and there he herde the *waytes* on the walles.' Copland's *Kyng Arthur*, 1557, Bk. vii. ch. xxxi. 'Rude entendement hath maad him an espyour of weyes, and a *waytere* of pilgrimes.' De Deguileville, *Pilgrimage*, ed. Wright, p. 79; see also pp. 35 and 154. 'And the child *weyter* heuede vp his eyen and bihelede.' Wyclif, 2 Kings xiii. 34. 'He *weytdle* hym there not oonys, ne twyes.' *ibid.* 4 Kings vi. 10. 'I wayte, I lye awayte for one to hurte hym, or to spye what he dothe. *Je guette*. I wyll wayte him here tyll to merowe but I wyll have hym.' Palsgrave. G. Douglas, in his trans. of the *Æneidos*, Bk. iii. p. 75, has—

'Misenus the *wate* on the hie garrit seis

And with his trumpet thame ane takin maid;'

the latin being *specula*: and again, Bk. xi. p. 392, he uses the phrase *at the wate*=in wait. See Gower, ii. 149, and compare Sawdyour, above, and the following word.

<sup>4</sup> 'Wake men and watches and wardes ben sette and ordeyned in walles and toures.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. ix. ch. xxiv. p. 361. 'Cranes ordeyne watches, and the *wakes* stonldyþ vpon oo fote,' *ibid.* Bk. xii. ch. xvi. p. 424.

<sup>5</sup> See **Way**. above.

<sup>6</sup> The Wolds. 'Thus the ridge of hills in the *East*, and part of the *North Riding* of Yorkshire is called; and sometimes the country adjoining is called the *wands*.' Ray's Gloss. E. Dial Soc. p. 72.

<sup>7</sup> The use of the verb to *Walk* in the sense of to *Full* has not yet died out in some rural localities of Yorkshire. The noun, *Walker*, a fuller, is general to Mid-Yorkshire and the North, where is also used a *walking-mill*, a fulling-mill, which we find in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 313—

'His luddokys thai lowke like *walk-mylne* clogges;'

and in Holland's Pliny, Bk. xxxv. c. 11, 'Simus took pleasure in painting a yong boy lying asleep in a *wauke-mill* or Fullers worke-house.' In the *Destruction of Troy*, 1587, amongst the trades of Troy are mentioned 'wrightes, websters, *walkers* of clothe.' Trevisa

†a Walker; *fullo*.

†a Walke mylln; *molendinum ful-lonicum*.

a Walle; *maceria, maceries, paries, murus, menia, murale, vallum, sepes* (*ceps* A.), *septum, iudago*.

to Walle; *meniare, murare, parietare*.

a Waller<sup>1</sup>; *maccro, pallidamentum* a ways of osters est, *et ego didici paludamentum genus ostris*.

to cast down Walles; *deparietare, ex-*

Walys; *wallia; wallensis participi-um*.

A Wallett; *Sacculus, & cetera; ebi seke* [*et*] *ebi poke* (A.).

a Walnotte<sup>2</sup>; *Auellanus, Auellanum*.

a Walnott tree; *Auellanus, (Auel-lanum fructus eius* A.).

to Walte<sup>3</sup>; *intercuiare*.

a Walte; *intercuium*.

Walleworte (Walworthe A.)<sup>4</sup>; *ebn-lus, similis est in folijs sambuco*.

a Wambe (A Wame A.); *Aqualicu-lus, cilia, venter viri est, clerus femine pregnantis, alius de utro-que dicitur & alius virginis est, Aluiolus, ventricolus*.

to Wamylle<sup>5</sup>; *iliicare, nauisare*.

a Wamelynge; *navsia; navsians participium*.

†Wamloke<sup>6</sup>; *succida* (A.).

A Wande; *virga, virgula; virgosus* (A.).

to Wayne; *discreocere, redundare* (A.).

A Wang toth<sup>7</sup>; *geminus* (A.).

\*Wanhope; *desperacio, diffidencia, discredecencia, heresis, incredulitas* (A.).

in his trans. of Higden, iv. 409, says that 'þe Iewes stened þis James for wrecke þat þey myste noust slee Poule, and afturward þey smyte out his brayn with a *wallere* his perche [*percia fallonis*].' In the Ordinances of Worcester, 1467, printed in Mr. Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*, p. 383, is an order forbidding any inhabitant of the town to 'put out eny wolle in hurting of the said cite, or in hynderynge of the pour comynalte of the same, wher they be persones ynogh and people to the same, to dye, earde, or spynne, weve, or cloth-walke, withyn the seid eyte.' See the *Cursor Mundi*, 21144, and *Destr. of Troy*, 1587. 'Fullo, id est decorare, teniter tangere [*?tingere*], to walke or to full clothe.' Ortus. 'Walker, a fuller: walk mill, a fulling-mill.' Ray's Glossary. 'Walker's earth, sb. for scouring the cloth.' Thoresby's Letter to Ray. Cf. German *walken*, to full. The MS. has a Walke.

<sup>1</sup> There is evidently some confusion here, which I cannot clear up: *paludamentum* is, of course, properly a cloak.

<sup>2</sup> Properly a Walsh i.e. a foreign nut. The true form occurs in Arnold's *Chronicle*, 1502, p. 165 (ed. 1811): 'Yf thou wyll plante an almaunde tree, or a *Walsh nott* tree, or a chery tree.' Glanvil. *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. eviii. p. 671, calls them 'Frenshe notes.'

<sup>3</sup> 'I welte a garment, I set a welte or edge about the borders of it. *Je escolte*. Some welte their kotes for pride, but I wyll do it for profyte.' Palsgrave. '*Bordure d'habille-ment*, a border or welt of a garment. *Border & couvrir le bord*, to border, to welt.' Holly-band. '*Hoc intercuium*, A<sup>o</sup> welte.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

<sup>4</sup> 'Wallwort: This herbe groweth in vntilled places, it is hot and drie, *humilis sam-bucus*.' Baret. Cotgrave gives '*Hyghe*, m. Dwarfed Elderne, Danewort, Wallwort, Wood-wort.' 'With *walwort* that goode laude wol signifie.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 4, l. 68.

<sup>5</sup> Cotgrave has '*Allecter*, to wamble as a queasie stomach doth.' Still in use in the North. Cf. Dregbaly. 'It [vomiting] is also good for him that is harte-burned, and hath moche spyttele, or his stomacke *wamblith*.' Elyott, *Castell of Health*, Bk. iii. c. iv. p. 56. 'I wamble as ones stomacke dothe. *Je allecte*.' Palsgrave. Lyte, in his trans. of Dodoens, p. 6, says of wormwood that it 'is good against . . . the boyling up or *wam-bling* of the stomacke;' see also *ibid.* pp. 329, 704. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, v. 235, says of Homerius, 'he *wamblid* ful of wormes.' 'Wamble stomached, to be. *Nausco*. Wambling of stomach, or disposition, or will to vomit. *Nausca*.' Huloet.

<sup>6</sup> Unwashed wool. Baret gives 'moist with the oile or sweat that is within it, vnwashed out, *succidus; lana succida* Plin. *laine avec le suin*.'

<sup>7</sup> See Waynge tothe, above.

Wann (Wanne or pale A.)<sup>1</sup>; *cerulus*, *ceruleus*, *pallidus*, *lividus*.

to Wante; *carere*, *desse*, *Abesse*, *deservere*, *vacare*, *et*: *ego vaco nummis*.

Wanttoñ; *insolens* (A.).

to be Wantoñ; *insolere*, *insolescere*.

Wantonnes; *insolencia* (A.).

A Wapyñ; *Arma* (A.).

without Wapyñ; *exermis*, *exermus*, *juermis*, *juermis* (A.).

A Warrane; *warena* (A.).

\*Wardcorse<sup>2</sup>; *reno*.

a Wardnape (Wardnapp A.)<sup>3</sup>; *linas*, *linus*.

a Warde of a loke; *trica*, *tritura*.

a Wardoñ (Wardane A.)<sup>4</sup>; *rolemum*, *crustum*.

a Wardoñ tree; *rolemus*.

+ Wayr<sup>5</sup>; *quoddam tempus*, *ver* (A.).

to Wayr<sup>6</sup>; *Comutare* (A.).

A Warysoñ<sup>7</sup>; *Emercio*, *Emercium* (A.).

A Warke; *opus*, *operacio*, *factum*, & *cetera*; *vbi travelle* (A.).

a Warkeday; *feria*; *serialis*, *profestus*.

a Warkehouse; *ergastulum*, *ergasterium*.

p<sup>e</sup> Warlde; *mundus*, *cosmus grece*.

Warldely; *cosmicus*, *mundanus*, *terrenus*.

Warne; *Calidus*, & *cetera*; *vbi hate* (A.).

+Warnes<sup>8</sup>; *Caucio*, *Cautela* (A.).

to Warne; *premunire*, *monere* (A.).

Warnynge; *Monicio*, *premunicio* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> 'Wan, *pallidus*, *lividus*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>2</sup> D'Arnis renders *Reno* by 'Pellicium, vestis ex pellibus confecta, quæ humeros et latera tegit; *pelisse qui tonde depuis les épaules jusqu'au bas du dos*.'

<sup>3</sup> A dinner mat. Cotgrave gives '*Garde-nappe*, *f.* A wreath, ring, or circlet of wicker, &c., set under a dish at meale times, to save the Table cloth from soyling. *Nappe*, *f.* A table-cloth.' See also Jamieson s. v. Gardnap, and Ducange s. v. *Gardenappa*. '*Linus*, *quedam vestis; Anglice*, a saucloth [*?saucloth*].' Ortus. 'Garnappe, *Basis*. To be laid under the pot upon the table to save the table cloth clean.' Withals. 'A garnop, *basis poculi*.' Manip. Vocab.

<sup>4</sup> 'Warden appulles roasted, stued, or baken, be nutrytyue, and doth comfort the stomache, specyally yf they be eaten with confettes.' Andrew Boorde's *Dyetary*, p. 284. And again, *ibid.* p. 291, as a remedy for the Pestilence: 'Let hym vse to eate stued or baken *wardens*, yf they can be gotten, yf not, eate stued or baken peers, with confettes: vse no grosse meates, but those the which be lyght of dygestyon.' 'A wardcyne, tree, *rolemus*.' Manip. Vocab. Palsgrave gives 'Warden tree; *poyrrier*. Warden frute, *poire a cuire*;' and again, 'I stewe wardens, or any frutes or meates. *Je esteue*. They must stewe your wardens, can you nat eate them rawe?' See the burlesque tales in *Relig. Antiq.* i. 83, in one of which we are told 'Petur askud Adam a full greyt dowtfull question, and seyde, "Adam, Adam, why ete thu the apull unpard?" "Forsothe," quod he, "for y had no *wardyns* fryde."'

<sup>5</sup> See Barbour's *Bruce*, v. 1:

'This wes in *were*, quhen vyntir tyde      Wes ourdriffin.'  
Vith his blastis, hydwis to hyde  
'The world begouth in *ecir* baith day and nycht.'

G. Douglas, *Encidos*, Bk. vi. prol. p. 160.

'In *recr* is thaire sewynge.      Resewe in heruest hem that seede shall brynge.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. iv. l. 251.

See also *ibid.* Bk. i. l. 389.

<sup>6</sup> To change, veer about.

<sup>7</sup> 'Thou sall, to get thi *warisonne*, Ga till Pirrus.' Barbour's *Bruce*, xx. 544. See also *ibid.* x. 526, and Robert de Brunne, p. 24.

<sup>8</sup> In Wychif's version of Deut. xxxii. 28, two MSS. read, 'Israel is a folk with out counsel, and with out *warneise* [wisdom W.].'

†**Warnstore**<sup>1</sup>; *Annona, entica* (*Ev-tica* A.). *wernestura*.

þe **Warpe** of A web; *stamen*.

†to **Warpe** as byrdis dose<sup>2</sup>; *incubare, ponere oua* (A.).

a **Warpe** fatte; *Alueolus*.

to **Warpe** A web; *protelare*.

\*a **Werre** (A **Warre** A.) of a tree<sup>3</sup>; *vertex* (*vortex* A.).

†to be **Warre**; *Cauere, uidere* (A.).

†**Warre**; *Cautus, & cetera*; *vbi wise* (A.).

†to **Warre**; *depremere, deterere, -E-correpto, dirogare, deteriorare, peiorare* (A.).

**Warse**; *deterior, peior, nequior* (A.).

**Warste**; *deterimus, pessimus, nequis-sinus* (A.).

†a **Warte**; *veruca* (*verucosus* A.).

†**Varty**; *verucosus*.

†a **Warwolfe**<sup>4</sup>; *ravus*.

\*a **Wase** (*Wayse* A.)<sup>5</sup>; *Alga*.

A **Waspe**; *vespa, vesperula* (A.).

A **Waspenest**; *vesperium, vespetum* (A.).

to **Waste**; *Abliquire, abrogare, abstrahere, abstruere, absumere, alienare, adnichilare, ardere, ad nichilum redigere, Cassare, confundere, confutare, consumere, decutere, delapidare, decidere pro-ducto -ci-, delere, demetere, demol-liri, depopulari, dilapidare, di-ripere, diruere, dispergere, dis-sipare, elicere, euertere, exhaustire, exterminare, haurire, linere, per-vertre, populari, de-, subverttere & -ti, vastare & -ri* (A.).

A **Waste**; *vastum* (A.).

**Wastyng**; *Abliquigo, Abrogacio, Cassacio, confusio, consumpcio, dilapidacio, delecio, demolimen,*

<sup>1</sup> A store. This word occurs in the St. John's MS. of De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, leaf 94, where we find—'3if a pore man hase ane ox or a swyne to kepe for his *warncstore* seho takis þam, and neuere rekkes.'

'In eche stude heo sette þere strong *warncsture* and god Of folk of þis lond here, and of here owne blod.'

Robert of Gloucester, p. 94.

See also *ibid.* p. 180, where the form *warinstour* is used.

'I will remayn quhill this *warnstor* began.' Wallace, ix. 1197, in Jamieson. The verb to *warps*=to store, furnish with provisions, occurs frequently in Barbour's *Bruce*. 'I shal *warncstore* myn hous with toures, swiche as han Castelles, and othere manere edifices.' Chaucer. *Tale of Melibeus*, l. 2523 (6-Text edition). '*Warnstoringe* . . . of hegh toures and gret edifices appertained som time to finde.' *ibid.* In the *Cursor Mundi*, 1698, God bids Noah to 'mak a boure, For to hald in þi *wernestore*;' where the other MSS. read *warncstore*, *warncstoure*, and *ward-stoure*. See also *William of Palerne*, l. 1121.

<sup>2</sup> 'To warp an egge; *ovum pungere*.' Manip. Vocab. Ray also gives the word in his Glossary of North Country Words, E. Dial. Soc. ed. Skeat, 72. A.S. *weorpan*.

<sup>3</sup> A.S. *wearr*. In Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xii. p. 440, the word is used for a tough or hard knot in a tree: 'fessynmyt sa is in the *warc* the grip.'

<sup>4</sup> For a full account of Werewolves see the Introduction to Prof. Skeat's edition of *William of Palerne*.

<sup>5</sup> See P. Wose, p. 532. The author of the *Fardle of Facions*, speaking of the Ichthiophagi, says that 'they builde them preaty cabanes of the ribbes of whales . . . Those do they couer with the *wose*, and the wiesdes of the sea tempered together.' Pt. i. ch. vi. p. 105. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, i. 63, says: 'in þe sides of þe hulles of Caspii salt reynes mulþe and *woseth* oute humours.' In the *Tale of Beryn*, 1742, we read of ships being 'nat yit y-setlid, ne fixid in the *wosc*.' 'Whan the heete is sharped by drynesse heete dealyth the humours. and the humours soo dealed. *woosyth* outwarde. and makith the thyng safe and smothe.' Glanvil. *De Propr. Rerum*, bk. iv. ch. iii. p. 82. William Fletewood, Recorder of London, writing to Lord Burleigh in 1575, on the manner of tanning leather in different parts of England, says, 'the *orse* of the Oken barke dronke, is the extremest binder that can be founde in phivicke; and even so it bindeth the lether.' Ellis, *Original Letters*, Ser. I. vol. iii. p. 30. See also P. Plowman, C. xiii. 229, and *Agenbite*, pp. 87, 89.

depopulacio, depredacio, destructio, deuastacio, desolacio; desolatorius; derepcio, dispersio, dissipacio, euersio, exterminacio, haustus, subuersio, prodigalitas; prodigus; eluius; Eluius, elinis; euersorium (A.).

A Wate<sup>1</sup>; Arcubus (A.).

A Wastelle<sup>2</sup>; libum, libellum, placentia (A.).

Wate; Aquosus, aquaticus, Aquatilis, Aspersus, fluidus, humidus, humectatus, humorosus, limphaticus, jrrigius, jrroratus, laticosus, liquidus, madfactus, madidus, modulus, pluuiosus, Rigus, rdus, ruidus (A.).

to be Wate; Madere, e-, hōmere, humescere, uere, uescere, Madescere (A.).

A Wathe<sup>3</sup>; uolum, flustrum (A.).

a Water; Aqua, Aquila diminutivum, riuus, riuius, idor grece

(torrens, flumen A.); idorius, Aquaticus, & cetera; versus:

¶ Torrens, flumen, aqua, fluuius, lacus, undaque limpha,  
Dic riuos, latices, puteos dic  
stagna, paludes,  
Illis Additur Ampnis simul  
Atque fluentum.

Watery; [ebi] wate (A.).

A Watirbanke; litus, ripa (A.).

to Watir; Aquare, adaquare actiua, aquari, adaquari deponencia, Austare, Corrigari, humectare, jrrigare, Moys grece, maledacere, & cetera (A.).

A Watir fure<sup>4</sup>; Elir (A.).

† A Watir edyr<sup>5</sup>; jdrus (A.).

A Watir pott; jdrja (A.).

† A Wattylle; Nela (A.).

† Wattelynge strete<sup>6</sup>; lactea, galaxias vel galaxia.

<sup>1</sup> See Wayt, above, p. 406.

<sup>2</sup> The second best quality of bread, the best being *simul*: and the third *cocket*. Mr. Wright (Vol. Vocab. p. 198) suggests that the origin of this word is the old Fr. *gastcan*, a cake. Baret renders *Libum* by 'a kinde of bunne, or eake; a wafer made of cleane wheate with hōmie and oyle; *gastcan*.' Cotgrave has '*Gastcan*, a great cake; *gastlet*, a little cake.' '*Hoc placentum*, A<sup>c</sup> wastelle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199.

<sup>3</sup> 'Wath, sb. a water-ford.' Ray's Glossary. A. S. *wadan*, to wade; *wað*, a ford.

<sup>4</sup> Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, &c. ch. 19, st. 7, writes—  
'Seede husbandly sowen, water-furrow thy ground.  
That raine when it cometh may run away round.'

A. S. *furh*, a furrow.

<sup>5</sup> A water-snake. '*Hydrus*, a water serpent.' Cooper. 'A watirnedir, *hydrus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223. See Neddyr. p. 250.

<sup>6</sup> The milky-way, of which the following description is given in Chaucer, *House of Fame*, pt. 2, ll. 427-435:

'Now, quod he thoo, cast up thyn eye:  
Se yonder, loo, the *galaxie*,  
Whiche men clepeth the milky weye,  
For hit ys white: and somme, parfeye,  
Kallen hit *Wattyllynge strete*,

That ones was ybrente wyth hete,  
Whan the somes soune, the rede,  
That highte P'hetoun, wolde lede  
Algate his fader carte, and gye.'

See also the Towneley Mysteries, p. 308: 'let us go to this dome up *Wattlyn Strete*.' In Batman upon Glanvil, *De Propriis Rerum*, 1582, Bk. viii ch. xxxii. ff. 134. col. 2, we are told: 'Where starres be coniuēt nigh togethe[r], they give the more lyght, and be more fayre and bright. As it fareth in the Seuen Starres, & in the stars of the circle the which is called *Galaxia*, that is *Wattlynstrete*.' In Henryson's 'Traite of Orpheus,' Edinburgh, 1508, he is represented as going to heaven to seek his wife:

'By *Wattlynge strete* . . . but taryng.'

'In the stil heuin none cours we se  
Arthurys hufe, and Hyades betaknyng rane,  
Syne *Wattlyn Strete*, the Horne and the Charle Wane.'

G. Douglas, *Encowlis*, Bk. iii. p. 85.

In the *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 58, we read of a comet 'in the quhyt circle callit



to **Wavere Aboute** (**Wafyr Abowt** A.); *vagari, fluctuare, palare qui nusquam habet mansionem, vagatur qui aliquantulum huc & illuc discurret, vacillare (et cetera; ubi to dowte A.); versus:*

¶ *Qui loca discurret Aliqualiter ipse (ille A.) vagatur, Sed proprie palat (volat A.) vir qui nusquam requiescit.*

A **Wawe of ye see** <sup>1</sup>; *Caribdis, fretum (A.).*

to **Waxe**; *devenire, vt: iste devenit sapiens (A.).*

to **Waxe as watir**; *Crescere, cremulare, inundare (A.).*

to **Wax [as] A tre or herbe**; *Crescere, & cetera; ubi to growe (A.).*

to **Wax**; *Cerare (A.).*

**Wax**; *Cera; Cereus (A.).*

† **Waxid tabyllis**; *Cerate (A.).*

† A **Wax kyrnelle** <sup>2</sup>; *glauclia (A.).*

† A **Wax maker**; *Cerarius (A.).*

† **Waxingly**; *Auctum (A.).*

**Waxing**; *Crementum, incrementum (A.).*

W ante E.

A **Webe**; *tela (A.).*

A **Webstere** <sup>3</sup>; *vestire (A.).*

A **Wedde**; *Aborago (A.).*

\* A **Wedde**; *pignus; pignoriatus; Arabo, medio corrupto, Caucio, depositum, radium, radimonium (A.).*

\* to lay in **Wedde** <sup>4</sup>; *deponere, impignorare, vadari, vt vador illum i. do illum tibi in radium (A.).*

† to take **Wedde**; *pignerare, de-, in- (A.).*

circulus lacteus, the quiblk the marynalis callis vallant streit.' Other countries have also named this 'pathway in the sky' after terrestrial roads; thus Aventin, a German writer of the 10th century, called it *Euring Strasse*, after Euring, a mythological hero. The Italians, similarly, named it '*Santa Strada di Lorotto*,' and in the North of Spain and South of France it is known as Jacob's Way, *Jacobstrasse*. Similarly, Mahomedans call it the 'Hadji's way,' and in Norfolk it was known as Walsingham Street, as though pointing the way to the famous shrine at Walsingham.

<sup>1</sup> O. H. Ger. *waga*, a wave. A. S. *wæg*, a wave; *wagian*, to fluctuate.

'he godis of his grounde aren like to þe grete waves.' P. Plowman, B. viii. 40.

<sup>2</sup> Upon the *wawis* weltring to and fro.' *The King's Quhair*, ed. Chalmers, p. 33.

<sup>3</sup> Enlarged and inflamed glands in the neck. Baret has 'A kernel, a hard impostume gathered in the bodie, *scirrus*: a waxe kernell about the eares, or neeke; *parolis, glands*.' '*Glandula, nodus sub cute, a waxynge kernelle*.' Medulla. In the Royal MS. 17, C. xvii, *de infirmitatibus* are mentioned '*Glandulli, wax kyrnel*.' 'Waxynge kyrnels; *glande, glanders*. Kyrnell or knobbe in the neeke, or other where; *glandre*.' Palsgrave. 'Waxynge kernell. *Tolles*.' Huloet. Andrew Boorde, in his *Breviary of Health*, 1552, devotes three chapters to 'lytle *cornels*' or '*caruels*' in the flesh: 'The cause of harde *Caruelles* cometh of colerycke humours, and the softe *caruelles* doth come of corrupt bloud myxte with fleume.' ch. clxv. fo. 59; see also chh. xiv. and lxxix. Lyte, Dodocens, p. 719, says that 'The leaues of the figge tree do wast and consume away the king's euil or swelling kernelles in the throte.'

<sup>4</sup> *Webbe* (A. S. *webba*) is a male weaver in Chaucer, Prol. 362; the feminine is both *webbe* (A. S. *webbe* in Beowulf, ed. Grein, 1942) and *webster* as here. Compare *spynners* in P. Plowman, B. v. 216, and *wollewebsteres* in B. Prol. 219. The distinction between the forms does not appear to have been strictly adhered to. Thus in P. Plowman, C. vii. 221, we find—'My wif was a *webbe*, and woollen cloth made.' Similarly, in Wright's Vocab. p. 214, *baxter* and *brewster* are masculine, while at p. 216 they are feminine. '*Hic textor, A. webstere*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194.

<sup>1</sup> To deposit as security. In Sir Amadace, xxxiii. the knight 'waxes wille of wone

'Quen he thoȝte on his londis brode, That were a-way enerichon;

His castels hee, his townus made, That he had sette and layd to *wedde*.'

'Ethelstan leyde his knyf to *wedde* [*pro radio*] uppon seint John his auster.' Higden, Trevisa, vi. 433. '*Depositum*, a weddeyd. *Pignus*, a Wedde.' Medulla. 'I wedge, I lay in pledge. *Je gaige*. I wedge my heed it is nat so.' Palsgrave.

†to take owt of <b>Wedde</b> ; <i>depignerare, ex-, oppignerare</i> (A.).	<b>A Weffere</b> ; <i>Textor, textrix; textri-nus</i> (A.).
to be <b>Wedde</b> ; <i>Nubere, con-. Spon-sare, ducere, exorari</i> (A.).	† <b>A Weffer tryndylle</b> <sup>1</sup> ; <i>jnsubulus, troclea</i> (A.).
<b>y<sup>t</sup></b> is bot ons <b>Weddet</b> ; <i>Monagamus</i> (A.).	<b>A Weffynge howse</b> ; <i>textrinum</i> (A.).
<b>Weddyng</b> ; <i>Nupcie, coniugium inter seruos, Connubium inter gentes, Matrimonium inter ciues, Mari-tagium; Sponsalis, coniugalis</i> (A.).	<b>A Weffynge</b> ; <i>textura</i> (A.).
<b>y<sup>e</sup></b> secund <b>Weddyng</b> ; <i>bigamia, dentrogamia</i> (A.).	† <b>Wefte</b> ; <i>Trama, Subtegmen</i> (A.).
<b>A Weddyng howse</b> ; <i>Nuptorium</i> (A.).	<b>A Wege</b> <sup>5</sup> ; <i>Cuneus</i> (A.).
<b>A Weddyr</b> ; <i>Aries; Arietinus; ver-vox, &amp; cetera; vbi shepe</i> (A.).	<b>A Wegt</b> <sup>6</sup> ; <i>Capisterium</i> (A.).
<b>Weddyr</b> <sup>1</sup> ; <i>Aura</i> (A.).	<b>A Wegt</b> ; <i>Pondus, pensum, pondo indeclinabile, pendusculum, stater</i> (A.).
<b>A Weddyr Coke</b> <sup>2</sup> ; <i>Campanum, ven-tilogium, Cherucus</i> (A.).	to <b>Wey</b> ; <i>Appendere, re-, librare, col-librare, ponderare, pendere, pen-sare, pensitare, trutinare</i> (A.).
<b>Wedlake</b> <sup>3</sup> ; <i>vbi weddyng &amp; vbi Ma-riage</i> (A.).	<b>A Weyer</b> ; <i>Appensor, librator, libri-pens, ponderator</i> (A.).
† <b>Weffabyll</b> ; <i>texibilis, textilis</i> (A.).	<b>A Weynge</b> ; <i>libramen, librare, libra-mentum, librarium, Appensio, pensio; Tachelle</i> (A.).
to <b>Wefe</b> ; <i>Texere, con-, in-, ordiri, ex-, textare</i> (A.).	<b>A Weke</b> ; <i>vbi wowke; Septimana</i> (A.).
	† <b>A Weyschalle</b> <sup>7</sup> ; <i>vbi A balane</i> (A.).
	<b>Weyke</b> <sup>8</sup> ; <i>cicendulum, lichinius, li-chinium, licinium</i> (A.).

<sup>1</sup> Used in a variety of senses, but usually in that of a storm, as in P. In *Geusis & Erolus*, 3059, it is applied to the plague of hail, 'and wurd ðis *weder* sone al stille;' and Wyclif, in Deut. xxxii. 2, uses it to render the latin *imber*: 'flowe as dewe my speche, as *wedre* vpon the erbe, where the A. V. reads 'as the small rain.'

'po *weders* grete & vnstable

lord, make gode & sesonable.'

*Lay-Folks Muss-Book*, p. 36, l. 390.

'God ordains here, als es his wille,  
Sere variaunce for certayn skille,

Of þe tyms and *wedirs* and sesons  
In taken of þe worldes condicions.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Cons.* 1424.

<sup>2</sup> See *Fayne of a shippe*, p. 122. *weder-coe*

'*Cheruca tamen proprie dicitur ventilogium, quod in Gallico dicitur cocket.*'

Neckam, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 115.

<sup>3</sup> Hampole tells us that those who enter heaven shall know the secrets of God, amongst others—

'Whi som er ryche here, and some pore,  
And whi som childer geten in hordom,  
Er baptized, and has cristendom;

And som þat er in lele *wedlayk* born,  
Ar þai be cristened, er ded and lorn.'

*P. of Cons.* 8258.

A. S. *wedlak*.

<sup>4</sup> See *Tryndelle of a webster*, above, p. 393.

<sup>5</sup> 'Yf thai [service-trees] nyl bere, a *wegge* oute of a bronde

Ywrought dryve in the roote.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 53, l. 246.

<sup>6</sup> A contrivance for cleansing grains of corn; according to Halliwell it is like a sieve, but without holes in the bottom, and is usually made of sheepskin. The Medulla explains *Capisterium* as 'a flane,' that is a fan or winnowing contrivance. '*Capisterium*. A cribbe or sieve to cleanse corn withal.' Littleton.

<sup>7</sup> That is a *weigh scale*. In the Invent. of John Cadeby, of Beverley (bef. 1451), we find mentioned 'j par *weygyscales* de ligno iiii<sup>d</sup>. Item j scale pro grano ponendo vj<sup>d</sup>.'

<sup>8</sup> See *Candylweke*, above, p. 53.

to Welde; *Mancipo* (A.).  
 Wele; *bene, savius* (A.).  
 †Wele willed; *benevolus* (A.).  
 A Welle<sup>1</sup>; *gurgens, nassa* (A.).  
 †Wele thewyd<sup>2</sup>; *Morigeratus*, &  
     *cetera; vbi* vertuose (A.).  
 A Wilke<sup>3</sup>; *Conchile* (A.).  
 A Welke; *vbi* wilke (A.).  
 A Welle; *fons, fonticulus, puteus;*  
     *putealis; putiolus.*

to Welle; *bullire, ebullire, & cetera;*  
     *vbi* to sethe (A.).  
 †to Welowe<sup>4</sup>; *fluctere, Marcere, re-*  
     *e-, Marcescere, re-, marcidare* (A.).  
 †Wellowd; *flactus, Marcidus* (A.).  
 †Wellowynge; *flactor, fluctencia,*  
     *Marcor; Maressibilis, Marcibilis*  
     (A.).  
 to Weltire<sup>5</sup>; *voluere, volutare, &*  
     *cetera; vbi* to torrie (A.).

<sup>1</sup> A wicker trap for fish. Compare a Trunk, above, p. 395. Tusser, in his 'Februaries Abstract,' bids the farmer

'Watch ponds, go looke to *wecles* and hooke,      Knaues sell repent to steale in Lent.'  
*Five Hundred Pointes*, ch. xxxvi. st. 31.

Horman has 'One hath robbed my wyele: *Predo nassam diripuit.*' In the Harleian MS. trans. of Higden, ii. 319, we are told how 'Moyses . . . was putte in a *welle* made of rishes.' 'They putte hym in a *wle* in to the sea [*in fiscella*].' *ibid.* iv. 353. '*Pascina*, a wheel or leap,' Stanbridge. '*Gurgens*, wæl.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 80. 'Weyle to take fyshe. *Excipula.*' Huloet.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Story of Genesis & Exodus*, l. 1914, we read of Joseph that his father  
     'wulde ðat he sulde hem ten      ðat he *welðeved* sulde ben.'

A. S. *þeaw*, manner, custom.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 17, is given a recipe for a 'Potage of *welkes*.' '*Turbin, m.* The shelle fish called a whelke or winkle.' Cotgrave. 'A welke, fish. *Turbo.*' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *weloc*. The word occurs again below, p. 418.

<sup>4</sup> In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 81. l. 1255, the Trinity MS. reads

'For *welwed* in þat gres grene      þat euer sippen hæþ ben sene.'

See also p. 644. l. 11213—

'he þat þe *welud* wand moht ger, in a night leif and fruit ber.

A. S. *welowan, welvrian*, to fade, become yellow. 'Thei ben maad as the hei of the feeld, and as grene cerbe of roouys, which is dried, or *welcwide*, bifor that it can to ripe-nesse.' Wyclif, 4 Kings xix. 26 (P.). See also Isaiah xix. 6, Joshua xviii. 3, and Mark iv. 6. In the *Allit. Poems*, C. 475, Jonah on waking is described as finding the gourd

'Al *welwed* & wasted þo worpelych leues.'

'Herbis vox dry, *wallowing* and gan to faid.' G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. iii. p. 72.

In a poem written c. 1300, we have the following:

'Such serewe hath myn sides thurh-doht,      When y shal murthes mete.'

That al y *welcwe* a-way to noht,      Wright's Lyric Poetry, xv. p. 50.

'The fayrenesse of the worlde was *welwed* wyth brennyng of thre fyres.' *Myroure of our Ladye*, p. 216.

<sup>5</sup> A frequentative formed from A. S. *wæltian*, to roll, totter (Lye). Baret gives 'to turme or walter in mire, as hogges do, *voluto.*' In the struggle between Arthur and the giant we read—

'ðitt es the warlow so wyghte, he *welters* hyme vndere,

Wrothely thai wrythyne and wrystille togeder;

*Welters* and walowes ouer with-in thase bushes.' *Morte Arthure*, 1140.

See also ll. 890, 2147. 'He was *waltryd* bifor hir feet, and he lay without soule and wretchedful.' Wyclif, Judges v. 27 (Purvey). 'Thou welterest in the myer, as thou were a sowe. I walter, I tumble. *Je me voystre.* Hye you, your horse is walterynge yonder.' Palsgrave. In Barbour's *Bruee*, xi. 24, we are told that

'A litill stane oft, as men sayis,      May ger *weltir* ane mekill wane.'

'By lytel and lytel he synketh in to the fylthy pleasure of it, even as an hors the softer myre or claye he *waltreth* hymselfe in the more easely he lyeth and empyrnteth deper his synnitylute in it.' Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 204. 'A! in woo I *waltyr*, as wavys In þe wynd!' Digby Mysteries, p. 86, l. 819. 'Wallowyng, or full of waltryng. *Volutabundus.*' Huloet.

A Welte<sup>1</sup>; *intercucium* (A.).  
to Wene; *Arbitrari, Reri, & cetera*;  
*vbi to trowe* (A.).

A Wenge; *Ala, vola* (A.).

Wenyng; *Arbitracio, Autumacio, & cetera*; *vbi trowyng* (A.).

to Wepe; *dolere, con-, eiulare, flere, lacrimari, lenis cordis structura flere, granioris affectus plorare, velocioris jllacrimare, lamentari, lugere, merere, genere, gemiscere, ju-, plorare, elulare, lacrimas fundere, vagire infantum est, vagitare* (A.).

Wepyng; *flebilis, & cetera*; *vbi sary, & vbi sorow* (A.).

Werre; *guerra; guerrinus, & cetera*; *vbi batelle* (A.).

Wery; *Aliolus, defessus jtinere, lassus, lassatus labore* (A.).

vn Wery; *jndefessus* (A.).

to make Wery; *jatigare, fessare, lassare, deficere, fatiscere, lassescere* (A.).

to wax Wery; *deficisci* (A.).

to Wery<sup>2</sup>; *Strangulare, Suffocare, jugulare, prefocare* (A.).

†Werying; *jugulamen, jugulamen- tum, Suffocamen* (A.).

y<sup>e</sup> Werlde; *Mundus, Emisperium, orbis, orbiculus, Seculum, Cosmus, Microcosmus; secularis* (A.).

Werldly; *Mundanus, temporalis* (A.).

Werse; *deterior & -vs, peior & peius* (A.).

A Wesande<sup>3</sup>; *Arteria, jsophagus* (A.).

A Wesche; *tesquum, in plurali tesqua* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> A patch.

<sup>2</sup> Douglas, in his trans. of Virgil, Bk. viii. p. 251, uses this word in the sense here given of strangle:

'twa grete serpentis perfay, The quhilk he weryit with his handis tway.'

Jamieson quotes from the *Lamentation of Lady Scotland*, A. iii. a 6—

'Sum wgyreit was. and blawin in the air.'

Wyntoun, III. iii. 129, has the word in its modern use of worry:

'It hapnyde syne at a huntynge Wytth wolwys hym to weryde be,'  
and also Douglas, Bk. x. p. 394—

'He has . . . werrytt the noithird on the plane.'

In *Havelok*, 1921, we read—

'On the morwen, hwan it was day, He on other wirred lay.'

See also *ibid.* l. 1915. Hampole tells us the world is like a wilderness

'pat ful of wild bestes es sene, pat wald worow men bylyve;'

Als lyons, libardes, and wolwes kene,

where the Addit. MS. 11305 reads for the last line,

'The whilke wol a man *strangly* and destreye.'

See also the *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6264. Worry in Atkinson's Gloss. of the Cleveland Dialect, and Ray's North-Country Glossary. A.S. *wyrgan*. See also To Worowe, below. 'There is ouer mony doggis in Scotland that *virris* there master as Acteon was *virreit*.' *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 156.

<sup>3</sup> 'The weasan of a man's throte: the windpipe. *curculio*.' Baret. 'Oeson, m. The weason or throte-pipe.' Cotgrave. See also Barbour's *Bruc*, vii. 584. A.S. *wesandl*. 'Wesant of the throte. *Curculio*.' Huloet. '*Ille jsophagus*, A<sup>e</sup>. waysande.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 185. Compare Throtle bolle, above, p. 386. In one MS., Harl. 4789, of Trevisa's trans. of Bartholomæus *De Propri. Rerum*, *wosen* is constantly used where other MSS. read arteries. Thus in bk. v. ch. xxxvii. lf. 40<sup>b</sup>, he writes: 'In a man þe herte is as a rote and a more in a tree þe *wosen* þat cometh of þe lifte wombe of þe herte is likke þe stok & þe body of a tree & fer fro þe tree hert he wexeth forked in tweye parties, one . . . vpward & þe oþer downward & pilke parties ben y-braunchid & i-forked and departed as a 3erd y-made of rys & of sprays, bowes & twygges in to alle þe body y-sprad anon to þe weyes of here in þe skyn, & whan þe hert closeþ, þei close also; and again, ch. lxi. lf. 49: 'And alle þe veynes be made of [o]uertel and nouzt of two as þe arteries ben & *wosen*, for þe arteries fongen spirites & kepeþ & saueþ hem. Also þese arteries ben made & compowned of two small lederne pipes þat ben cleped curteles.'

to **Wesche**; *Abluere, colluere, diluere, luere, lauare, di-, Mundare, purgare, purificare, tergere, de-* (A.).

† **Weschyn**; *lotus, lautus, lauatus* (A.).

† **vn Weschyn**; *jllotus, jllautus, jl-lauatus* (A.).

† **Weschynge**; *lauacio, laucio, locio* (A.).

**Wesylle**; *Mustela; Mustelinus* (A.).

**ye Weste**; *Occidens; Occidentalis* (A.).

to **Wete**; *humectare, lauare, dilauare, Maleducere, malificare, humefacere, malidare, liquidare* (A.).

† **Weytt**; *Maulitas, [et] cetera; vbi Moystour* (A.).

† **A Wethy**<sup>1</sup>; *Restis* (A.).

#### W ante H.

**Whay**<sup>2</sup>; *Serum* (A.).

**Whaynte**; *uifer, & cetera; vbi wily* (A.).

to **Whake**<sup>3</sup>; *tremere, con-, ex-, tremiscere, con-, ex-, palpere, frigutire* (A.).

**Whakyng**; *frigor, frigucies, tremor* (A.).

**A Whalme**<sup>4</sup>; *quassacio, molacrum* (A.).

**Whare**; *vbi, quo, sed differunt: quo est interrogatiuum motus, ut: quo tendit rex; vbi vero est interrogatiuum permanencie, ut: vbi per-*

*noctauit (pernoctat A.) regina vel domina vel hera, & cetera.*

**Whare of**; *vnde.*

**Whare fore**; *quare, quapropter, vnde & cetera; vbi why (qwy A.).*

**Wha sume euer** (**Wha som euer** A.); *quicumque, quisquis.*

**Whase** (**Whayse** A.); *cuius, cuias; versus:*

¶ *Cuias de gente, cuium de re petit apte.*

**Whedir**; *An, ne, putas, siue* (A.).

**Whedir**; *uter* (A.).

**Whedernot pees**; *hiccine, heccine, hoccine* (A.).

**Whedirnot**; *eciam, numquid, nomne, si* (A.).

**Whedirnot þus**; (A.).

**A Wheylle**; *Rota, Machina, rotula, rotella* (A.).

† **A Wheylle of A drawe wele**<sup>5</sup>; *Anlea* (A.).

† **A Whele wryght**; *Rotarius* (A.).

† **a Whelebarowe**; *cenovectorium, (scenovectorium A.).*

**A Whelpe**; *Catulus, Catula, Catellus & -la* (A.).

**Whenne**; *quando.*

**Whete**; *ceres, frumentum, triticum; triticeus, cerialis, frumenticeus participia.*

to **gedder Whete**; *frumentari.*

**a Whette stone**<sup>6</sup>; *cos.*

† **A Whewe**<sup>7</sup>; *fistula* (A.).

† **to Whewe**; *fistulare* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> 'A with, restis.' Manip. Vocab. 'A willowe tree, or witlde, *salix*.' Baret. 'Har, f. A with of greene stickes.' Cotgrave. 'Take an arme greet *withi* bough.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 75, l. 412. A.S. *wiððe, wiðig*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Hoc serum, A<sup>c</sup>. way.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 200.

<sup>3</sup> 'To whake, *trepidare*.' Manip. Vocab. At the end of the world, says Hampole, 'þe erthe þat þai sal on stand sal scake, Thurgh þair syn, and tremble and *whake*.'

*P. of Cons.* 5410.

'Contremo, to whakyn.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> Chaucer says that the

'Hous of Fame was ful Of *qualme* of folke & eke of bestes.' Pt. 2, l. 878.

<sup>5</sup> See a **Drawynge whele**, above, p. 107. '*Anlea*. A wheell off a drauthe welle. *Haustia*. A wheel þ<sup>t</sup> drawyth water.' Medulla. Horman uses a similar word: 'there must be made a *tracce-whele* [*tympaanum*] to wynd vp stone.'

<sup>6</sup> See **Questane**, above, p. 297.

<sup>7</sup> 'To whistle shrilly, as plovers do.' Jamieson. Hence our interj. 'Whew!'

**A Why**<sup>1</sup>; *bucula, juuena, juuencula* (A.).

**Why**; *Cur, quare, quamobrem, quapropter, qua de causa, unde* (A.).

**Whidir**; *quo* (A.).

**Whiddirward**; *quorsum* (A.).

**Whilke**<sup>2</sup>; *vbi qwylike* (A.).

**A While**; *Articulus, Momentum; momentaneus* (A.).

**Whilke**; *qui, que, quod* (A.).

**a Whyñ buske** (**A Whyne** A.); *salicula, salivuncula, paliurus (palurus A.)*.

**Whenne**; *vnde* (A.).

**a Whip**; *flagrum (flagellum A.), scutica, scopius (scorpio A.), & cetera; vbi A scourge.*

**to Whype**; *flagellare.*

**a Whip corde**; *resticula.*

**†a Whyscheñ** (**Whischyne** A.)<sup>3</sup>; *puluillus.*

**A Whistylle**; *fistula* (A.).

**Whyte**; *Albus natura, Albidus, Alburnus, Albiosus, bissimus, medio producto, Candidus arte, candidatus* (A.).

**to be White**; *Candere, ex-, in-, candescere, ex-, in-, Albere, ex-* (A.).

**to mak White**; *Albare, de-, albidure, candidare, candicare, de-* (A.).

**Whittnesse**; *Albedo, Albucies, Candor* (A.).

**a Whyte of A nege** (**Whitt of y<sup>e</sup> egge** A.); *Albucium, Albumen (Albumens A.)*.

**A Weche**<sup>4</sup>; *veneficus* (A.).

**A Wechecrafte**; *Sortilegium, venificium idem est* (A.).

**a Whyte of A nee**; *Albugo, Albucies; versus:*

¶ *Albucies oculis, albumen conuenit ovo.*

**†Whyte As snawe**; *niveus.*

**†Whyte wyne**; *Amenium.*

<sup>1</sup> In Ray's *Gloss. of North Country Words*, ed. Skeat, is given 'Whye. *sb.* juuena Danis hodiernis et Scotis *gric*—*Nicholson*. Whee, or whey. *sb.* an heifer. The only word used here (in the East Riding of Yorkshire) in that sense.' 'Why, an heifer, also occurs in Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703. Jamieson gives 'Quey. Quy, Quoy, Quych, Quoyach, Queoch, Quoyoch. *s.* A cow of two years old.' Cf. Dan. *gric*, a heifer. 'Hic juuena, Anglice quee.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. 'Hic juuena, a qwyte.' *ibid.* p. 218. 'Augt. 24. 1462. Codiellus. Coram Deo et hominibus, etc. It is my will yat my sister haue ij kye. i *qwyte*, xl yerds of lyncloth, xl yerds of herden cloth.' Will of Simon Merflet, Vicar of Waghen. *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261. 'Item, I geue to him vj oxen iiij<sup>or</sup> kye or *qwytes* to be taken out of my store at Newbiggine.' Will of E. Michell, 1565. *Wills & Invent.* i. 230. 'Item I gyue vnto Jane wate my doughter one qwyte calfe.' Will of C. Cotts, 1568, *ibid.* p. 293.

<sup>2</sup> Qwylike does not occur: perhaps qwylyte is meant.

<sup>3</sup> A cushion, see **Qwhischen**, p. 298. In *Sir Gawaine*, 877, are mentioned 'Whyssynes vpon quillepoynes, þat koynt wer boþe.' The Invent. of W. Duffield, in 1452, includes 'iij *whissouns* de tapisteriwerke.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 139.

<sup>4</sup> The term witch was applied to persons of both sexes. Thus the author of *Genesis & Exodus*, speaking of the magicians of Egypt, says that Pharaoh 'sente after *wiches* kire;' l. 2919: see also l. 2927, and *Allit. Poes.* C. 1577: '*wyches* and walkyries women to þat sale.' Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden. ii. 321, renders *augures* by *wiches*: 'theire *wiches* 3afe answe're;' and again, iv. 167, he says of Julian the Apostate, 'Fis Julianus in his childehode lerned nygromancie and *wichecraft* . . . and a fend shewed hym to hym by the doynge of a *wiche* (*magia mediante apparuit*).' 'In þat Persida bygan first *wiche craft* [*ars magica*] in Nemproot þe geauntes tyme.' *ibid.* i. 95; see also iii. 177, and v. 87. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 402, we read of 'A man that was of false bileue and a *wich*, that leuyd not on the sacrameute.' 'And some of the laughed him to scorn . . . and . . . called hym a *wytche*.' Copland's *Kyngs Arthure*, 1557, Bk. I. ch. viii. See *Handlyng Sgane*, 351, Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 9, &c.

'Drismenn, weppmenn & wifmenn ee þatt follshenn *wiche craftless*.'

*Ornulum*, 7077.

In *Roland & Otuel*, l. 1151, we have *wichede*=bewitched. 'Hic *sortilagus*, 1<sup>st</sup> *wyche*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 195. See **Wyche**, below.

†a Whywer (Whyver A.)<sup>1</sup>; *corinthus, fereira (pharatra A.), forulus, forellus.*

†a Whywer for bowes; *Architesis.*  
a Wharle<sup>2</sup>; *giraculum, neopellum, vertibulum.*

\*a Whorlebone<sup>3</sup>; *internodium (giraculum A.) vertibra, vertibrum.*

a Whorle wynde; *turbo, -binis, medio correpto.*

#### W ante I.

Wyche crafte; *sortilegium, sors.*

a Wyche (Whiche A.)<sup>4</sup>; *fitonissa, maleficus, sacrilege; versus:*

¶ *Venificas, magicus dicas lami-  
asque (quoque A.) sagas.*

*incantatrix, strix, sagana, prestigiatrix, rates, noxa, & cetera; vbi A diuinare.*

Wyde; *Amplus, spaciosus.*

a Wydnes; *Amplitudo.*

Wyde opyn; *resupinus (supinus A.); versus:*

¶ *Debet habere virum mulier resupina supinum.*

A Wydowe; *vidua, Relicta, orba; orbatus, viduatus (A.).*

A Wiefe; *Coniux, gamos grece, Nupta, Sponsa, vxor; vxoreus (A.).*

A Wife modir; *Socrus (A.).*

Wight; *Alicer, Acer, Accelerans, Acupediis, Admissus, Adripes, Alipes,*

*Agilis, Celer, Celiber, Citus, Concitus, Curux, Curaculus, Efficax, festinus, levis, properans, Subtilis, jmpiger, velox, properus, pernix, producto -i-, ocior, ocissimus, impetuusus, prepes, volucer, preceps (A.).*

Wightnesse; *Alacritas, Alacrinomia, celeritasfactorum, velocitaspelum est & corporum, perniciēs, pernitas*<sup>5</sup> (A.).

a Wyke of y<sup>e</sup> eghe (Wyte of the ee A.)<sup>6</sup>; *hirquus.*

Wicked; *Austerus, Cauteratus, execratus, execrabilis, flagiciosus, facinerosus, ferus, improbus, crudelis, jmpius, Nefandus in opere, Neplurie de preteritis, pernicax, iniquus, Malignus, malificus, pernix, medio correpto, perniciosus, peruersus, prauus, proteruus, sceleratus, seuerus, sinister, scelestus (A.).*

Wickidly; *jnique, i[n]iuste, perperam, peruicaciter, male, prauē, peruerse (A.).*

Wickidnes; *facinus, flagicium, sed flagicia sunt que in deum fecimus, facinora que in homines; versus:*

¶ *flagicium dic quod in deum, facinus homines quod dic.*

*impietas, iniquitas, malignitas, nephās indeclinabile (A.).*

<sup>1</sup> A quiver. 'Hec feretra, Anglice, qwywere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 196. 'Item ij. bowes and a whyer and xviij shafts xij.' Invent. of Anne Nycolson, 1557, *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> 'Whorle or wherne for a spindle, *spondilus.*' Huloet. 'A wherle or wherne that women put in their spindles, *spondylus.*' Baret. '*Pessus*, m. A wherne or wherle to put on a spindle.' Cotgrave 'A whorle, *verticillum, spondilus.*' Manip. Vocab. 'I tryll my whirlygyg rounde aboute. *Je pirouette.* I holde the a peny that I wyll tryll my whirlygyg longer aboute than thou shalte do thyne.' Palsgrave. '*Giraculum*, a chyllys whyrle.' Medulla. See Paston Letters, iii. 270. where are mentioned 'vj soketes with branches to remove, iij *wherchilles* to the same, &c.' See *Qwherel*, above, p. 298.

<sup>3</sup> See *Qwhirlbone*, above, p. 298.

<sup>4</sup> See *A Weche*, above, p. 416.

<sup>5</sup> These latin equivalents appear to have been inserted by a mistake of the copier, whose eye perhaps was caught by *Wicked* and *Wickidnes*.

<sup>6</sup> Manip. Vocab. gives 'The wike of the eye, *hirquus.*' In *Sir Gawaine*, 1572, we read of the boar that 'pe frope fened at his mouth vnfayn bi pe *wykes*,' where the meaning is the corners of the mouth. H. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 14, uses it in the same sense: 'this discease proceeds from a defeckt in nature, for a greate parte of theire meate, whiles that they are chewing of it, workes forth of the *wykes* of theire mouthes.'

a Wykett (Wickett A.)<sup>1</sup>; *valva*, & cetera; vbi A gate.

A Wicker<sup>2</sup>; *vitiligo*, *rimen*, *vitulamen*, & cetera; vbi twygge (A.).

Wyldē; *Acer*, *indomitus*, *bruteus*, *feralis*, *Silvester*, *ferus*, & cetera; vbi felle (A.).

A Wyldē beste; *ferus*, *fera* (A.).

Wyldē vyne<sup>3</sup>; *labrusca*; *labruscosus* (A.).

Wyldernes; *desertum*, *heremus*, *solitudo*; *heremicola*, *que colit heremum* (A.).

A Wile; *Astus* (A.).

Willfulle; *Adoptimus*, *beneuolus*, *beneplacitus*, *voluntarius* (A.).

†A Wylght; *Salix* (A.).

Wyly; *Argutus*, *Astutus*, *Callidus*, *Curtus*, *dolosus*, *subtilis*, *vaser*, *versipellis*, *versutus*, & cetera; vbi wise & vbi false (A.).

†vn Wyly; *vbi fonde* (A.).

Wylynes; *Argucia*, *Astucia*, *Astu indeclinabile*; *versus*:

¶ *Calliditas*, *Astucia*, *Cautela vel Astus*,

*Hij prudentia vel versucia consocietur* (A.).

A Wilke<sup>4</sup>; *Conchile*, *testudo* (A.).

A Wille; *Beneplacitum*, *libitum*, *voluntas*, *sentencia*, *desiderium*, *velle* (A.).

of an Wille; *vnanimis*, *vnanimus*, *vnicorn* (A.).

†Willy; *beneuolus*, *voluntarius*, *gratuitus*, *Spontarius*, *ultroneus* (A.).

†vn Wylly; *Coetus*, *janitus* (A.).

a Wymbylle<sup>5</sup>; *dolabra*; *dolabellula* (*dolabrella* A.), *dolbellum*, *terebrium*, *terebellum*, *teratrum*, *teratrum*.

A Wympylle<sup>6</sup>; *peplum* (A.).

Wynchester; *Wintonia*; *Wintoniensis* (A.).

a Wyndas (Wyndes A.)<sup>7</sup>; *troclea*, *carchesium vel carchesiu plurali* (*pluraliter* A.).

<sup>1</sup> See *Allit. Poems*, B. II. 501, 857. In Neckam, *Treatise De Utensilibus*, viket is used apparently for a small window. Speaking of the room in which a scribe writes he says—  
viket fenestrat les asauz

‘habeat et lodium, cuius beneficio luc intrare possit si forte fenestrellam impugnet insultus del nor3

venti aquilonaris.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Item j basket of wykers.’ Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf’s goods, at Caistor, 1459, in Paston Letters, i. 482.

<sup>3</sup> MS. wyne. ‘A wild vine, *labrusca*, *labruscum*.’ Baret, who adds, ‘*Labrusca autem dicta est (teste serapio) quod in agrorum labris, hoc est marquicibus et sepibus nascatur*.’

<sup>4</sup> See a Welke, above, p. 413.

<sup>5</sup> ‘A winable, or auger. *terebra*.’ Baret. ‘*Tord*, m. a small wimble,’ Cotgrave. ‘Make an hole with a *wynbulle*, and what colour that thou wylt dystemper with water, and put hit in at the hole, the fruite schalbe of the same colour.’ Treatise on Grafting, &c., from the Pilkington MS. Percy Soc. p. 68. See the directions for grafting olives in Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 190. l. 85: ‘Unto the pith a ffresh *wynble* in bore.’ ‘*Dolabellum*. A lytyl wymblyl.’ Medulla. Tusser, amongst the farmer’s ‘Husbandlie Furniture,’ mentions ‘cart kydler and *wynble*, with percer and pod.’ ch. xxiii. st. 6. ‘*Terece*, wymblye (naugere).’ W. de Biblesworth in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 170.

<sup>6</sup> Cotgrave gives ‘*Gaimple*, f. The crepine of a Frenche hood.’ Baret renders *Peplum* by ‘an imbrodered vesture, or manner of hooode to couer the heade; it is now vsed for a kerchiefe, worne specially as women do going to church.’ Gover uses the verb *bi-wynpled*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, leaf 4. A.S. *winpel*. In Trevisa’s trans. of Higden, vol. v. p. 33, it is stated that Sother the pope ‘ordeynede þat a nonne, a mychoun, schulde noust handle þe towyales of the awter, noþer doo ensens [yn þe encenser], but sche schal bere a veile on hire heed,’ where the Harl. version reads ‘sche scholde use a *wynple*,’ the Latin being *velum in capite portat*. See also G. Douglas, *Encudos*, pp. 46, 124, 383, &c.

<sup>7</sup> In a letter from Margaret Paston to John Paston, 1449, *Paston Letters*, i. 82, we read—‘I prey see to gete some crosse bowis and *wyndacs* to bind them with and quarrels,’ on which Sir J. Fenn, the editor, says ‘*wyndacs* are what we call now grappling irons



to Wynde clews<sup>3</sup>; *globare, con-, glomerare.*

†to Wynde spules<sup>2</sup>; *deoluere.*

a Wynde; *Aura, flatus, flamen, in-petetus, spiramen, turbo, ventus, ventriculus diminutivum (ventulus A.).*

Wyndy; *ventosus, ventuosus.*

a Wyndowe; *fenestra, -trelle, festa (fenestratus A.), specular, specular, & cetera.*

\*a Wyndowe clathe<sup>3</sup>; *pala, ventilabrum.*

†to make Wyndowe; *fenestrare (A.).*

†to Wyndowe; *ventulare, euentulare (A.).*

a Wynde mylne; *molendinum ventiticum.*

a Wype<sup>4</sup>; *vipa. Avis est.*

Wyne; *vinum, liber, cecubium, liens, temetum, temulentus, sapa, latex, euan i. deus vini, rosetum, clarretum; vineus, viniferus, vinolentus, vinosus participia; versus:*

¶ *Vina, merum, bachus, bromius vel liber, yacus,*

*Est idromel, mulsum, nectar, cervisera, sisera,*

*Pigmentum, mustum, mellicratumque, phalerum.*

Wyne lees (Wyne leys A.); *tartarum, vinacium.*

with which the bow-string is drawn home.' Again, at p. 487, we find 'iij grete crosbowes of stele, with one grete dowble wyndas ther too.' See also iii. 34. Dutch *windas*, Fr. *guindus*, a winding axle. See *Allit. Poems*, C. 103, where the seamen

'Wist at þe wyndus wezen her ankres.'

Neekam, in his Treatise *De Utensilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 115, speaking of the fitting out of a ship, says—

sedem	windeyse	grece	lant	ro
'juxta transtrum assit troclea, et dicitur a troclos, quod est rotundum, vel a rota				
kables, cordes				
dictum instrumentum, eo quod circumvolvitur troclea ut rudentes circumligati firmiores				
veil	diverseté	venti	suslevé	avalé
sint, et ut velum, per variacionem aure nunc superioretur, nunc infertoretur. Dicitur				
vindoyse				
troclea rotunda moles.'				

<sup>1</sup> See Clewe, p. 67. 'To wind vp as a thred, *glomerare*.' Baret.

<sup>2</sup> See Spule, above, p. 357.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Aueren Riwe*, p. 270, we are told that Ish-bosheth lay and slept and had set a woman to be keeper of the gate 'pat *windwede* hweate?' and the sons of Rechab, Remmon and Baanah, came and found that the woman had left off 'hire *windwunge*.' In a recipe for 'Furmente,' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 7, we are told to take wheat, pick it clean and 'þen *wyndo* hit vele.' See also *Forme of Cury*, Recipe No. 1. Maundeville tells us how Julian the Apostate dug up the body of John the Baptist, 'and let *wynlwe* the Askes in the wynd.' p. 107.

'Himm sholdde bringenn inn hiss hannd & forr to clennsenn himm hiss eorn.'

Hiss *windell* for to *windwenn*,

*Ormulum*, 10483.

In the Invent. of Master George Nevill, taken in 1567, are mentioned 'one grindstone and one *windcelothe* iij<sup>s</sup>.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 211; see also p. 61; and in the Invent. of Thomas Arkyndal, in 1449, we have 'a stevynd clathe vj<sup>d</sup>. A *wyndaw* clath iij<sup>d</sup>.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 104; and in that of Hugh Grantham, in 1410, is an item 'de iij<sup>s</sup>. de ij saccis cum j *wyndoyngelathe*.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 49. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, iv. 341, has: 'misbileden men . . . *wyneude* þe askes away with þe wynde [*pulvis in aere ventilatus est*]. 'Ventilo, to wyndyn or sperplyn.' *Medulla*. 'Hoc *ventilabrum*, A<sup>o</sup>. *wyndylle*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

<sup>4</sup> Baret gives 'Upupa, a bastard Plouer or blacke Plouer.' Halliwell says this is the Lapwing, but the *Upupa* is properly the Hoopoe. Cotgrave gives 'Hupe, f. The Whoope or dunghill Cocke, a bird that nestles in mans ordure.' Cooper, in his Thesaurus, says 'Upupa. A birde no bigger then a thrush, and hath a creste from his bill to the vttermost parte of his heade, which he strouteth vp, or holdeth downe accordynge to his affection: wherefore it can not be our lapwyng, as it hath been taken for. It is rather to be called an Houpe.'

A Wyne potte; *bacarium, bacarina, bascanda, vas vinarium, & cetera.*

Wyninge; *Emolumentum, lucrum, questus; questuosus; lucellum diminutivum, molimentum (A.).*

to Wynne; *lucrari, lucrificare (A.).*

A Wynner; *lucrificus (A.).*

to Wynche<sup>1</sup>; *Calcitrare, re-, repercutere, repedare, dampedare (A.).*

Wynter; *Bruma, brumalis, gems; jemalis, hibernus; ymber, hiemacula, & cetera (A.).*

to Wyntyr; *brumare, brumescere, hybernare (A.).*

A Wyntir haule<sup>2</sup>; *hibernium, hibernaculum, hiemaculum (A.).*

to Wype; *tergere, de-, ex-, Abstergere (A.).*

to Wype away; *Abstergere (A.).*

Wypynge; *tergosus (A.).*

Wyrshipe; *honor, honoriculus, Cultus, decor, decus, decusacio, dulia hominis est, latrui dei, ydolatria*

*ydolorum, dignitas, digma, fasses, honoracio, laus, Nomen (A.).*

vn Wyrshipe; *vbi Schame (A.).*

to Wirshipe; *Adorare, Colere, per-, decorare, decusare, deferre, donare, honorare, honorificare, procumbere, venerari, venustari, profanare, reuereri (A.).*

Wirshipfulle; *vbi worthy (A.).*

Wyrdis (Wyrde systres A.)<sup>3</sup>; *parce.*

Wyre; *ereductile.*

to Wyrke; *Aporiare & -ri, Anxiari, conari, cooperari, Conniti, instare, insulare, jnuigilare, laborare, Niti, operari, pario, peperit, re-, recare, sudare (A.).*

†to Wyrke A Medycyn; *Conferre (A.).*

†yt Wirkis with bothe ye handis; *equimanus (A.).*

A Wrytte; *breue (A.).*

to Wysche; *interpretare in malo, optare, vouere causa; vt voueo quod fecissem librum i. opto (A.).*

<sup>1</sup> 'To kicke; to spurne; to winse; *Calcitro, recalcitro.* A kicking, or winning. *Calcitratus.* A kicker, or winser, *calcitro.*' Baret. Cotgrave gives '*Regimber.* to winse, kick, spurn, strike back with the feet. *Regimber, m.* a winner, kicker, spurner.' See also s. v. *Calcitrer, Recalcitrer, Ruer des pieds.* 'I wyne as a horse dothe, *je regymbe.*' Palsgrave. 'To winche or wince, *calcitrare.*' Manip. Vocab. Derived by Stratmann from O. Fr. *guincher*, q. v. in Cotgrave. In the *Morte Arthure* we find—

'Qwarelles qwayntly swappe; thorowe knyghtes  
With iryne so wekryly, that *wynche* they neuer.'

<sup>2</sup> Amongst the rooms mentioned in the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's castle at Caistor, 1459, we find 'The utmost chamber nexte Winter Halle,' called again '*Aula Yemalis.*' Paston Letters, i. 486. 487. '*Zetas hiemales*, winter-selde; *zetus astivales*, sumer-selde.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 57.

<sup>3</sup> Fate or destiny. The *weird sisters* of Shakspeare, Macbeth, I. iii. 32, &c., are the Parcae or Fates, of whom Peacock, in the *Repressor*, p. 155, says: 'iij sistris (whiche ben spiritis) comen to the cradilis of infantis forto sette to the babe what schal bifalle to him.' In the *Allit. Poems*, A. 249, we have: 'what *wyrde* hat; hyder my iuel vayned?' see also l. 273, 'þou hat; called þy *wyrde* a þef,' and B. 1224.

'As hus *werdes* were ordeined by wil of owre lorde.' P. Plowman, C. iv. 241. In Barbour's *Bruce*, xviii. 45, we read—

'We ar few, our fais ar feill      God may richt weill our *werdis* deill.'

A. S. *wyrd*, fate. 'This goddes etillit, gif *werdes* war not contrare,

This realme to be superior and maistres

To all landis.' G. Douglas, *Encidos*, Bk. i. p. 13.

'The *weird* sisteris defendis that suld be wit.' *ibid.* Bk. iii. p. 80.

'Worpe hit wele, oper wo, as þe *wyrde* lyke; hit hafe.' *Sir Gawayne*, 2134.

The word occurs several times in the *Destruction of Troy*: thus at l. 4499, Calchas goes to the temple of Apollo, 'praiond hym full prestly, as a pure god,

To warne hym full wightly which *wirtis* shuld happyn.'

See also ll. 629. 4188, and 7051, and *Rauf Coilzcar*, 379, where the Collier, when his wife dissuades him from venturing to Paris, exclaims. 'lat me wirk as I will, the *weird* is mine awin.'

to be **Wisse**; *Callere, sapere* (A.).

**Wyse**; *Altus, Argutus, Artitus, Astutus, Callidus, cautus, consertus, conspectus, cordatus, doctus, dogmaticus, disertus, discretivus, dolosus, discretus, deliberans, effaber, faber, varus, gnarus, Navus, gnarus, ingeniosus, judicialis, fronos grece, fronicus, peritus, providus, providens, prudens, Sagax, sapiens, Sciens, Scius, Sciolus, solers, Subtilis, Sophisticus, Sophismaticus* (A.).

**Wysdome**; *Argucia, Artus, Astucia, Calliditas, Cautela, Circumspectio, doctrina, discrecio, deliberacio, dissertitudo, dolus, ingenium, gnauia, Elacio, fronsis, Musa, Minerva, sapiencia, Sciencia, Solercia, Sal Apud antiquos erat neutri generis, Sophia* (A.).

**Wysely**; *argute, callide, caute, provide, prudenter.*

to **Wytt**<sup>1</sup>; *imponere, imputare, & cetera*; *vbi* [to blame] (A.).

†to **Wytt gude**; *legare, gadiare, disponere* (A.).

†**Wyttinge**; *legacio*; *legatorius* (A.).

**Wyth**; *Cum, preposicio* (A.).

to **Withdrawe**; *Subtrahere, & cetera*; *vbi* to **Steylle** (A.).

to **Withhalde**; *Detinere* (A.).

**Wyth-jn**; *infra, intus, intra, intrinsecus, introrsus, interius, implicite, inclusive.*

**Wyth-oute**; *foras, foris, af-, exclusive, extra, exterius, extrinsecus, explicite, foras signat mocionem, vt: venio foras; sed foris signat permanenciam jn loco, vt: sto foris.*

**Wyth owtyñ**; *sine, expers, immunis, jnpers.*

**Wyth owttyñ doute**; *examussim, jnclubitanter, certe, profecto, proculdubio, prorsus.*

**Withowteñ ende**; *vbi* endles.

**Withowteñ rewle**; *Abnormis, Anormalus.*

to **Withstande**; *vbi* gaynstande.

**Wittlesse**; *vbi* fonde.

**Wittnesse**; *testamentu[m], testimonium, Martiria, Martirium in singulari; testabilis.*

**Wyttnes**; *affirmare, asserere, testari, con-, de-, prohibere, testificari, testimoniare.*

A **Wyttnesse**; *testis, Martir* (A.).

A **Wyte**; *genium, jn-, indolis, jntellectus, sensus naturalis est, jntellectus in re obscura, & cetera; (vbi* wisdom *A.).*

<sup>1</sup> 'I wyte, I blame or put one in faulte, *je encoulpe*. I laye the faulte, I laye the wyte or the blame to a person. *Je luy donne tort*. I layed the wyte upon hym: *je luy domay le tort*. I laye the wyte of an offence to one's charge. *Je encoulpe*.' Palsgrave.

'*De wite* is hise, *de right* is hire.' *Genesis & Exodus*, l. 2035.

'*pan hym* spak syre Sortybrant; "*Wyt þat þe selue, syr Amyrant*."'

*Sir Ferumbras*, 5127.

See also the *Sege off Melayne*, 555: '*þe wyte* is all in the;' and *Roland & Otuel*, 1326, and the *Song of Roland*, l. 90. '*To wite, culpare*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Aneren Riide*, p. 304, we read—'*Gif þu witest eni þing þine sunne bute þi suluen*.' A. S. *witan*, to blame, reproach. See also P. Plowman, A. x. 73. *William of Palerne*, 519, and Ray's Gloss. of North-Country Words. In the 'Kings Quair,' pr. in Poetic Remains of Scottish Kings, ed. Chalmers, p. 98, we read—

'Who should me *wite* to write thereof'

See also *Allit. Poems*, B. 76, and C. 501. In the *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 197, is a Ballad on 'Man his owne woe,' the burden of which is—

'I may say, and so may mo, I *wyte* mysylfe myne owene woo.'

In King Solomon's Book of Wisdom, l. 42, we are advised

'*þer while þi sones 3onge þep þou hem chastise & lere;*

*Wite þi douttren with eye wel, þat þai haue of þe fere.*'

†A Wytte worde<sup>1</sup>; *legacio, legatum.*

W ante O.

Wode; *Arepticius, Abrepticius, amicus, Astralis, Astrosus, Amens, cervicatus, demens, demoniacus, euarguminus, ferox animo, ferus natura, freniticus, furibundus, furiosus, interdum expes inclinabile, immanis, insanus, separ, lunaticus, rapidus, vesanus* (A.).

†to be Wode; *bachari, debachari, insanire, evire* (A.).

†to make Wode; *furiare* (A.).

†to wax Wode; *efferrare, insanire* (A.).

Wodenes; *Amencia, demencia, furor, furia, insania, insanies, ferocitas, immanitas, rabies, vesania* (A.).

A Woke<sup>2</sup>; *vbi wouke* (A.).

to Wakyñ; *denigilare, expergificare, a sompno excitare* (A.).

to Wokyñ; *expergisci, deponens & activum* (A.).

†A Welpe; *lupus .i. morbus & piscis, licos grece, lupa, lupulus* (A.).

<sup>1</sup> A covenant, testament, or legacy. O. Icel. *ritorð*.

‘Festnes es Laverd him dredand to,

And his wite-word [*testamentum*] þat he schewed in þo.’

*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. xxiv. 14.

In the Kirkton-in-Lindsay Church Accounts, under date 1513, is an item, ‘Received for Will. Briggs bereall and for his *wytward* vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>.’ The verb to wite = to bequeath occurs very commonly in 15th and 16th century wills. Thus in the *Test. Ebor.* iv. 41, in the Will of Robert Pynkney, Chantry-priest at Hornby, in 1489, we read: ‘for my mortuary I *wite* my best moveable. Also I *wite* v pund of wax to be burnyd at myn obiet. Also I *wite* to evere preist dwelling in Hornby forsaid viij<sup>d</sup>.’ And again, p. 77, in the Will of John Brown, of York, 1492, ‘I *wit* a grete brasse pot to Seynt Anton gild, to be prayed for.’ ‘The residue, my dettes paid and my *witworde* fulfilled, I *wit* to Richard Wynder, Pewterer, and to Robert Preston, glasier.’ *Test. Ebor.* iv. 88, Will of W. Wynter, 1493. ‘My *wytword* fullyllyd, then I will that my wyfe have hal the tone half.’ Will of John Ferrily, 1470. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 180. In the York Hours of the Cross, pr. in the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*; p. 86, l. 55, we read—

‘At þe tyme of none iesu gun cry, he *wytte* his saul to his fadyr.’

See the Editor’s note at p. 309.

<sup>2</sup> A week. A.S. *wice, wece*. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 2857, is a curious legend about Lot’s wife, that ‘anes o þe *wok* day And þan þai find hir on þe morn, þan es seo liked al away, Hale als seo was ar be-for;’ where the other MSS. have *woke, wouke*, and *wike*: see also l. 11012; *Morte Arthure*, l. 354; *Tale of Beryn*, 19; and the *Knight of La Tour Laundry*, p. 12. Maundeville says that ‘in the Kyngdoms of Georgie, of Abchaz and of the little Armenye, ben gode Cristene men and devoute. For thei schryuen hem and howsele hem evernmore ones or twyes in the *Woke*.’ p. 261.

‘She drof forth hir dayes in hir depe thought,

With weping and wo all the *woke* ouer.’ *Destruct. of Troy*, 499.

Barbour, in his *Bruce*, xiv. 132, has ‘refreschit weill ane *ouk* or mair;’ where other MSS. read *wouk, oulk*, and *weke*; and Lyndesay, *Dreme*, p. 284, ed. 1866, has—

‘He mycht pas round aboute, and cum agane,

In four 3eris, saxtene *oulkis*, and dayis two.’

In the Ordinances of the Guild of St. George, Norwich, is one that ‘ye pouer brother or sister shall haue, in ye *woke*, viij<sup>d</sup>.’ *Eng. Guilds*, p. 18. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden’s account of Britain, says that ‘þere beþ salt welles fer fram þee see, and beeth salte alle þe *woke* longe forto Saturday at none; and fresche fram Saturday at none for to Monday;’ ii. 25; and again, v. 415, he says of ‘Seynt John þe Aumener, patriark of Alexandria,’ that ‘he vsede twyes a *wouke* to sitte al day to fore þe chirche dore for to acorde men þat were in stryf.’ See also Genesis xxix. 28, and Exodus xxxiv. 22. The form *wouke* occurs in the *Ormulum*, 4173, and *Genesis & Exodus*, 2473. ‘Ape was the pharisee that with outh shewed him clothed with bountee, counterfetinge that he was iuste and liuede wel, and, as he seyde, fastede twyes in the *woke*.’ De Deguileville’s *Pilgrimage*, p. 122. ‘*Dierctus*, the *woke* day. *Ebdomadas*, a *woke*.’ *Medulla*.

Wodde bynde; *terebintus; terebin-  
tinus.*

†a Wodde caste; *strues, struecula  
diminutivum.*

a Wodde eoke; *castrimerkus.*

†a Wodde crab<sup>1</sup>; *acroma.*

a Wodde; *arbutum, arboretum, bos-  
cus, silvester, lucus, silua, nemus,  
vimen, virgulta, viretum, & cetera.*

a Wodde keper; *lucarius, lucar est  
precium luci .i. silue*<sup>2</sup>.

a Wodde hewer; *lignarius.*

†a Wolle bode (Wolbode A.)<sup>3</sup>;  
*multipes.*

Wolle; *lana; laneus.*

†a Wolle berere; *laniger.*

a Wolle house; *lunarium.*

†a Wolle maker; *lanifer.*

†Wollañd warke (Wolle werke A.);  
*lanificium.*

a Woman; *femina, femella, feminella,  
feminula; femineus, femininus  
participia; mulier, -erula; mu-  
liebris, mulierarius, .i. per muli-  
eres ordinatum.*

A Wondyr; *ubi Marvelle (A.).*

A Wondyr; *Spectaculum (A.).*

\*to Wonne; *Assuefacere, Assuescere  
(A.).*

to Wonne; *Accolere, Colere, habitare,  
manere, & cetera; ubi to dwelle  
(A.).*

Wonnynge; *ubi dwellynge (A.).*

Wonnynge; *Assuefacio, consuessio  
(A.).*

†to be Wonte; *Assuere, Assuescere,  
consuere de bono, insuescere de  
malo, Assuescere de utroque, in-  
olere, solere, persolere, solescere  
(A.).*

†Wonte; *Assuetus, inolitus, solitus  
(A.).*

†to be vn Wonte; *dessuere, dessues-  
cere, dissolere, absolvere, solere  
(A.).*

A Worde; *diccio, dictum, hemus,  
logos grece, sermo, verbum, verbu-  
lum, verbiculum, vocabulum, &  
cetera.*

†Wordy; *verbosus, & cetera; ubi  
Chaterer (A.).*

a Worme; *vermis, gurgulio vel (sed  
A.) secundum hugonem (dicitur  
A.) cureulio, eruca est vermis,  
bombricus, (lumbricus A.) pro-  
ducto -bri-, est vermis intestino-  
rum; lumbricosus participium;  
simultum est vermis in capite  
vervecis, teredo est vermis in ligno,  
xilofagus<sup>4</sup> idem est a xilon lig-  
num & fagina comedere, bombyx,  
producto -bi-, est vermis faciens  
sericam, multipes, noctiluga (noc-  
tiluca A.) est vermis lucens in  
nocte.*

Wormede (Wormode A.)<sup>5</sup>; *absin-  
thium.*

to Worowe<sup>6</sup>; *jugulare, Suffocare  
(A.).*

to be Worthe; *valere (A.).*

Worte; *ydromellum (A.).*

Worthy; *Augustus, Autenticus, au-  
torozabilis, commendabilis, dig-  
nus, dignificus uel digniosus,  
egregius, grauis, g[e]nerosus ex  
genere, honorabilis, ydoneus, in-  
clitus, laudabilis, Nobilis, ingenu-  
us, insignis, illustris, patricius,  
preclarus, presignis, prechus,  
strenuus, probus, perspicuus, re-  
uerendus, venerabilis, venerandus,  
bonus animo est, pulcher corporis,  
egregius e grege electus, preclarus  
operis claritate gloriosus, mag-*

<sup>1</sup> A wild crab tree. See Crab of þ<sup>e</sup> wod, p. 79.

<sup>2</sup> See a Pryse of wodde, p. 291.

<sup>3</sup> Compare P. Bowde, p. 46, and Malte Bowde, p. 323.

<sup>4</sup> See Treworme, above, p. 393.

<sup>5</sup> Wormwood. 'I am more hastyf than coles and more soure than wurmode.' De De-  
guilleville, *Pilgrimage*, p. 134. 'Absinthium, aloigne, wormod.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab.  
p. 139.

<sup>6</sup> See to Wery, above, p. 414.

*nificus virtutibus magnus facte, Nobilis Notus bello, jnsignis fortitudine & insignis virtutibus, Mirabilis est uel nobilis operibus vel opibus vel operibus factus, clarus honoribus, illustris factis, eximius ob eminencia[m] exemp-tus, sincerus, sinceris (A.).*

†vn Wordy; *jndignus, jgnobilis, gregalis (A.).*

Wordly; *digne, Merito (A.).*

vn Worthily; *jndigne, jmerito (A.).*

\*a Wortewalle of a nayle<sup>1</sup>; *redundium.*

Woune; *exorditus, textus (A.).*

A Wowke<sup>2</sup>; *Ebdomada, Ebdomas; Ebdomidarius; Septimana (A.).*

to Wowe<sup>3</sup>; *petulari, procar.*

A Wowere; *petulus, procar, pro-cus; procar.*

A Wounde; *Apporia, Apparigo, Cicatrix, Citricula, vulnus Armis illatum, liuor virga, plaga ha-*

*bundancia humorum, lesio, Stigma; vulnerosus; vulnusculum (A.).*

to Wounde; *vulnerare, Carporforare, Collidere, sauciare, plagare, plagiare plagis affligere uel plaga imponere vel inferre (A.).*

Woundid; *Saucius semel, sauciatus sepius (A.).*

A Wounder; *plagarius, plagijs (A.).*

# W ante R.

a Wraсте<sup>4</sup>; *pecten, plectrum (plec-trellum A.), plectellum diminutium.*

to Wraсте; *pectinare.*

Wronge; *distorcio, extorcio, iustitium quasi stacio juris, jniusticia, jniuria (A.).*

to do Wronge; *diuriare, jniuriare (A.).*

Wrongfulle; *jniustus, jniuriosus, jniqus, erroneus; jniurius qui*

<sup>1</sup> A haugnaill.

<sup>2</sup> See a Woke, above, p. 422.

<sup>3</sup> 'Wowerys ther come ful many oon.' *Lyrys of Scynaty's*, 1447 (Roxb. Club.), p. 62. See Sir Eglamour, 1064. and Wyclif, Judges, xiv. 20. 'To wowe, procure, ambire: a wower, proeus.' Manip. Vocab. 'Males of byrdes drawe to company of females, and wowe wyth beekes and voyce.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. i. p. 405. 'Proeus. A wower,' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176. 'Procar, a wower or covetous.' Medulla. 'Hernia (broke-ballokyd) prava proco (a wower) spurcum genus.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176.

'Thanne wowed wronge wisdome ful 3erne.' P. Plowman, B. iv. 74. Again, in Passus. xi. 71, the Author rebukes the False Friars—

'By my faith, frere, quod I, 3e faren lyke þeise woweres,  
þat wedde none wydwes, but forto wedde here godis.'

In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V, pr. in Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings, we read—

'Was never in Scotland heard nor seen  
Such dancing nor deray . . .  
As was of wovaris as I ween  
At Christ's Kirk on a day.'

A. S. *wogian*.

<sup>4</sup> A kind of musical instrument. Baret gives 'a Wreст to time with, *plectrum, pecten*;' and again, 'a quill, or like thing to plaie on a harp, or such other musical instrument; the little bowe to plaie on a rebeck, *plectrum*.' The Manip. Vocab. also has 'A wrest for an instrument, *plectrum*.' 'Hoc plectrum, A. wrastt.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. Wyclif, in his Tracts, ed. Matthew, uses this word several times in the sense of tune; thus, at p. 341, he says 'sorowe of trespassse . . . shal wraste þis harpe to a-corde welle;' and 'many men fallen in þis wrastynge and in goostly syngynge aftur.' See Sir W. Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, ch. ix. '*Plectrum, extrema pars lingue* or a wrest. *Pecten*, a playse, a comb, a wrest, a Rake.' Medulla.

*infert, iniuriosus qui sustinet*  
(A.).

+A Warse<sup>1</sup>; *fasciculus* (A.).

**Wrath**; *ira* presens est & repentina  
est & ex causa nascitur, iracundia  
viciū perpetuum est; versus :

¶ *Preterit<sup>2</sup> ira cito, vix iracundia transit.*

*Odium inveterata est ira, rancor ;*  
versus :

¶ *Signat idem bilis offensaque  
rancor & ira.*

**Wrathfulle** ; *bolosus, iracundus, irascibilis, iratus, injensus, rancidus, stomachosus.*

to be **Wrathef[ulle]** (A.).

to Wrastyle; *luctari*, per-, col-, *pa-*  
*lestrare*, *palestrizare*.

a **Wrastyller**; *luctator, atleta, gignatista, palestrator, palestrita; palestriticus.*

a **Wrastillynge**; *gion grece, lucta, luctacio, con-, luctamen.*

a Wrastillynge place; *palestra*, *pala-*  
*isma*.

a Wryghte; *architector, architectus, carpentarius, lignarius, lignifaber, tignarius; lignarius.*

a Wrytynge burde; *pluteus*.

†a Wrytynge chare; *epicaustorium*.  
to Wroote<sup>3</sup>; *verrere*.

a Wrotynge; *verriclum*; *verrens*.

Capitulum 21<sup>m</sup> 3.

3 ante A.

\*           Ja; immo, ita, sic, etiam,  
              quinni.

to be      *jalowe* ; *flauere*, *flauescere*,  
              *fuluere*, *-escere*.

3alowe; aureus, glaucus, croceus,  
cerulus, ceruleus, flavus; versus:

¶ *Dic apte flavum crinem, ful-  
urumque metallum.*

a 3alownes; *fuluedo, glaucitas.*

+3alownes of hare; *allepecia*.

\*Jarowe; *millefolium*.

A 3ate; *ianua, porta, fores, bifores, ostium, ostiohum, valua, antica, postica, posticum, posticium*; versus:

¶ *Urbis porta, fores thalami, sed  
ianua templi,*

*Penoris est valua, quod &  
ovidius manifestat.*

†A gate house; *menianum*.

<sup>1</sup> Probably a slip for **Wase**. A pad of straw worn on the head to relieve the weight of any burden. 'A Wase, or wreath to be laid under the vessel that is borne upon the head, as women use a wispie; *cesticulus*.' Baret. 'A wase, *circus*.' Manip. Vocab. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180, *wase* is identified with *stupa*, which we have already had, p. 175, as the latin equivalent for **Hardes**:

wase stoppe

*'Cum grossa stupa rimas edis bene stupa.'*

<sup>2</sup> MS. *Pretercit.*

<sup>3</sup> In the *Arourynge of King Arther*, xii. 13, we read of the wild boar which the king is hunting, that

' With wrathe he be-gynnis to *wrote*,

With tussles of iij fote,

He ruskes vppe mony a rote,

So grisly he groans !'

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 148, we are told how a certain Emperor laid out a garden, but that 'a sweyne enterid into hit, and wrotide [MS. wrotithe], and shent the yonge plantis.' 'Al swa þat wilde swin, þat *irroteð* ȝeond þan grouen,' Layamon, 469. 'Delphyns knowe by smelle yf a deed man, that is in the see ete euer of Delphyns kynde, and yf the deed hath ete therof he etyth hym anone, and yf he dyde not he kepeth and defendyth hym fro etynge and bytyng of other fishe. and showyth hym and bryngyth him to the clyffe with his owne *wrotynge*,' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiii. ch. xxvi. p. 460.

'God wayned a worme þat wrot vpe þe rote.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 467.

Harrison, *Descr. of Engl.* ii. 52, says that sheep are so fond of the saffron bulbs that they 'will wroot for them in verie eger maner.' 'I wroote or wroute as a swyne dothe. *Je fouille du muscau*. He wroteth lyke a swyne.' Palsgrave.

## 3 ante E.

to ʒe<sup>1</sup>; *rosare* *in plurali numero vos vestrum vel tibi.*

†a ʒeddyr<sup>2</sup>; *liuor, vibex; vibicosus. ʒeferous; ambronius.*

\*to ʒeke<sup>3</sup>; *prurire.*

\*A ʒeke; *prurigo, impetigo, scaturigo, pruritus; pruriens.*

to ʒelde; *dedere.*

ʒeldyng; *dedecio.*

A ʒere; *annus, anniculus, annuus; annualis, annuarius, annotinus; annulus, annuus totum anni spacium, Anniversarium est quando repetentibus annis idem dies recolitur.*

†A ʒere olde; *anniculus.*

ʒerly; *annuatim, annuus ut supra ornatus.*

ʒeste<sup>4</sup>; *affronicum, fusina, spuma, Afros grece, cereal, quasi alens cererem.*

\*to ʒett<sup>5</sup>; *fundere, fusare.*

†to ʒett be twene; *interfundere.*

\*ʒettyd; *fusilis.*

\*ʒettyd ʒn; *infusus.*

\*ʒettyd oute; *effusus.*

\*a ʒettyng ʒn; *infusio.*

\*a ʒettyng oute; *effusio.*

\*A ʒettyng place; *fusorium.*

## 3 ante I.

\*to ʒyske<sup>6</sup>; *singultire, singultare.*

\*A ʒiskyng; *singultus.*

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Way's notes to Fowton, p. 535, and ʒytyng, p. 538.

<sup>2</sup> *Vibex.* A spotte remaynyng in the skynne after healing; the marke or printe of a stripe.' Cooper. *Liur*: a bloonesse or enuy.' Ortus.

<sup>3</sup> See P. Ichyn, or ykyn, or ʒykyn, p. 258. In the *Aucres Rincle*, p. 80, we read of 'ʒiccheinde earen;' and at p. 238, 'þeo hwule þe ʒichinge ilest, hit þuncheð god for to guiden.' *Yuck*, to itch, is given in Ray's Collection of North Country Words, and *Yake* in Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703. See also *Yuke* in Mr. C. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire and Jamieson. Turner, in his *Herbal*, 1551, p. 171, tells us that 'Bitter fitches . . . are . . . good for kybes or mould helles, and for itche or *qecck* that goeth ouer the hole body.' 'The Lord smyte thee with scabbe and ʒicchyng,' Wyclif, Deut. xxviii. 27. *Prurigo*. ʒyte. *Prurio*, to ʒytyn.' Medulla.

<sup>4</sup> 'Yeast or God's good. *Vide Barne. Barne, flos vel spuma cervisie.*' Baret.

<sup>5</sup> Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, v. 15, says that 'Adrianus was konnyng of gravinge, of ʒtyng and of casting of bras;' and again, vi. 185, 'his picher het ʒit Dunstan [*fundi maulacrat*].' See also *ibid.* i. 233. In the Thornton MS. leaf 192<sup>b</sup> is a piece 'Of the Vertu; of the haly name of Ihesu. Ricardus Heremita super versiculo, oleum effusum nomen tuum in Cantic. &c.,' which begins by rendering the versicle as follows: 'That es on Inglysee, Oyle out-ʒettide is thi name.' 'Newe lawe is newe wyn þat Crist hap ʒetid in her hertis.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 147. 'The whiche whanne he hadde takun, he fowmyde with ʒetun werk, and made of hem a ʒotun calf.' *id.* Exodus xxxii. 4. 'That God wole now weel allowe . . . ymagis ʒsatte of gold and siluer and bras and of othere metallis, and none ymagis graued of tre or of stoon.' Pecock, *Repressor*, pt. ii. ch. ii. p. 138. 'Some worship the sonne, some y<sup>e</sup> moone, other, ymagis of yoten metall.' *Fardle of Facions*, pt. ii. ch. viii. p. 188. In 1407 Cecilia de Horneldon bequeathed 'Thomesynat jilue Johannis Paule man ollan erem, et unum ʒettyng.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 45.

<sup>6</sup> 'The yexing, or hicket, a sobbing, *singultus*. To yexe, sobbe, or haue the hicket, *singultire*. In yexing, or after the fashion of the hicket, *singultim*.' Baret. *Hoqueter*: to yex or cloeke; to have the Hickup, or Hickock. *Hoquet, m.* The Hickock or yexing.' Cotgrave. Chaucer, in the *Reeve's Tale*, 4151, tells us that the Miller

'ʒareþ and he spekeþ þoruþe þe nose, As he war on þe quakke or one þe pose.'  
See Jamieson s. v. Yeisk. A. S. *giscian*, singultire: *giseung*, singultus.

'With ʒedire ʒoskinges and ʒerre.' *King Alexander*, ed. Stevenson, p. 172.

In the Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. 380, we are told of a pestilence at Rome that 'was so soore that thei were infecte in the way, at the table, in disportes, pereschyng moche peple in ʒoskengc or nesyngc.'

'Ane laithlic smok he ʒisksits black as hell.' G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. viii. p. 250. *Ructus*, ʒyskyng.' Medulla.



ȝisterday; *heri; hesternus; pridie; pridianus.*

ȝ ante O.

to ȝoke Oxen; *iugare, sub-, copulare, iungere.*

†A ȝoke of Oxen; *iugum.*

†ȝokabylle; *iugalis.*

†a ȝoker; *iugator.*

†ȝoked to geder; *siniugus.*

a ȝoke; *iugum, iugulum.*

†a ȝoke styke; *fistculus.*

†A ȝoman; *effebus, valecta.*

ȝonge; *adolescens, adolescentulus, butro, impubis & jupubes, iuvenilis, pubes vel pubis vel puber,*

*genetiuo huius pubis vel puberis, iuuenis, iuuenalis.*

†to be ȝonge; *jupubere, jupubescere, iuuenere, -nescere.*

a ȝonge man; *Adolescens, -tulus.*

a ȝonge woman; *Iuvenula, Adolescentula.*

ȝorke; *eboracensis participium.*

a ȝowe<sup>1</sup>; *barbica.*

†to ȝowle<sup>2</sup>; *vlulare.*

†ȝowlynge; *vlulatus; vlulans.*

a ȝowre<sup>3</sup>; *uber.*

A ȝowthe; *Adolescencia, iuuentus, iuuenta, iuuentilitas, iudoles, iuenticulus, pubertas.*

### Nota.

*Cum ad utilitatem et commodum singulorum, in grammatica precipue proficere cupientium, hanc breuem et summariam tabulam extractam de tabula prescripta, (Catholicon breuiter nuncupatur in linguam matrem,) deo disponente disposui, sic anima proferre respicienti Seu studentī, Supplicans, Si qua in ea reprehensione digna iuenerit, Aut corrigat, aut oculis*

*clausis pertranscat, Aut saltem humane ignorantie imputet.*

¶ Sed in querendo quisque prudenter caueat, tum de variacione bi[n]guarum diuersarum, tum de translacione diuersorum verborum latinorum in linguam matrem transformandorum.

¶ Et quicquid inferius offendero, michi pareat socialis dileccio. Amen.

<sup>1</sup> An ewe. See Ducange s. v. *Barbica*, ovis, Fr. *brebis*.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Anturs of Arther*, vii. 8, we read—

‘Ȝaulut ful ȝamerly, with mony loude ȝelles,  
Hyȝ Ȝaulut, hit Ȝamurt, with wlonkes ful wete;’

and again, ix. 3—

‘Hit Ȝaulut, hit Ȝamurt lyke a woman

Nauther of hyde, nyf of heue, no hillyng hit had.’

‘On this thing Y shal weile and Ȝoule.’ Wyclif, Micah i. 8. ‘With a greet Ȝowlyng he

wept.’ Genesis xxvii. 37.

‘With mony ȝoule, and an ful pietuous rerde.’ G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. xi. p. 363, l. 10.

‘With ȝowlyng and with voies miserabil.’ *Ibid.* p. 367, l. 37.

<sup>3</sup> An udder. ‘*Uder, -is; Anglice hyddere.*’ MS. Reg. 17 C. xvii. ff. 38<sup>b</sup>. ‘*Uder; idem est quod mamma; a pappe.*’ Wright’s Vol. of Voab. p. 186. ‘*Uder, a breaste, pappe or udder.*’ Cooper. ‘*An udder, uber.*’ Baret. Mr. Robinson, in his Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire, gives ‘*Ure, an udder.*’ Compare *leel, jugr, an udder.*

Corpus scribentis benedicat lingua  
legentis.

Explicit Catholicon in lingua  
materna  
Anno domini 1483<sup>o</sup>.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Here, in the MS. follow six blank leaves, and on the seventh is written, in the same hand as the corrections throughout the text, the following table of relationships with their latin equivalents:—

*Hic pater*, -is, -i; A fader.  
*Hec mater*, -is, -i; An<sup>ce</sup>. A moder.  
*Hic filius*, -i, -o; An<sup>ce</sup>. A son.  
*Hec filia*, -e, -e; A<sup>ce</sup>. A doghter.  
*Hic frater*, -is, -i; A<sup>ce</sup>. A brodyr.  
*Hec soror*, -is, -i; A<sup>ce</sup>. A Systyr.  
*Hic ritricus*, -i, -o; A<sup>ce</sup>. A stepfader.  
*Hec nonerca*, -e, -e; A<sup>ce</sup>. A stepmodyr.  
*Hic priuignus*, -i, -o; an<sup>ce</sup>. A. stepson.  
*Hic filiastr*; An<sup>ce</sup>. idem est.  
*Hec priuigina*; An<sup>ce</sup>. idem est.  
*Hec filiastra*, -e, -e; A<sup>ce</sup>. idem est.  
*Hic auus*, -i, -o; An<sup>ce</sup>. A. gudsyr.  
*Hec Aua*, -e, -e; An<sup>ce</sup>. A. graundam.  
*Hic Abauus*, -i, -o; A<sup>ce</sup>. A. neld fadyr.  
*Hec Abaua*, -e, -e; A<sup>ce</sup>. A. neld moder.  
*Hic patruus*, -i, -o; A neme of y<sup>e</sup> fader syde.  
*Hic auunculus*; An<sup>ce</sup>. a neme of y<sup>e</sup> moder syde.  
*Hec Amita*; A<sup>ce</sup>. a naunte of y<sup>e</sup> fader syde.  
*Hec matertera*; a naunte of y<sup>e</sup> moder syde.  
*Hic nepos*, -tis, -i; A. neveye.

*Hec neptis*, -is, -i; A nese.  
*Hic soocr*, -is, -i; A fader in lawe.  
*Hec soera*; An<sup>ce</sup>. A moder in lawe.  
*Hic sororius*, -i, -o; A broder in lawe.  
*Hec Glos*, -is; A<sup>ce</sup>. A syster in lawe.  
*Hic gener*; An<sup>ce</sup>. A sone in lawe.  
*Hec nurus*; A<sup>ce</sup>. A doghter in lawe.  
*Hic cognatus*; a cosyn. Versi:  
*Ilij sunt cognati, quos fratres progeneri*:  
*Ilij consobrini, quos sorores genuere.*  
*Hic consobrinus*; a cosyn.  
*Hic patrimus puer superstes defu[n]cto patre  
 uel puer filio patri.*  
*Hic patrimus qui Aliquem leuat de sacro  
 fonte, et sacerdos dicitur patruus spiri-  
 tualis.*  
*Hic compater*; A<sup>ce</sup>. godfader.  
*Hic commater*; godmoder.  
*Hic filiolus*; a godson.  
*Hec filiola*; goddoghter.  
*Filius Ancille benedictus plus ualit ille,  
 Quam regis natus si sit male moreg-ratus.*

# CATHOLICON ANGLICUM.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL AUTHORITIES QUOTED FROM IN THE NOTES, WITH  
THE DATES OF THE ORIGINAL WORKS AND OF THE EDITIONS USED <sup>1</sup>.

C.S. = Camden Society.  
Ch. S. = Chaucer Society.  
E.D.S. = English Dialect Society.  
E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.

P.S. = Percy Society.  
R.C. = Roxburgh Club.  
R.S. = Rolls Series.  
S.S. = Surtees Society.

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<sup>1</sup> This list does not pretend to include every work quoted from: where a book has only been referred to once or twice, I have given particulars as to the dates, &c., in the notes.

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<sup>1</sup> I have not, when quoting from Glossaries printed in this work, given the dates of their composition. The following table will, however, enable any one to see at a glance the date of the MS. from which any word is quoted. The numbers are in all cases *inclusive*.

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